University of Madras

THE CALENDAR for 1924

University of Madras

THE CALENDAR for 1924

Vol. I

The Madras University Act No. VII of 1923, Regulations, Subjects for Examinations and Appendices

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1924

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THE CALENDAR FOR 1924

JANUARY

1	Tu	New Year's Day.
2	W	(Christmas holidays end.)
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6	SUN	
7	M	
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	SUN	*Pongal* (Holiday).
14	M	*Pongal* (Holiday).
15	Tu	Last day of registration for B.A., B.A. (Hons.) Prelimy., F.E., B.E., B.Sc. (Parts I and II) and B.Sc. (Hons.) Part I Examns.
16	W	**University of Calcutta Incorporated, 1857.**
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	SUN	Last day of registration for B.Sc. Ag. Examn.
21	M	
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday).
27	SUN	
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	
31	Th	

FEBRUARY

1	F	Last day of registration for April L.T., F.L. & B.L. Examns. and March-April Examns. in Medicine, B.S.Sc. (Parts I & II) and Economics Diploma Examn. Last day for receiving applications for pass certificates of Inter. Examn. of September, 1923.
2	S	
3	SUN	
4	M	
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	SUN	
11	M	
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	SUN	
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	Lunar Eclipse.
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday)
24	SUN	
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	

MARCH

1	S	
2	SUN	
3	M	*Mahasivaratri* (Holiday).
4	Tu	
5	W	Ash Wednesday.
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	1st Meeting of Syndicate under the New Act.
9	SUN	Last day for receiving attendance certificates for Inter. and O.T. Examns. and Examn. for Certificates of Proficiency.
10	M	Last day for receiving attendance certificates for F.E., B.E., and B.S.Sc. (Part I) Examns.
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16	SUN	Last day for receiving attendance certificates for [Matric.
17	M	Last day for receiving attendance certificates for 1st & 2nd M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examns. (March).
18	Tu	
19	W	Last day for receiving attendance certificates for B.A., B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons.), B.Sc. Ag., and L.T. Examns. and Economics Diploma Examn.
20	Th	
21	F	**The Indian Universities Act, 1904, received the assent of the Governor-General.**
22	S	
23	SUN	**University of Dacca Incorporated, 1920.**
24	M	Matric., O.T. (Prelimy.), Inter., B.A. (Hons.) Final, B.Sc. (Hons.) Part II, M.A., 1st & 2nd M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S., B.S.Sc. (Part I), F.E., B.E and B.Sc. Ag. Examns.
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	O.T. Examns. Final.
28	F	
29	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday).
30	SUN	
31	M	Certificates of Proficiency Examns. Last day for receiving attendance certificates for 3rd and Final M.B. & B.S or L.M. & S. Examns.

APRIL

1	Tu	**Hindu University, Benares, Incorporated, 1916.**
2	W	
3	Th	Meeting of Syndicate.
4	F	**1st Meeting of the Senate under the New Act.**
5	S	*Telugu New Year's Day* (Holiday).
6	SUN	
7	M	B.A. (Part I), B.Sc. (Part I), B.A. (Hons.) Prelimy., and B.Sc. (Hons.) Part I Examns. 3rd and Final M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examns. Last day for receiving attendance certificates for B.S.Sc. (Part II) Examns.
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	B.A. (Part II), B.Sc. (Part II) Examns.
13	SUN	*Tamil New Year's Day* (Holiday).
14	M	L.T. and Economics Diploma Examns. Last day for receiving attendance certificates for F.L. and B.L. Examns.
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	Easter holidays begin.
18	F	Good Friday.
19	S	
20	SUN	Easter Sunday.
21	M	
22	Tu	Easter holidays end.
23	W	B.S.Sc. (Part II), F.L., B.L., M.L., M.D. and M.S. Examns.
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	*Last Saturday.* Meeting of Syndicate.
27	SUN	
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	

MAY

1	Th	**The Madras University Act, 1923, came into force. University of Delhi Incorporated, 1922.**
2	F	
3	S	
4	SUN	
5	M	
6	Tu	*Ramzan* (Holiday) **Accession of King George V, 1910.**
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
11	SUN	
12	M	
13	Tu	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
18	SUN	
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	*Empire Day* (Holiday).
25	SUN	
26	M	**Queen Mary Born, 1867.**
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	Ascension Day.
30	F	
31	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday).

JUNE

1	SUN	
2	M	
3	Tu	**King George V Born, 1865** (Holiday).
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	SUN	
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	SUN	
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	Corpus Christi.
20	F	
21	S	
22	SUN	
23	M	**H.R.H. The Prince of Wales Born, 1894.**
24	Tu	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday).
29	SUN	
30	M	

JULY

1	Tu	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
6	SUN	
7	M	
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	SUN	*Bakrid* (Holiday).
14	M	
15	Tu	**Last day of registration for Oct. Law Examns. and Sept. Inter, B.A., B.A. (Hons.) Preliminary, L.T., F.L., B.L., B.Sc. (Part I) and B.Sc. (Hons.) Part I, Examinations.**
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	**University of Bombay Incorporated, 1857.**
19	S	
20	SUN	
21	M	
22	Tu	**University of Mysore Incorporated, 1916.**
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday).
27	SUN	
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	
31	Th	

AUGUST

1	F	
2	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
3	SUN	
4	M	
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	SUN	
11	M	
12	Tu	*Muharram* (Holiday).
13	W	
14	Th	*Avani Avittam* (Holiday).
15	F	Assumption Day. Last day of registration for Oct. Medical Examinations. Lunar Eclipse.
16	S	
17	SUN	
18	M	
19	Tu	Last day for receiving attendance certificates for Sept. Arts. Examns., L.T., B.Sc. & B.Sc. (Hons.) Part I Examns.
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	*Sri Jayanti* (Holiday).
24	SUN	
25	M	Last day for receiving attendance certificates for B.S.Sc. (Part I).
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday).
31	SUN	

SEPTEMBER

1	M	Last day for receiving applns. for pass certificates of Matric. and Inter. Examns. of March 1924.
2	Tu	*Vinayaka Chaturti* (Holiday).
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	**University of Madras Incorporated, 1857.**
6	S	**Meeting of Syndicate.**
7	SUN	
8	M	**The Indian Universities Act, 1904, came into force in the University of Madras. 1904,** Inter., B.A. (Part I), B.Sc. (Part I), B.Sc. (Hons.) Part I, B.S.Sc. (Part I) and B.A. (Hons.) Preliminary Examns.
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	B.A. (Part II) and L.T. Examns.
12	F	
13	S	
14	SUN	
15	M	Last day for receiving attendance certificates for Oct. F.L. and B.L. Examns.
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	SUN	
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday).
28	SUN	*Mahalaya Amavasai* (Holiday).
29	M	(Michaelmas Day.) Last day for receiving attendance certificates for Oct. 1st and 2nd M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. and B.S.Sc. (Part II) Examns.
30	Tu	

OCTOBER

1	W	**University of Patna Incorporated, 1917.** Last day of registration for B.A. (Hons.) Final. M.A., B.Sc. (Hons.) Part II and M.L. Examns.
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
5	**SUN**	
6	M	*Ayudha Puja* (Holiday).
7	Tu	**1st & 2nd M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S., F.L. & B.L. Examns.** Last day for receiving attendance certificates for 3rd and Final M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examns.
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	
12	**SUN**	*Barawafat* (Holiday).
13	M	**3rd and Final M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S., B.S.Sc. (Part II) Examinations.**
14	Tu	**University of the Punjab Incorporated, 1882.**
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	**SUN**	
20	M	
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday).
26	**SUN**	
27	M	*Deepavali* (Holiday).
28	Tu	
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	

NOVEMBER

1	S	**Meeting of Syndicate.**
2	SUN	
3	M	
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	SUN	
10	M	
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16	SUN	**University of Allahabad Incorporated, 1887.**
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	SUN	
24	M	
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday).
30	SUN	

DECEMBER

1	M	Publication in the "Gazette of India" in 1904 of the Chancellor's Declaration that the Body Corporate of the University of Madras had been constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Universities Act, 1904. University of Rangoon and Muslim University, Aligarh. Incorporated, 1920.
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
7	SUN	
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	SUN	
15	M	Last day of registration for Inter. Examn. (March 1925).
16	Tu	University of Lucknow Incorporated, 1920.
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	Last day of registration for Matric., O.T. and Certificate of Proficiency Examns.
21	SUN	
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	(*Christmas holidays begin.*)
25	Th	**Christmas Day.**
26	F	
27	S	
28	SUN	
29	M	
30	Tu	
31	W	

THE CALENDAR FOR 1925

JANUARY

1	Th	**New Year's Day.**
2	F	(Christmas holidays end.)
3	S	
4	SUN	
5	M	*Vaikunta Ekadasi* (Holiday).
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
11	SUN	
12	M	*Pongal* (Holiday).
13	Tu	*Pongal* (Holiday).
14	W	
15	Th	Last day of registration for the B.A., B.A. (Hons) Prelimy., B.Sc. (Parts I & II), B.Sc. (Hons.) Part I, F.E. and B.E. Degree Examns.
16	F	**University of Calcutta Incorporated, 1857.**
17	S	
18	SUN	
19	M	
20	Tu	Last day of registration for B.Sc. Ag. Examns.
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
25	SUN	
26	M	
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	
31	S	***Last Saturday*** **(Holiday).**

FEBRUARY

1	SUN	Last day for receiving applications for pass certificates of Inter. Examn. of September, 1924. Last day of registration for April L.T., F.L. and B.L. Examns. and March and April Examns. in Medicine, B.S.Sc. and Diploma Examn. in Economics.
2	M	
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
8	SUN	
9	M	Lunar Eclipse.
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	SUN	
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	*Mahasivaratri* (Holiday).
22	SUN	
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	Ash Wednesday.
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday).

MARCH

1	SUN	
2	M	
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	Meeting of Syndicate
8	SUN	
9	M	Last day for receiving attendance certificates for Inter., B.S.Sc. (Part I), Engineering, and O.T. Examns. and Examn. for Certificates of Proficiency.
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	SUN	
16	M	Last day for receiving attendance certificates for Matric., 1st and 2nd M.B and B.S or L.M. and S. Examns.
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	Last day for receiving attendance certificates for B.A., B.A. (Hons.) Preliminary, B.A. (Hons.) Final, B.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons.), B.Sc. Ag., L.T. and Economics Diploma Examns.
20	F	
21	S	**The Indian Universities Act, 1904, received the assent of the Governor-General.**
22	SUN	
23	M	**University of Dacca Incorporated, 1920.** Matric., Inter., B.Sc. (Hons.) Part II, B.A. (Hons.) Final, O.T. Preliminary. M.A., F.E., B.E., 1st and 2nd M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S., and B.S.Sc. (Part I) Examns.
24	Tu	
25	W	*Telugu New Year's Day* (Holiday). Last day for receiving attendance certificates for 3rd and Final M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examns.
26	Th	O. T. Examns. Final.
27	F	
28	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday).
29	SUN	
30	M	Certificate of Proficiency Examns.
31	Tu	

APRIL

1	W	3rd and Final M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S., B.A. (Part I), B.Sc. (Part I), B.A. (Hons.) Preliminary, B.Sc. (Hons.) Part I, & B. Sc. Ag. Examns. **Hindu University, Benares, Incorporated, 1916.**
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	Meeting of Syndicate. B.A. (Part II), B.Sc. (Part II), L.T. and Economics Diploma Examns.
5	SUN	
6	M	**Last day for receiving attendance certificate for B.S.Sc. (Part II) Examn.**
7	Tu	
8	W	
9	Th	Easter holidays begin.
10	F	Good Friday.
11	S	
12	SUN	Easter Sunday.
13	M	*Tamil New Year's Day* (Holiday).
14	Tu	Easter holidays end.
15	W	**Last day for receiving attendance certificates for F.L. and B.L. Examns.**
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	SUN	
20	M	F.L., B.L., M.L., B.S.Sc. (Part II), M.D., and M.S. Examns.
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	*Ramzan* (Holiday).
26	SUN	
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	
30	Th	

MAY

1	F	**The Madras University Act, 1923, came into force. University of Delhi Incorporated, 1922.**
2	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
3	SUN	
4	M	
5	Tu	
6	W	**Accession of King George V, 1910.**
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	SUN	
11	M	
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	SUN	
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	Ascension Day.
22	F	
23	S	
24	SUN	*Empire Day* (Holiday).
25	M	
26	Tu	**Queen Mary Born, 1867.**
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday).
31	SUN	

JUNE

1	M	
2	Tu	
3	W	**King George V Born, 1865** (Holiday).
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	**SUN**	
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	Corpus Christi.
12	F	
13	S	
14	**SUN**	
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	**SUN**	
22	M	
23	Tu	**H.R.H. The Prince of Wales Born, 1894.**
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday).
28	**SUN**	
29	M	
30	Tu	

JULY

1	W	
2	Th	*Bakrid* (Holiday).
3	F	
4	S	
5	SUN	
6	M	
7	Tu	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
12	SUN	
13	M	
14	Tu	
15	W	Last day of registration for Oct. Law Examns. and September Inter., B.A., L.T., B.A. (Hons.) Preliminary, F.L., B.L., B.Sc. (Part I), and B.Sc. (Hons.) Part I Examns.
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	**University of Bombay Incorporated, 1857.**
19	SUN	
20	M	
21	Tu	
22	W	**University of Mysore Incorporated, 1916.**
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday).
26	SUN	
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	

AUGUST

1	S	*Muharram* (Holiday).
2	SUN	
3	M	
4	Tu	Lunar Eclipse.
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
9	SUN	
10	M	
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	Assumption day. Last day of registration for Oct. Medical Examns.
16	SUN	
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	Last day for receiving attendance certificates for September Arts Examns., L.T., B.Sc. & B.Sc. (Hons.) Part I Examns.
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	SUN	*Vinayaka Chaturti* (Holiday).
24	M	
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday).
30	SUN	
31	M	Last day for receiving attendance certificates for B.S.Sc. (Part I).

SEPTEMBER

1	Tu	Last day for receiving applns. for pass certificates of Matric. and Inter. Examns. of March 1925.
2	W	*Avani Avittam* (Holiday).
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	**University of Madras Incorporated, 1857. Meeting of Syndicate.**
6	SUN	
7	M	
8	Tu	**The Indian Universities Act, 1904, came into force in the University of Madras, 1904.**
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	*Sree Jayanti* (Holiday).
12	S	
13	SUN	
14	M	Inter., B.A. (Part I) and B.Sc. (Part I)), B.Sc. (Hons.) Part I, B.S.Sc. (Part I) and B.A. (Hons.) Preliminary Examns.
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	*Mahalaya Amavasai* (Holiday).
18	F	B.A. (Part I) and L.T. Deg. Examns.
19	S	
20	SUN	
21	M	Last day for receiving attendance certificates for Oct. F.L. & B.L. Examns.
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday). *Ayudha Puja* (Holiday).
27	SUN	
28	M	Last day for receiving attendance certificates for 1st and 2nd M.B. and B.S. or L.M. & S., B.S.Sc. (Part II) Examns.
29	Tu	Michaelmas Day.
30	W	

OCTOBER

1	Th	*Barawafat* (Holiday). **University of Patna Incorporated, 1917.** Last day of registration for B.A. (Hons.) Final, B.Sc. (Hons.) Part II, M.A. and M.L. Examns.
2	F	
3	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
4	SUN	
5	M	1st and 2nd M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S., F.L. & B.L. Examns. Last day for receiving attendance certificates for 3rd and Final M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examns.
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
11	SUN	
12	M	**3rd and Final M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. and B.S.Sc. (Part II) Examinations.**
13	Tu	
14	W	**University of the Punjab Incorporated, 1882.**
15	Th	
16	F	*Deepavali* (Holiday).
17	S	
18	SUN	
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
25	SUN	
26	M	
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	
31	S	***Last Saturday*** **(Holiday).**

NOVEMBER

1	SUN	
2	M	
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
8	SUN	
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	SUN	
16	M	**University of Allahabad Incorporated, 1887.**
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	SUN	
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	*Last Saturday* (Holiday).
29	SUN	
30	M	

DECEMBER

1	Tu	Publication in the 'Gazette of India' in 1904 of the Chancellor's Declaration that the Body Corporate of the University of Madras had been constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Universities Act, 1904. University of Rangoon and Muslim University, Aligarh, Incorporated, 1920.
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	Meeting of Syndicate
6	SUN	
7	M	
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	SUN	
14	M	
15	Tu	Last day of registration for Inter. Examns. March '26.
16	W	University of Lucknow Incorporated, 1920.
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	SUN	Last day of registration for Matric., O.T. Examns. and Certificates of Proficiency.
21	M	
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	*(Christmas holidays begin.)* *Vaikunta Ekadasi*
25	F	**Christmas day.** [(Holiday).
26	S	
27	SUN	
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	
31	Th	

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

(*Three years from 5th March* 1924)

CLASS I—EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Viscount Goschen of Hawkhurst, G.C.I.E., C.B.E., Chancellor of the University, Govt. House, Mount Road.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Sir A. Parasuramadas Patro, *Kt.*, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Pro-Chancellor, Fort St. George.

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. Monteith Macphail, C.B.E., M.A., D.D., Vice-Chancellor, Nungambakam, Madras.

R. Littlehailes, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

Lt.-Col. T. H. Symons, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

M. R. Kharegat, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

E. F. Thomas, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Director of Industries, Madras.

Rudolph D. Anstead, Esq., M.A., Director of Agriculture, Madras.

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The Rev. W. Meston, M.A., B.D., Principal, Madras Christian College.

Miss E. McDougall, M.A., Principal, Women's Christian College, Madras.

Miss D. de la Hey, M.A., Principal, Queen Mary's College, Madras.

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E. W. Green, Esq., M.A., Principal, Government Muhammadan College, Madras.

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K. Burnett, Esq., M.A., Principal, Nizam College, Hyderabad (Deccan).

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M.R.Ry. V. Saranatha Aiyangar Avl., M.A., Principal, National College, Trichinopoly.

M.R.Ry. M. V. N. Subba Rao Garu, M.A., Principal, Hindu College, Tinnevelly.

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M.R.Ry. M. Koilpillai Avargal, M.A., L.T., Principal, Bishop Heber College, Trichinopoly.

M.R.Ry. R. Krishnaswami Aiyar Avargal, B.A., Principal, Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.

M.R.Ry. K. Janaki Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., Principal, Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.

R. G. Grieve, Esq., M.A., Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet.

Miss J. M. Gerrard, M.A., Principal, Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras.

Miss K. N. Brockway, M.A., Principal, St. Christopher's Training College, Madras.

Arthur Davies, Esq., M.A., *Bar.-at-Law*, Principal, Law College, Madras.

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C. L. Cartwright, Esq., M.I.M.E., M.I.E.E., A.M.I.C.E., Principal, Engineering College, Guindy.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal, M.A., PH.D., M.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., University Professor of Indian History and Archæology.

*M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon Avargal, M.A., Professor, Presidency College, Madras.

CLASS II—LIFE MEMBER

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir S. Rm. Annamalai Chettiyar, Kt., Natana Villa, Vepery, Madras.

*Member of the Senate by virtue of his position as a nominated member of the Syndicate.

CLASS III—OTHER MEMBERS

(1) *Thirty members elected by Registered Graduates*

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal, M.A F.R.H.S., Principal, Training College, Trivandrum.

M.R.Ry. Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Mylapore, Madras.

M.R.Ry. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A., M.D., Assistant Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, Egmore, Madras.

M.R.Ry. P. Venkataramana Rao Nayudu Garu, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, 103, Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, Madras.

M.R.Ry. S. Muttayya Mudaliar Avargal, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., High Court Vakil, Mylapore, Madras.

M.R.Ry. K. Bhasyam Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Mylapore, Madras.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. A. Natesan, B.A., Editor, 'Indian Review,' Esplanade, Madras.

M.R.Ry. K. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Mylapore, Madras.

M.R.Ry. R. V. Krishnan Avargal, B.A., M.L., Secretary, Legislative Council, Fort St. George, Madras.

M.R.Ry. B. Sitarama Rao Garu, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Mylapore, Madras.

M.R.Ry. Burra Satyanarayana Garu, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Royapet, Madras.

M.R.Ry. John Matthai Avargal, B.A., B.L., B.LITT., D.Sc., M.L.C., Professor, Presidency College, Madras.

M.R.Ry. V. Ramadas Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Mylapore, Madras.

M.R.Ry. S. Satyamurti Avargal, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., High Court Vakil, Purasawalkum, Madras.

M.R.Ry. Kayar C. Desikachariyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Georgetown, Madras.

The Zamindarini of Kumaramangalam, Trichengode, Salem.

M.R.Ry. C. V. Chandrasekharan Avargal, M.A., Professor, Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.

M.R.Ry. M. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, B.A., M.B. & C.M., Medical Practitioner, Mylapore, Madras.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. B. Ramanathan Avargal, M.A., B.L., L.T., Professor, Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Mylapore, Madras.

M.R.Ry. A. Madhavaiya Avargal, B.A., Retired Salt-Inspector, Edward Elliot's Road, Mylapore, Madras.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Garu, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., High Court Vakil, Ellore.

M.R.Ry. Rai Sahib G. Venkataranga Rao Garu, M.A., Triplicane, Madras.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Salla Guruswami Chetti Garu, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Georgetown, Madras.

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M.R.Ry. P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, M.A., L.T., Professor, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

M.R.Ry. G. Sambamurti Garu, B.A., L.T., Lecturer, Training College, Rajahmundry.

M.R.Ry. S. S. Suryanarayana Avargal, M.A., B.Sc., *Bar.-at-Law*, Madura.

M.R.Ry. K. Ramanath Shenai Avargal, B.A., M.L., Advocate, San Thomé, Mylapore, Madras.

(2) *Ten members elected by the Academic Council*

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M.R.Ry. S. E. Ranganathan Avargal, M.A., L.T., Professor, Presidency College, Madras.

The Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., B.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.E., Professor, Madras Christian College.

M.R.Ry. K. R. Ramaswami Ayyangar Avargal, M.A., L.T., Professor, Engineering College, Guindy.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. R. Ramaswami Sivan Avargal, B.A., Dip. Ag. Lecturer, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

Ferrand E. Corley, Esq., M.A., Professor, Madras Christian College.

W. Erlam Smith, Esq., M.A., Professor, Presidency College, Madras.

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M.R.Ry. P. Subrahmanya Ayya Garu, B.A., L.T., Junior Professor, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.

The Rev. A. G. Hogg, M.A., D.LITT., Professor, Madras Christian College.

Ten Members elected by the Council of Affiliated Colleges

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M.R.Ry. C. J. Varkey Avargal, M.A., Lecturer, St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.

Muhammad Abdur Rahman Khan Sahib Bahadur, B.A., B.Sc., Professor, Nizam College, Hyderabad (Deccan).

M.R.Ry. P. Bhadriah Garu, M.A., L.T., Lecturer, Ceded Districts College, Anantapur.

M.R.Ry. P. Pattabhiramayya Garu, M.A., Lecturer, Noble College, Masulipatam.

The Rev. A. J. Saunders, M.A., F.R.E.S., Professor, American College, Madura.

M.R.Ry. P. A. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, M.A., Lecturer, Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram.

M.R.Ry. A. L. Narayan Avargal, M.A., Lecturer, Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.

M.R.Ry. Arthur Paul Avargal, M.A., L.T., Lecturer, A.E.L.M. College, Guntur.

M.R.Ry. P. A. Ganesa Ayyar Avargal, B.A., L.T., St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

(3) *Twelve members elected by the non-official members of the Legislative Council from among their own body*

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur O. Thanikachalam Chettiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Linghi Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.

M.R.Ry. C. Ramalinga Reddi Garu, M.A., M.L.C., Chittoor (Chittoor District).

M.R.Ry. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., 'Chamundi Villa,' Lawder's Gate Street, Vepery, Madras.

M.R.Ry. P. Subbarayan Avargal, B.A. (Mad.), M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.B. (Lond.), LL.D. (Dublin), *Bar.-at-Law*, M.L.C., Zamindar of Kumaramangalam, Tiruchengode, Salem.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao Avargal, M.L.C., Lawder's Gate Street, Vepery, Madras.

M.R.Ry. S. Arpudaswami Udayar Avargal, B.A., L.T., M.L.C., St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

M.R.Ry. B. Muniswami Nayudu Garu, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., High Court Vakil, Chittoor (Chittoor District).

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar Avargal, L.M.S., M.L.C., Viraraghava Mudali Street, Triplicane, Madras.

M.R.Ry. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Theosophical Lodge, Bellary.

M.R.Ry. P. T. Rajan Avargal, *Bar.-at-Law*, M.L.C., Sylvan Lodge, Madura.

M.R.Ry. C. Gopala Menon Avargal, F.C.I., A.I.B., M.L.C., 20, Gengu, Reddi Road, Egmore, Madras.

Khan Bahadur Haji Abdulla Haji Kasim Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C., Landlord and Merchant, Udipi (South Kanara).

(4) *Five persons elected by the Principals of Second-grade Colleges*

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M.R.Ry. G. L. Lobo Avargal, B.A., Principal, Government Victoria College, Palghat.

The Rev. J. E. Neill, B.A., Principal, Wesley College, Royapet, Madras.

M.R.Ry. R. Venkatasivudu Garu, M.A., Principal, Venkatagiri Raja's College, Nellore.

Three persons elected by Headmasters of Secondary Schools

M.R.Ry. S. K. Devasikhamani Avargal, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Bishop Heber College School, Trichinopoly.

M.R.Ry. P A. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Hindu High School, Triplicane, Madras.

M.R Ry. R. Swaminatha Aiyar Avargal, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Town High School, Kumbakonam.

(5) *Four members elected by the Corporation of Madras from among their own body*

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chettiyar Avargal, San Thomé, Mylapore, Madras.

M.R.Ry. P. V. Nataraja Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Tondayarpet, Madras.

M.R.Ry. B. S. Mallaya Avargal, M.B. & C.M., Medical Practitioner, Male Asylum Road, Egmore, Madras.

M.R.Ry. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Ranganadha Vilas, Mylapore, Madras.

(6) *Members elected by the District Boards from among themselves*

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M.R.Ry. Manda Subba Rao Garu, B.A., B.L., Member, District Board, Vizagapatam, Chodavaram.

M.R.Ry. Kondula Lakshmipaty Garu, Member, District Board, Rajahmundry.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Gopalakrishnayya Chowdari Garu, B.A., Member, District Board, Kistna, Bezwada.

M.R.Ry. Y. Ranganayakulu Nayudu Garu, Member, District Board, Guntur.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., President, District Board, Nellore.

M.R.Ry. Varanasi Raghunatha Reddi Garu, Sadum, Chittoor District.

M.R.Ry. B. T. Seshadri Achariyar Avargal, President, Taluk Board, Tirupattur (North Arcot).

M.R.Ry. V. Pichayya Garu, B.A., Pleader, Cuddapah.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. Venkataranga Reddi Garu, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., High Court Vakil, Kurnool.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., President, District Board, Bellary.

M.R.Ry. A. Kondappa Garu, B.A., B.L., Vice-President, District Board, Anantapur.

M.R.Ry. C. Muthiah Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A., M.L.C., President, Taluk Board, Chingleput.

M.R.Ry. K. Sitarama Reddiar Avargal, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., President, District Board, Cuddalore.

M.R.Ry. S. Natesa Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Member, Tanjore District Board, Kumbakonam.

Khan Bahadur P. Khalifullah Sahib Bahadur, M.A., B.L., M.L.C., Trichinopoly.

R. Foulkes, Esq., President, District Board, Madura.

M.R.Ry. Bhaskara Raja Rajeswara Setupati *alias* Muthuramalinga Setupati Avargal, M.L.C., Raja of Ramnad, Ramnad.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Government Pleader, Palamcottah.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar Avargal, M.L.C., Vice-President, District Board, Salem.

M.R.Ry. C. M. Ramachandra Chetti Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Coimbatore.

M.R.Ry. S. J. Gonsalves Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Ootacamund.

M.R.Ry. K. T. Chandu Nambiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Member, Malabar District Board, Tellicherry.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao Avargal, President, District Board, Mangalore.

Members elected by the Municipalities in each district from among themselves

M.R.Ry. A. Venkata Subba Rao Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Berhampur (Ganjam).

M.R.Ry. M. Kamayya Garu, M.A., L.T., Chairman, Municipal Council, Vizagapatam.

M.R.Ry. N. Kameswara Rao Garu, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Rajahmundry.

M.R.Ry. S. Jagannadha Rao Nayudu Garu, M.A., *Bar.-at-Law*, Masulipatam.

M.R.Ry. N. Seetharamayya Garu, Guntur.

M.R.Ry. P. Punnayya Garu, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Nellore.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. V. Rangachariyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Chittoor.

M.R.Ry. V. S. Padmanabha Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Municipal Councillor, Vellore.

M.R.Ry. C. S. Narasimhacharlu Garu, B.A., Pleader, Proddatur.

M.R.Ry. N. Narasimha Charlu Garu, B.A., B.L., Municipal Councillor, Nandyal.

M.R.Ry. N. Narayana Rao Garu, B.A., B.L., Chairman, Municipal Council, Bellary.

M.R.Ry. B. Obalesappa Garu, M.L.C., Municipal Councillor, Anantapur.

S.K. Abdul Razaack Sahib Bahadur, Chairman, Municipal Council, Saidapet.

M.R.Ry. R. K. Venugopaul Naidu Garu, B.A., B.L., Chairman, Municipal Council, Cuddalore N.T.

M.R.Ry. T. S. Subrahmanya Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Municipal Councillor, Kumbakonam.

M.R.Ry. M. C. Rajagopaul Nayudu Avargal, B.A., L.T, Municipal Councillor, Srirangam.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur, Chairman, Municipal Council, Periyakulam.

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Khan Sahib C. Abdur Rahim Sahib Bahadur, B.A., L.T., Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

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* Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar is a member of the Academic Council in two capacities—one as ex-officio member and the other as a University Reader in Economics.

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Other Members

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M.R.Ry. G. L. Lobo Avargal, B.A., Principal, Government Victoria College, Palghat.

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* Mr. Ramanathan is a member of the Academic Council in two capacities—one as University Reader in English and the other as member elected by the teaching staff of the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.

M.R.Ry. M. S. Sabhesan Avargal, M.A., Madras Christian College.

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M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetty Garu, San Thomé, Mylapore, Madras.

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M.R.Ry. N. N. Suvarna Avargal, B.A., B.L., Municipal Councillor, Mangalore (South Kanara).

Elected by the Affiliated First-grade Colleges under section 26 (1) (iv) of the Act

M.R.Ry. C. P. Mathew Avargal, M.A., Union Christian College, Alwaye.

M.R.Ry. P. Bhadraiah Garu, M.A., L.T., Ceded Districts College, Anantapur.

M.R.Ry. P. A. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, M.A., Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram.

Muhammad Abdur Rahman Khan Bahadur, B.A., B.Sc., Nizam College, Hyderabad.

M.R.Ry. D. A. Narasimham Avargal, M.A., L.T., Government College, Kumbakonam.

The Rev. A. J. Saunders, M.A., F.R.E.S., American College, Madura.

M.R.Ry. C. J. Varkey Avargal, M.A., St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.

The Rev. N. G. Ponnaiya, B.A., L.T., Findlay College, Mannargudi.

M.R.Ry. P. Pattabhiramayya Garu, M.A., L.T., Noble College, Masulipatam.

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M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu, M.A., Pithapuram, Godavari District.

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1st April, 1922.

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29th March, 1923.

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4 M.R.Ry. Mahamahopadhyaya Tata Subbaraya Sastri Garu.

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23rd April, 1924.

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30th April, 1924.

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24th April, 1922.

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4 The Rev. H. J. Quinn, S.J., D.D.

4th August, 1923.

5 The Rev. C. H. Monahan, M.A.
6 The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai Avl., M.A., B.L., LL.B., C.I.E., I.S.O.

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24th April, 1922.

2 The Rev. Canon Sell, D.D.
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5th December, 1922.

4 Munshi-i-Fazil Muhammad Naimur Rahman Sahib Bahadur, M.A.

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5 Maulavi Ali Hyder Sahib Bahadur

22nd April, 1923.

6 The Rev. C. E. Sell, B.A.

2nd February, 1924.

7 Shamsul-Ulama Muhammad Abdur Rahman Shatir Sahib Bahadur.

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15th July, 1921.

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3rd August, 1921.

4 M.R.Ry. Rai Sahib G. Venkataranga Rau Garu, M.A.

5th August, 1921.

5 The Hon'ble Rajah P. Ramarayaningar, M.A., M.L.C.

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9th January, 1923.

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29th March, 1923.

10 M.R.Ry. S. Anavaratavinayakam Pillai Avl., M.A., L.T.

4th August, 1923.

11 M.R.Ry. C. N. Anantaramaiya Sastri Avl., M.A.

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14th December, 1921.

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4th August, 1923.

6 M.R.Ry. T. Rajagopala Rao Garu, M.A.

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14th December, 1921.

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15th January, 1922.

6 M.R.Ry. P. Mangesha Rao Avl., B.A.

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14th December, 1921.

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15th July, 1921.

2 M.R.Ry. T. K. Venkataraman Avl., M.A., L.T.

3rd August, 1921.

3 M.R.Ry. M. T. Narana Ayyangar Avl., M.A.

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4 M.R.Ry. R. Srinivasan Avl., M.A.

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9 M.R.Ry. S. R. U. Savoor Avl., B.A., D.Sc.

2nd February, 1923.

10 M.R.Ry. K. Ananda Rao Avl., M.A.

30th March, 1924.

11 M.R.Ry. K. R. Ramaswami Aiyangar Avl., M.A., L.T.

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12 M.R.Ry. P. V. Seshu Aiyar Avl., B.A., L.T.

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4th April, 1924.

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8 M.R.Ry. S. R. U. Savoor Avl., B.A., D.Sc.

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9 J. Stephenson, Esq., B.Sc., A.R.C.Sc.
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11 B. B. Dey, Esq., D.Sc., F.I.C.

9th February, 1924.

12 Basil C. McEwan, B.Sc., F.C.S.

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24th April, 1922.

1 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon Avl., M.A., (*Chairman*).
2 P. F. Fyson, Esq., B.A., F.L.S.
3 M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur H. Narayana Rau Avl., M.A.
4 M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur K. Rangachariyar Avl., M.A., L.T.
5 M.R.Ry. P. Sampat Aiyangar Avl., M.A.
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8 M.R.Ry. E. Masilamani Avl., B.A., B.Sc.

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10 F. H. Gravely, Esq., D.Sc.
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24th April, 1922.

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6th August, 1922.

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3rd August, 1921.

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4 M.R.Ry. Paul Appaswami Avl., M.A., LL.B., *Bar.-at-Law.*

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5 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. M. Coutts-Trotter, M.A., *Bar.-at-Law.*

24th April, 1922.

6 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. E. Odgers, M.A., B.C.L.
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8 H. S. Chatfield, Esq., B.A., *Bar.-at-Law.*
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9th August, 1923.

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1st November, 1922.

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4th October, 1923.

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9th February, 1924

10 Major C. Newcomb, B.A., B.Ch., M.D., A.I.C., M.R.C.S., I.M.S.
11 Major W. L. Forsyth, M.B., I.M.S.

21st February, 1924.

12 Major F. J. Anderson, I.M.S.

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24th April, 1922.

3 H. B. Mathews, Esq.
4 E. J. B. Greenwood, Esq., M.Sc., M.I.E.E.

4th August, 1923.

5 M. R. Kharegat, Esq., A.M.I.C.E.

15th August, 1923.

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18th August, 1923.

7 J. W. Madeley, Esq., M.A., A.M.I.C.E., etc.

4th March, 1924.

8 A. A. Biggs, Esq., M.Inst.C.E.
9 M.R.Ry. G. Nagaratnam Aiyar Avl., B.A., B.E.

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10th July, 1922.

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4 Dr. L. C. Coleman.

15th August, 1922.

5 Rudolph D. Anstead, Esq., M.A.

23rd April, 1923.

6 H. Champion, Esq., M.A.
7 M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. R. Ramaswami Avl., B.A., Dip. Ag.

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8 R. C. Broadfoot, Esq., N.D.A., C.D.A. (Hons.).

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M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avl., M.A., Ph.D., M.R.A.S., F.R.H.S. (appointed 1st November 1914 and reappointed *1st November, 1919*).

2. **Professor of Indian Economics**

M.R.Ry. John Matthai Avl., B.A., B.L., B.Litt., D.Sc., M.L.C. (*13th October, 1922*). (Part-time).

Asst. Professor of Indian Economics

M.R.Ry. T. K. Duraiswami Aiyar Avl., M.A., L.T. (*24th September, 1921*).

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UNDER THE UNIVERSITY ACT VII OF 1923

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Gilbert Slater, Esq., M.A., D.Sc.	Professor of Indian Economics from December 20, 1915, to June 19, 1921.
Shafat Ahmed Khan, M.A., D.Sc.	Asst. Professor of Indian Economics from 12th July, 1920, to 31st March, 1921.
M.R.Ry. S. Anavaratavinayakam Pillai Avl., M.A., L.T.	Reader in the Dravidian Languages from July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1917.
M.R.Ry. K. V. Subbaiya Avl., M.A., L.T.	Reader in the Dravidian Languages from August 1, 1914, to July 31, 1917.
M.R.Ry. K. Amrita Rao Avl., M.A., L.T.	Reader in the Dravidian Languages from August 1, 1914, to July 31, 1917.
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1903	H. E. Lord Ampthill, G.C.I.E.	Governor of Fort St. George and Chancellor of the University.
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1919	The Hon'ble the Rev. E. Monteith Macphail, C.B.E., M.A., B.D.	Ag. Principal, Madras Christian College.

1920	The Hon'ble Sir K. Srinivasa Aiyangar, *Kt.*, B.A., B.L.	Advocate-General and Vice-Chancellor of the University.
1921	M.R.Ry. C. Ramalinga Reddi Garu, M.A., M.L.C.	Fellow of the Madras University.
1922	The Rev. W. Meston, M.A., B.D., M.L.C.	Principal, Madras Christian College.
1923	M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu, M.A.	Retired Principal, P.R. College, Cocanada.

PREFATORY NOTE

The University of Madras was founded under the Act of Incorporation XXVII of 1857. This Act was in operation until 1904 when as a result of the Commission appointed by the Government of India in 1902 to examine the working of the Universities under that system, the Indian University Act VIII of 1904 was passed with the intention of reorganising the Universities in India and of enlarging their functions in the matters of University Teaching and of supervision over affiliated colleges. This Act again has been superseded by the Madras University Act No. VII of 1923 which was passed by the Legislative Council of Madras early in 1923, and came into force on 1st May 1923. This new Act was passed so as to reorganise the University 'with a view to establishing a teaching and residential University at Madras while enabling the University to continue to exercise due control over the quality of the teaching given by colleges which are to constitute the University or are affiliated to it.' The Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Senate, the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Council of Affiliated Colleges constitute the body corporate of the University. The Visitor of the University is the Governor-General; the Chancellor is the Governor of Madras; the Pro-Chancellor is the Minister of Education; the Vice-Chancellor is a whole-time officer, to whom a salary may be paid, who holds office ordinarily for three years, and is appointed by the Chancellor from among five persons recommended by the Senate. The Authorities of the University under this new Act are (1) the Senate, (2) the Syndicate, (3) the Academic Council, (4) the Faculties, (5) the Boards of Studies, (6) the Council of Affiliated Colleges and (7) such other Authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be Authorities of the University.

MADRAS ACT No. VII OF 1923

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF MADRAS

(Received the assent of the Governor on the 28th February 1923 and that of the Governor-General on the 29th March 1923; the assent of the Governor-General was first published in the "Fort St. George Gazette" of the 1st May 1923.)

An Act to provide for the reorganization of the Madras University.

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to reorganize the University of Madras with a view to establishing a teaching and residential University at Madras while enabling the University to continue to exercise due control over the quality of the teaching given by colleges which are to constitute the University of Madras or are affiliated to it;

AND WHEREAS it is desirable to foster the development of academic life and corporate unity as well in the colleges as in the University by so promoting co-operation among the colleges and between the University and the colleges as to utilize to the full the teaching resources available within the limits of the University;

AND WHEREAS it is desirable by the concentration and co-ordination of resources for higher teaching and research at suitable centres outside the limits of the University to prepare for the institution of new Universities;

AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained for the passing of this Act; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I—PRELIMINARY

Short title and commencement

1. (1) This Act may be called the Madras University Act, 1923.

(2) This section shall come into force at once. The rest of this Act shall come into force on such date or dates as the Local Government may, by notification, appoint and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act.

Definitions

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) '*Affiliated College*' means a college situated outside the limits of the University and affiliated to the University of Madras as constituted prior to the commencement of this Act or admitted to the privileges of affiliation with the University under conditions prescribed in this behalf.

(*b*) '*Constituent College*' means a college maintained or recognized by the University in accordance with the provisions of this Act in which instruction is provided under prescribed conditions and which is situated within the limits of the University.

(*c*) '*First-grade College*' means a college which submits its students to examinations qualifying for degrees other than professional degrees.

(*d*) '*Hostel*' means a unit of residence for students of the University maintained or recognized by the University in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(*e*) '*Limits of the University*' means the territory within a radius of ten miles from Fort St. George.

(*f*) '*Prescribed*' means prescribed by the Statutes, Ordinances or Regulations.

(*g*) '*Principal*' means the head of a constituent college or of an affiliated college.

(h) '*Registered graduates*' means graduates registered under the provisions of this Act or of the Indian Universities Act, 1904.

(i) '*Second-grade college*' means a college which prepares its students for the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science and does not submit its students to Degree Examinations.

(j) '*Teachers*' includes professors, readers and lecturers and such other persons giving instruction in constituent or affiliated colleges or hostels as may be recognized by the University to be teachers.

(k) '*Teachers of the University*' means persons appointed by the University to give instruction on its behalf.

(l) '*University*' means the University of Madras as reconstituted under this Act.

(m) '*University centre*' means a local area, outside the limits of the University, recognized by the Local Government on the recommendation of the University as containing one or more colleges competent to engage in higher teaching and research work and to promote University life in a manner calculated to prepare for the institution of a new University.

(n) '*University Professor*' means a Professor appointed to deliver lectures, to conduct classes, to engage in or direct and supervise research, or to do any other academical work that may be entrusted to him under the provisions of this Act.

CHAPTER II—THE UNIVERSITY

The University

3. (1) The first Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University and the first members of the Senate, the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Council of Affiliated Colleges and all persons who may hereafter become such

officers or members so long as they continue to hold such office or membership are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of the University of Madras.

(2) The University shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and shall sue and be sued by the name of the University of Madras.

Vacation of Fellowships

4. As from the date on which section 3 and this section are brought into operation the Chancellor shall cease to exercise his functions under any Act or Acts heretofore in force and the Vice-Chancellor and all Fellows and Honorary Fellows of the University of Madras as constituted and incorporated by any Act or Acts heretofore in force shall cease to be the Vice-Chancellor, Fellows and Honorary Fellows of the University, respectively.

University open to all classes and creeds

5. (1) No person shall be excluded from membership of any of the authorities of the University or from admission to any degree or course of study on the sole ground of sex, race, creed, or class, and it shall not be lawful for the University to adopt or impose on any person any test whatsoever relating to religious belief or profession in order to entitle him to be admitted thereto as a teacher or student or to hold any office therein or to graduate thereat or to enjoy or exercise any privileges thereof except where in respect of any particular benefaction accepted by the University such test is made a condition thereof.

Disqualification for membership

(2) No person shall be qualified for election or nomination as a member of any of the authorities of the University if he

(*a*) is at the date of election or nomination of unsound mind, deaf-mute or suffers from contagious leprosy, or

(*b*) is an uncertificated bankrupt or undischarged insolvent, or

(c) has been convicted by a court of law of an offence which involves moral delinquency.

In case of dispute or doubt, the Syndicate shall determine whether a person is disqualified under this sub-section and its decision shall be final.

Teaching of the University

6. (1) No attendance at any instruction other than that conducted or recognized by the University shall qualify for admission to an examination of the University.

(2) The authorities responsible for organizing such instruction shall be those prescribed therefor.

(3) The courses of study and curricula shall be those prescribed.

The Visitor

7. (1) The Governor-General shall be the Visitor of the University.

(2) The Visitor shall have the right to cause an inspection to be made, by such person or persons as he may direct, of the University, its buildings, laboratories, libraries, museums, workshops and equipment and of any institutions associated with the University and also of the teaching and other work conducted or done by the University and to cause an inquiry to be made in respect of any matter connected with the University. The Visitor shall in every case give notice to the University of his intention to cause such inspection or inquiry to be made and the University shall be entitled to be represented thereat.

(3) The Visitor may address the Chancellor with reference to the results of such inspection or inquiry and the Chancellor shall communicate to the Senate and to the Syndicate the views of the Visitor and may, after ascertaining the opinion of the Senate and the Syndicate thereon, advise the University upon the action to be taken.

(4) The Syndicate shall report to the Chancellor for communication to the Visitor such action, if any, as it is

proposed to take or has been taken upon the results of such inspection or inquiry. Such report shall be submitted with the opinion of the Senate thereon and within such time as the Chancellor may direct.

(5) Where the Senate or the Syndicate does not within a reasonable time take action to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, the Chancellor may, after considering any explanation furnished or representation made by the Senate or the Syndicate, issue such directions as he may think fit and the Senate and the Syndicate shall comply with such directions.

The Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor

8. There shall be a Chancellor, a Pro-Chancellor and a Vice-Chancellor of the University.

The Chancellor

9. (1) The Chancellor of the University shall be the Governor of Madras. He shall by virtue of his office be the head of the University and the President of the Senate and shall, when present, preside at meetings of the Senate and at any convocation of the University.

(2) The Chancellor shall exercise such powers as may be conferred on him under the provisions of this Act.

(3) Where power is conferred upon the Chancellor to nominate persons to authorities, the Chancellor shall, to the extent necessary, nominate persons to represent communities or interests not otherwise adequately represented.

The Pro-Chancellor

10. (1) The Pro-Chancellor of the University shall be the Minister administering the subject of education for the time being.

(2) In the absence of the Chancellor, or during the Chancellor's inability to act, the Pro-Chancellor shall exercise all the functions of the Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor

11. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be a whole-time officer of the University and shall be appointed by the Chancellor from among five persons recommended by the Senate. He shall hold office for a term of three years and may be paid such salary as shall be prescribed.

(2) Where any temporary vacancy occurs in the office of Vice-Chancellor the Syndicate shall, as soon as possible, subject to the approval of the Chancellor, make the requisite arrangements for carrying on the duties of the Vice-Chancellor.

Powers and duties of the Vice-Chancellor

12. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be the principal executive officer of the University and shall, in the absence of the Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor, preside at meetings of the Senate and at any convocation of the University. He shall be a member ex-officio and Chairman of the Syndicate, of the Academic Council and of the Council of Affiliated Colleges and shall be entitled to be present at and to address at any meeting of any authority of the University but shall not be entitled to vote thereat unless he is a member of the authority concerned.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to ensure that the provisions of this Act, the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations are faithfully observed and carried out and he may exercise all powers necessary for this purpose.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor shall have power to convene meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Council of Affiliated Colleges.

(4) (*a*) In any emergency which in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor requires that immediate action should be taken, he may take such action with the sanction of the Chancellor or Pro-Chancellor and shall as soon as may be thereafter report his action to the officer or

authority who or which would have ordinarily dealt with the matter.

(b) When action taken by the Vice-Chancellor under this sub-section affects any person in the service of the University, such person shall be entitled to prefer an appeal to the Syndicate within thirty days from the date on which he has notice of such action.

(5) The Vice-Chancellor shall give effect to the orders of the Syndicate regarding the appointment, dismissal and suspension of the teachers of the University and its servants and shall exercise general control over the affairs of the University.

(6) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed.

Authorities of the University

13. The following shall be the authorities of the University :—

(1) The Senate,

(2) the Syndicate,

(3) the Academic Council,

(4) the Faculties,

(5) the Boards of Studies,

(6) the Council of Affiliated Colleges, and

(7) such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University.

CHAPTER III—THE SENATE—POWERS AND DUTIES

The Senate

14. The Senate shall consist of the following persons, namely—

Class I—Ex-officio Members

(1) The Chancellor,

(2) the Pro-Chancellor,

(3) the Vice-Chancellor,

(4) the Director of Public Instruction, Madras,

(5) the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras,

(6) the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department,

(7) the Advocate-General,

(8) the Director of Industries,

(9) the Director of Agriculture,

(10) the principals of first-grade colleges,

(11) the principals of constituent colleges other than Arts colleges,

(12) the whole-time University Professors paid from University funds, and

(13) members of the Syndicate who are not otherwise members of the Senate.

Class II—Life Members

Such persons not exceeding five as may be appointed by the Chancellor to be life members on the ground that they have rendered eminent services to education.

All persons who make a donation of not less than Rs. 25,000 to or for the purposes of the University.

Class III—Other Members

(1) Thirty members elected by registered graduates from among themselves according to the principle of proportionate representation by means of the single transferable vote ;

(2) ten members elected by the Academic Council and ten members elected by the Council of Affiliated Colleges ;

(3) twelve members elected by the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Madras from among their own body ;

(4) five persons elected by the principals of second-grade colleges and three persons elected by headmasters of secondary schools recognized by the Local Government;

(5) four members elected by the Corporation of Madras from among their own body;

(6) two members for each district, one elected by the members of the district board from among themselves, and the other by the municipal councillors of the municipalities in the district from among themselves;

(7) two members elected by the Madras Chamber ot Commerce and two by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce;

(8) two members elected by the Madras Landholders' Association;

(9) every association making a donation of not less than Rs. 25,000 and every person making a donation of not less than Rs. 10,000 and every association or person making an annual contribution of not less than Rs. 5,000 to or for the purposes of the University shall be entitled to nominate one member to the Senate who shall be a member for five years or as long as the annual contribution continues, as the case may be;

(10) associations or persons being donors of sums of not less than Rs. 500 to or for the purposes of the University shall elect such number of members not exceeding ten as the Chancellor may fix;

(11) thirty members nominated by the Chancellor of whom not less than twenty shall be nominated to secure the representation of communities not otherwise adequately represented.

(12) one member to represent each of the chief vernacular languages in the Presidency, such member being chosen either by nomination or by election in such manner as may be prescribed.

Save as otherwise provided, members of the Senate other than ex-officio members shall hold office for a period of three years; provided however that a member nominated or elected in his capacity as a member of a particular body or as the holder of a particular appointment shall hold office so long only within that period as he continues to be a member of that body or the holder of that appointment as the case may be.

The Senate to be the supreme governing body

15. The Senate shall be the supreme governing body of the University and shall have the power to review the action of the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Council of Affiliated Colleges and shall exercise all the powers of the University not otherwise provided for and all powers requisite to give effect to the provisions of this Act.

Powers of the Senate

16. The Senate shall have the following powers, namely—

(1) to provide for instruction in such branches of learning as it may think fit and to make provision for research and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge;

(2) to encourage co-operation and reciprocity among constituent and affiliated colleges with a view to promoting academic life;

(3) to make such provision as will enable constituent colleges to undertake specialization of studies and to organize common laboratories, libraries and other equipment for research work;

(4) to institute professorships, readerships, lecturerships and any other teaching posts required by the University and to appoint persons to such professorships, readerships, lecturerships and posts;

(5) to institute and award fellowships, travelling fellowships, scholarships, endowments, exhibitions, bursaries, medals and prizes;

(6) to grant to, and confer degrees and other academic distinctions on, persons who—

(*a*) shall have pursued an approved course of study in a constituent or an affiliated college and shall have passed the prescribed examinations of the University, or

(*b*) shall have carried on research under conditions prescribed;

(7) to confer honorary degrees or other distinctions on approved persons in the manner prescribed;

(8) to provide such lectures and instruction for students of affiliated colleges of the University as the University may determine and also to provide for lectures and instruction to persons not being students of the University and to grant diplomas to them;

(9) to affiliate to itself colleges outside the limits of the University and to allow colleges affiliated to the University before the passing of this Act to continue to exercise the rights and privileges conferred on them by the affiliation and any further rights to be conferred by this Act until such time as they may be transferred to other Universities;

(10) to provide for the inspection of all colleges and hostels;

(11) to institute, maintain and manage constituent colleges, to recognize colleges not maintained by the University as constituent colleges and to withdraw recognition therefrom;

(12) to make recommendations to the Local Government for the recognition of local areas as 'University centres';

(13) to institute, maintain and manage hostels, to recognize hostels not maintained by the University and to withdraw recognition therefrom;

(14) to supervise and control the residence and discipline of the students of the University and to make arrangements for promoting their health and general welfare;

(15) to fix, demand and receive such fees as may be prescribed;

(16) to enter into any agreement with the Government or with a private management for assuming the management of any institution under it and for taking over its properties and liabilities and for any other purpose not repugnant to the provisions of this Act;

(17) to co-operate with other Universities and authorities in such manner and for such purposes as the University may determine;

(18) to make Statutes and amend or repeal the same;

(19) to consider, modify or cancel Ordinances and Regulations;

(20) to consider and pass resolutions on the annual report, the annual accounts and the financial estimates;

(21) to make Statutes regulating the method of election to the authorities of the University and the procedure at the meeting of the Senate, Syndicate and other authorities of the University and the quorum of members required for the transaction of business by them;

(22) to delegate any of its powers to such authority or authorities as it may deem fit; and

(23) generally to do all such other acts and things as may be necessary or desirable to further the objects of the University.

Nothing in this Act contained shall entitle the Senate to affiliate to the University any college situate within the limits of the University.

Meetings of the Senate

17. (1) The Senate shall meet once a year at a meeting to be called the annual meeting of the Senate on a date to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor. The Senate may also meet at such other times as it may from time to time determine.

(2) Thirty-five members of the Senate shall be the quorum for a meeting of the Senate.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition in writing signed by not less than 35 members of the Senate, convene a special meeting of the Senate.

CHAPTER IV—THE SYNDICATE

The Syndicate

18. The Syndicate shall, in addition to the Vice-Chancellor, consist of the following persons, namely—

Class I—Ex-officio Member

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

Class II—Other Members

(1) Eight members elected by the Senate from among its members.

(2) Three members elected by the Academic Council from among its members.

(3) Three members elected by the Council of Affiliated Colleges from among its members.

(4) Three members nominated by the Chancellor.

Members other than ex-officio members shall hold office for a period of three years, provided that a member nominated or elected in his capacity as a member of a particular body shall hold office so long only within that period, as he continues to be a member of that body.

Powers and duties of the Syndicate

19. The Syndicate—

(*a*) shall hold, control and administer the property and funds of the University ;

(*b*) shall direct the form, custody and use of the common seal of the University ;

(*c*) shall regulate and determine all matters concerning the University in accordance with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, provided that no action shall be taken by the Syndicate in respect of fees payable to examiners and the number, qualifications and the emoluments of teachers of the University, otherwise than after consideration of the recommendations of the Academic Council ;

(*d*) shall frame the financial estimates of the University and submit the same to the Senate ;

(*e*) shall administer all funds placed at the disposal of the University for specific purposes ;

(*f*) shall, save as otherwise provided by this Act or the Statutes, appoint the teachers of the University and servants, shall fix their emoluments and may define their duties and the conditions of their service and may provide for the filling of temporary vacancies ;

(*g*) shall have power to accept bequests, donations and transfers of any movable or immovable properties to the University on its behalf, provided that all such bequests, donations and transfers shall be reported to the Senate at its next meeting ;

(*h*) shall arrange for and direct the inspection of all constituent colleges, hostels and affiliated colleges ;

(*i*) shall appoint examiners after consideration of the recommendations of the Academic Council and the Council of Affiliated Colleges ;

(*j*) shall publish the results of the University examinations ; and

(*k*) shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed on it by this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances.

Annual Report

20. The annual report of the University shall be prepared by the Syndicate and shall be submitted to the Senate on or before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes and shall be considered by the Senate at its next annual meeting. The Senate may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Syndicate which shall take action in accordance therewith. The Syndicate shall inform the Senate of the action taken by it. A copy of the report with a copy of the resolutions thereon, if any, of the Senate shall be submitted to the Local Government for information.

Annual Accounts

21. (1) The annual accounts of the University shall be prepared by the Syndicate and shall be submitted to such examination and audit as the Local Government may direct.

(2) The accounts when audited shall be published by the Syndicate in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and copies thereof shall together with copies of the audit report be submitted to the Senate and the Local Government.

(3) The Syndicate shall also prepare, before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes, the financial estimates for the ensuing year.

(4) The annual accounts and the financial estimates shall be considered by the Senate at its annual meeting and the Senate may pass resolutions with reference thereto and communicate the same to the Syndicate which shall take action in accordance therewith.

CHAPTER V.—THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL, THE FACULTIES AND THE COUNCIL OF AFFILIATED COLLEGES

The Academic Council

22. The Academic Council shall be the academic authority of the University and shall, subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, have the control and general regulation of teaching and examination within the

University and be responsible for the maintenance of the standards thereof and shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be prescribed.

Constitution of Academic Council

23. (i) The members of the Academic Council in addition to the Vice-Chancellor shall be—

Class I—Ex-officio Members

(1) The Director of Public Instruction, Madras ;

(2) the University Professors ;

(3) the principals of first-grade colleges ;

(4) the principals of professional colleges ;

(5) any member of the teaching staff of any college who may be appointed or recognized as a University Reader during his tenure of such office.

Class II—Other Members

(1) Five principals of second-grade colleges elected by the principals of second-grade colleges.

(2) Three members of the teaching staff of each of the constituent colleges to be elected by the members of the staff of the respective colleges.

(3) Five members elected by the Senate from its own body who are not engaged in teaching or members of the Syndicate.

(4) One member of the teaching staff of each of the affiliated first-grade and professional colleges to be elected by that staff.

(ii) The Academic Council as constituted under sub-clause (i) may co-opt as members teachers of the University not exceeding six.

(iii) Members other than ex-officio members shall hold office for a period of three years provided that persons appointed or elected as representatives of any particular

body shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be members of that body.

Provided that no acts or proceedings of the First Academic Council constituted after the passing of this Act shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of non-compliance with the provisions of sub-clause (3) of class II above.

Powers of the Academic Council

24. Subject to the provisions of this Act the Academic Council shall have the following powers, namely,—

(*a*) to advise the Syndicate on all academic matters;

(*b*) to make proposals to the Syndicate for the institution of professorships, readerships, lecturerships, or other teaching posts and in regard to the duties and emoluments thereof;

(*c*) to make proposals for regulating the special courses of study or division of subjects in constituent and affiliated colleges;

(*d*) to make regulations for and to award in accordance with such regulations medals and other rewards;

(*e*) to make regulations for the encouragement of co-operation and reciprocity among constituent and affiliated colleges with a view to promoting academic life;

(*f*) to make regulations regarding the admission of students to the University or prescribing examinations to be recognized as equivalent to University examinations or the further qualifications mentioned in sub-section (i) of section 36 for admission to the degree courses of the University;

(*g*) to make regulations relating to courses, examinations and the conditions on which students of affiliated colleges shall be admitted to examinations for the degrees of the University;

(*h*) to constitute from among its own members Faculties in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Teaching, Commerce and Agriculture and such other subjects as may be prescribed ;

(*i*) to recommend to the Syndicate the names of persons suitable for appointment as Examiners and Assistant Examiners ;

(*j*) to make recommendation to the Syndicate for the recognition of teachers qualified to give instruction in constituent and affiliated colleges and hostels ;

(*k*) to control and manage the University library or libraries, to frame rules regarding its or their use and to appoint a library committee under the general control of the Academic Council to manage the affairs of the library ;

(*l*) to formulate, modify or revise, subject to the control of the Senate, schemes for the constitution or reconstitution of departments of studies ;

(*m*) to assign teachers to departments of studies ;

(*n*) to promote research within the University and to call for reports on such research from the persons engaged thereon and to make recommendations to the Syndicate thereon ; and

(*o*) to forward to the Syndicate or refer back the draft of any regulation prepared by the Council of Affiliated Colleges relating to courses, examinations and the conditions on which students of such colleges may be admitted to examinations for the degrees of the University.

Provided that the Council of Affiliated Colleges shall be consulted in respect of matters referred to in clauses (*c*), (*e*), (*g*) and (*j*).

The Faculties

25. The University shall include Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Teaching, Commerce and Agriculture and such other Faculties as may be

prescribed. Each Faculty shall comprise such departments of teaching as may be prescribed by the Ordinances. The constitution and functions of the Faculties shall be prescribed by the Statutes. There shall be Boards of Studies attached to each department of teaching, the constitution and powers of which shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

Council of Affiliated Colleges

26. (1) The Council of Affiliated Colleges shall consist in addition to the Vice-Chancellor of the following:—

(i) the principals of affiliated first-grade colleges;

(ii) five principals of second-grade colleges elected by the principals of such colleges;

(iii) one member for each district elected by the members of the district board and of the municipalities of that district;

(iv) representatives for every affiliated first-grade college, one being elected by the teachers of each of such colleges;

(v) ten persons nominated by the Chancellor; and

(vi) not more than ten teachers of the University to be appointed by the Academic Council.

(2) Members other than ex-officio members shall hold office for a period of three years, provided that persons appointed or elected as representatives of any particular body shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be members of that body;

Provided that the first Council of Affiliated Colleges shall be deemed to have been duly constituted notwithstanding any non-compliance with clause (vi) of sub-section (1) above;

Provided also that on the Academic Council being duly constituted under the Act it shall forthwith be entitled to

appoint ten teachers of the University to the Council of Affiliated Colleges.

Powers of the Council of Affiliated Colleges

27. (1) The Council of Affiliated Colleges shall have the following powers :—

(*a*) to make proposals to the Syndicate or the Academic Council as the case may be to supplement the teaching provided by the affiliated colleges ;

(*b*) to appoint an executive committee and such special or standing committees as it may consider desirable ;

(*c*) to advise the Syndicate and the Academic Council on any matter affecting affiliated colleges ;

(*d*) to submit draft Regulations and Ordinances to the Academic Council or to the Syndicate as the case may be ;

(*e*) to advise the Syndicate on the affiliation of any institution beyond the limits of the University ;

(*f*) to arrange in consultation with the colleges concerned for co-operation and reciprocity among affiliated colleges and for the concentration and co-ordination of resources for higher teaching and research and for the promotion of university life in suitable localities outside the limits of the University so as to prepare for the institution of new universities ;

(*g*) to make proposals to the Local Government through the Syndicate as to the financial provision that should be made for the affiliated colleges and as to the distribution of grants to such colleges ;

(*h*) to recommend to the Syndicate the names of persons suitable for appointment as Examiners and Assistant Examiners ; and

(*i*) to advise the Academic Council on all matters referred to in section 24, clauses (*c*), (*e*), (*g*) and (*j*).

(2) The Council of Affiliated Colleges shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by the Statutes.

Constitution of other authorities

28. The constitution of such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University shall be provided for in the manner prescribed.

CHAPTER VI—STATUTES, ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS

Statutes

29. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(*a*) the constitution, powers and duties of the authorities of the University ;

(*b*) the conditions of recommendation by the Senate of local areas to be recognized by the Government as University centres ;

(*c*) the conditions of affiliation with the University of affiliated colleges ;

(*d*) the institution and maintenance of constituent colleges and hostels ;

(*e*) the powers, duties and conditions of service of the Vice-Chancellor ;

(*f*) the powers and duties of the officers of the University other than the Visitor, Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor ;

(*g*) the holding of convocations to confer degrees ;

(*h*) the conferment of honorary degrees ;

(*i*) the institution and award of fellowships, travelling fellowships, scholarships, endowments, exhibitions, bursaries, medals and prizes ;

(*j*) the classification and the mode of appointment of the teachers of the University ;

(*k*) the institution of pension or provident fund for the benefit of the teachers of the University or its servants;

(*l*) the maintenance of a register of registered graduates;

(*m*) the discipline of students; and

(*n*) all matters which by this Act may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Statutes how made

30. (1) The first Statutes shall be those set out in Schedule I.

(2) The Statutes may be amended or repealed or added to by Statutes made by the Senate in the manner hereinafter provided.

(3) The Senate may of its own motion take into consideration the draft of any Statute; provided that in any such case before a Statute is passed affecting the powers or duties of any officer or authority, the opinion of the Syndicate and a report from the person or authority concerned shall have been taken into consideration by the Senate.

(4) The Syndicate may propose to the Senate the draft of any Statute. Such draft may be considered by the Senate at its next succeeding meeting. The Senate may approve such draft and pass the Statute or may reject it or return it to the Syndicate for reconsideration either in whole or in part together with any amendments which the Senate may suggest. After any draft so returned has been further considered by the Syndicate together with any amendments suggested by the Senate, it shall be again presented to the Senate with the report of the Syndicate thereon and the Senate may then deal with the draft in any manner it thinks fit.

(5) Where any Statute has been passed by the Senate or a draft of a Statute has been rejected by the Senate it shall be submitted to the Chancellor who may refer the Statute or draft back to the Senate for further considera-

tion or in the case of a Statute passed by the Senate assent thereto or withhold his assent. A Statute passed by the Senate shall have no validity until it has been assented to by the Chancellor.

(6) The Syndicate shall not propose the draft of any Statute or of any amendment to a Statute—

(a) affecting the status, powers or constitution of any authority of the University until such authority has been given an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon the proposal; any opinion so expressed shall be in writing and shall be considered by the Senate and shall be submitted to the Chancellor; or

(b) affecting the conditions of affiliation of affiliated colleges, with the University except after consultation with the Academic Council and the Council of Affiliated Colleges.

Ordinances

31. Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, the Ordinances may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(a) the admission of students to the University and the levy of fees in colleges maintained by the University ;

(b) the conditions under which students may be admitted to the degree or diploma courses and to the examinations of the University and may be eligible for degrees and diplomas ;

(c) the conditions of residence of the students of the University and the levy of fees for residence in hostels maintained by the University ;

(d) the recognition of constituent colleges and hostels not maintained by the University ;

(e) the number, qualifications and emoluments of teachers of the University ;

(*f*) the fees to be charged for courses of teaching given by teachers of the University, for tutorial and supplementary instruction given by the University, for admission to the examinations, degrees and diplomas of the University and for the registration of graduates;

(*g*) the conditions subject to which persons who may hereafter be permanently employed may be recognized as qualified to give instruction in constituent colleges and hostels;

(*h*) the appointment and duties of examiners;

(*i*) the conduct of examinations; and

(*j*) all matters which by this Act or by the Statutes may be provided for by the Ordinances.

Ordinances how made

32. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this section, Ordinances shall be made by the Syndicate:

Provided that the Syndicate shall consult the Academic Council in making Ordinances—

(*a*) affecting the appointment and duties of examiners or the conduct or standard of examinations or any course of study; or

(*b*) affecting the conditions of residence of students.

(2) All Ordinances made by the Syndicate shall have effect from such date as it may direct, but every Ordinance so made shall be submitted as soon as may be to the Chancellor and the Senate and shall be considered by the Senate at its next succeeding meeting. The Senate shall have power by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present at such meeting to cancel or modify any such Ordinance.

(3) The Chancellor may direct that the operation of any Ordinance shall be suspended until such time as the Senate has had an opportunity of considering the same.

Regulations how made

33. The Academic Council may make Regulations consistent with this Act and the Statutes to carry out the duties assigned to it thereunder.

All such Regulations shall have effect from such date as the Academic Council may direct; but every Regulation so made shall be submitted as soon as may be to the Senate who shall consider it at its next meeting. The Senate shall have power, by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present at such meeting, to cancel or modify any such Regulation.

CHAPTER VII—ADMISSION AND RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS

Residences and hostels

34. Every student of the University shall reside in a hostel or under such other conditions as may be prescribed.

Colleges and Hostels

35. (1) Colleges and hostels maintained by the University shall be such as may be prescribed.

(2) Colleges and hostels other than those maintained by the University shall be such as may be recognized by the Senate on such general or special conditions as may be prescribed.

(3) The Senate shall have power to suspend or withdraw the recognition of any college or hostel which may not be conducted in accordance with the conditions prescribed. Provided that no such action shall be taken without affording the management of such college or hostel an opportunity of making such representation as it may deem fit.

Admission to the University courses.

36. (1) Students shall not be eligible for admission to a course of study for a degree unless they have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science of Madras or an examination recognized

by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto and possess such further qualifications, if any, as may be prescribed.

(2) Every candidate for a University examination shall unless exempted from the provisions of this sub-section by a special order of the Syndicate made on the recommendation of the Academic Council be enrolled as a member of a constituent college or of an affiliated college. Any such exemption may be made subject to such conditions as the Syndicate may think fit.

(3) Students exempted from the provisions of sub-section (2) and students admitted, in accordance with the conditions prescribed, to courses of study other than courses of study for a degree shall be non-collegiate students of the University.

Control of entrance examination to the University

37. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 36, at any time after the passing of this Act if the Local Government is satisfied that other adequate arrangements have been made for the supervision and control of institutions preparing candidates for the entrance examination to the University, the Local Government may by notification direct that the said University shall cease to exercise any control over the recognition of such institutions and from the date of such notification the University shall cease to exercise such control.

CHAPTER VIII—GENERAL

Filling of casual vacancies.

38. All casual vacancies among the members (other than ex-officio members) of any authority or other body of the University shall be filled as soon as conveniently may be by the person or body who appointed, elected or co-opted the members whose place has become vacant and the person appointed, elected or co-opted to a casual vacancy shall be a member of such authority or body for the residue of the term for which the person whose place he fills would have been a member.

39. No act or proceeding of any authority or other body of the University shall be invalidated merely by reason of the existence of a vacancy or vacancies among its members or the invalidity of the election of any of the members.

Proceedings of the University and bodies not invalidated by vacancies

40. The Senate may, on the recommendation of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Syndicate, remove the name of any person from the register of graduates and remove any person from membership of any authority of the University if he has been convicted by a Court of Law of what in the opinion of the Senate is a serious offence involving moral delinquency or if he has been guilty of scandalous conduct and for the same reasons may withdraw any degree or diploma conferred or granted by the University.

Removal from membership of the University

The Senate may also remove any person from the membership of any authority of the University if he becomes of unsound mind or deaf-mute or suffers from contagious leprosy or has applied to be adjudicated or has been adjudicated a bankrupt or insolvent.

41. If any question arises whether any person has been duly elected or nominated as or is entitled to be a member of any authority of the University, the question shall be referred to the Chancellor whose decision thereon shall be final.

Disputes as to constitution of University authority

42. Where any authority of the University is empowered to appoint committees, such committees shall, unless there be some special provision to the contrary, consist of members of the authority concerned and of such other persons, if any, as the authority in each case may think fit.

Constitution of committees

43. (1) Save as otherwise provided, every salaried officer and teacher of the University shall be appointed under a written contract.

Conditions of service

The contract shall be lodged with the Registrar of the University and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the officer or teacher concerned.

(2) Any member of the public services in India whom it is proposed to appoint to a post in the University shall, subject to the approval of such appointment by the Government, have the option—

(i) of having his services lent to the University for a specific period and remaining liable to recall to Government service at the discretion of the Government at the end of that period, or

(ii) of resigning Government service on entering the service of the University: Provided, however, that nothing in this section shall prohibit the employment of a member of the public services as a part-time servant of the University with the approval of the Government.

CHAPTER IX—UNIVERSITY FUNDS.

Funds of the University

44. The University shall have a fund to which shall be credited

(1) its income from fees, endowments and grants, if any; and

(2) any contribution by the Local Government.

The Local Government shall contribute annually towards the said fund

(*a*) a sum equal to the amount of contribution by the Local Government in the financial year prior to the coming into force of this Act towards the recurring expenditure of the University; and

(*b*) a sum on such conditions as the Local Government may impose towards the salary, if any, of the Vice-Chancellor, the development of laboratory, library, museums and workshops and the salaries of such teachers of the University as are appointed for higher research

and advancement and dissemination of knowledge in particular branches of learning.

Transfer of Government Institutions to the University

45. The Local Government may at any time after the passing of this Act transfer to the University the control and management of any of its institutions on such terms and conditions as it may deem proper. In the case of such transfer, the Local Government shall make a contribution annually of a sum equivalent to the average annual net expenditure from Provincial Funds on the institution during the three years immediately preceding the year of transfer.

CHAPTER X—TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

Completion of course for students in colleges affiliated to the Madras University under previous Act

46. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the Ordinances, any student of a college affiliated to the University of Madras established under Act XXVII of 1857, who was studying for any examination of the said University, shall be permitted to complete his course in preparation therefor and the University shall hold for such students examinations in accordance with the curricula of studies of that University for such period as may be prescribed.

Appointment of First Vice-Chancellor.

47. Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) of section 11, within three months after the passing of this Act the first Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor on a salary to be fixed by him for a period not exceeding three years and on such other conditions as he thinks fit.

Transitory powers of the Vice-Chancellor

48. (1) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to make arrangements for constituting the Senate, the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Council of Affiliated Colleges within six months after the

date of his appointment or such longer period not exceeding one year as the Local Government may by notification direct.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor shall with the assistance of an advisory committee nominated by the Chancellor draw up any rules that may be necessary for regulating the method of election to those authorities subject to the provisions of the Act and the approval of the Chancellor.

(3) The authorities constituted under sub-section (1) shall commence to exercise their functions on such date or dates as the Local Government may by notification direct.

(4) The Regulations of the University of Madras in force at the time of the coming into operation of sections 3 and 4 of this Act shall, so far as they may be applicable, continue to be in force until they are replaced by the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations to be framed under this Act.

(5) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to draft such Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations as may be necessary and submit them to the respective authorities competent to deal with them for their disposal. Such Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations when framed shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

First appointments of University Staff

49. The Vice-Chancellor shall have power—

(1) to appoint such advisory committees as he may think fit, and

(2) to appoint such clerical and menial staff as may be necessary subject to the sanction of the Chancellor.

Removal by Local Government of difficulties at the commencement of the Act.

50. If any difficulty arises as to the first constitution or reconstitution of any authority of the University after the commencement of this Act, or otherwise in first giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Local Government, as occasion may require, may by order do anything which appears

to them necessary for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

CHAPTER XI—MISCELLANEOUS

Passing of property and rights to the University as re-constituted

51. All property, all rights of whatever kind used, enjoyed, or possessed by, and all interests of whatever kind owned by, or vested in, or held in trust by, or for, the University of Madras as constituted under the Indian Universities Act, 1904, as well as all liabilities legally subsisting against the said University shall pass to the University as constituted under this Act.

Provident Fund

52. Where a pension or provident fund has been instituted by the Senate for the benefit of the officers, teachers or servants of the University, the Local Government may declare that the provisions of the Provident Fund Act, 1897, shall apply to such fund as if the University were a local authority and the fund a Government Provident Fund.

Report on affiliated colleges

53. The Senate shall at the end of every five years from the passing of this Act submit a report to the Local Government on the condition of affiliated colleges and on the desirability or otherwise of establishing other Universities outside the limits of the University. The Local Government shall lay the report before the Legislative Council and shall take such action on it as it deems fit.

Affiliated College Fund

54. The Senate may, on the recommendation of the Council of Affiliated Colleges and subject to the approval of the Chancellor, create an affiliated college fund and make rules as to its management.

Repeal of certain enactments

55. As from the date on which sections 3 and 4 are brought into operation the enactments specified in Schedule II shall be repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

SCHEDULE I

The first Statutes of the University

(See section 30)

Definitions

I. In these Statutes unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) The 'Act' means the Madras University Act, 1923, and 'section' means a section of the Act and 'clause' or 'sub-clause' means a clause or sub-clause of this Schedule ; and

(*b*) 'Officers,' 'Authorities,' 'Professors,' 'Readers,' 'Lecturers,' 'Teachers,' 'Servants,' and 'Registered Graduates' mean respectively, Officers, Authorities, Professors, Readers, Lecturers, Teachers, Servants and Registered Graduates of the University.

Powers of the Syndicate

II. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Syndicate shall have the following powers, namely,—

(*a*) to institute at its discretion such professorships, readerships, lecturerships or other teaching posts as may be proposed by the Academic Council ;

(*b*) to abolish or suspend after report from the Academic Council thereon any professorship, readership, lecturership, or other teaching post ;

(*c*) to provide or purchase lands, buildings, premises, furniture, laboratory apparatus, equipment and other means needed for carrying on the work of the University ;

(*d*) to invest any moneys belonging to the University including any unapplied income in any of the securities described in section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, * 1882, with the power to vary such investments or to place on fixed deposit in any bank approved in this behalf by the Local Government, any portion of such moneys not required for current expenditure ; and

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* II of 1882.

(e) to manage constituent colleges and hostels.

The Registrar

III. The Registrar shall act as the Secretary of the Senate, the Syndicate, the Academic Council, and the Council of Affiliated Colleges: he shall, subject to the control of the Syndicate, manage the property and investments of the University. He shall be responsible for the preparation of the financial estimates and the annual accounts. Subject to the powers of the Syndicate, he shall be responsible for seeing that all moneys are expended on the purposes for which they are granted or allotted.

All contracts shall be signed by the Registrar on behalf of the University. He shall exercise such other powers and perform such duties as may be prescribed.

Quorum

IV. Twenty members of the Council of Affiliated Colleges shall form a quorum for a meeting of the Council.

Colleges and hostels

V. (a) Every constituent college or hostel not maintained by the University shall be managed by a regularly constituted governing body appointed by the person or body maintaining the college or hostel the constitution of which shall be periodically reported to and approved of by the Syndicate.

(b) The appointment of teachers and superintending staff of every constituent college or hostel shall be made by the governing body, or by any authority to whom such body may have delegated the power and all such appointments shall be subject to the approval of the Syndicate.

(c) Every student not residing in a hostel shall be attached to a constituent college or hostel for tutorial help and disciplinary supervision and for such other purposes as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

Honorary Degrees

VI. The Syndicate may, either of its own motion or on the recommendation of the Academic Council, make proposals to the Senate for the conferment of honorary degrees and shall, after the Senate assents thereto, submit such proposals to the Chancellor for confirmation. Provided that in case of urgency the Chancellor may act on the recommendation of the Syndicate only.

Examinations

VII. All arrangements for the conduct of examinations shall be made by the Syndicate.

Pension or provident fund.

VIII. There shall be instituted for the benefit of the officers, teachers, and servants of the University, such pension or provident fund as the Senate may deem fit.

Register of graduates

IX. All graduates of the University or of the University of Madras as constituted immediately prior to the commencement of this Act, of seven years' standing or upwards, shall on payment of such fees as may be prescribed be entitled to have their names enrolled in the register of registered graduates and upon such enrolment to enjoy all the privileges of registration.

SCHEDULE II

Enactments Repealed

(See section 55)

Year.	Number.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1857	XXVII	The Madras University Act, 1857	So much as is unrepealed
1904	VIII	The Indian Universities Act, 1904	In sub-section (1) of section 6, the word 'Madras'. In sub-section (*a*) of section 12, the word 'Madras'. In the first schedule the heading, 'The University of Madras' and the entries under that heading.

REGULATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS FRAMED UNDER THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT OF 1904 (NOW REPEALED)

[*N.B.—These regulations, so far as applicable, will remain in force until they are replaced by Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations under the new Act*]

CHAPTER I

Preliminary

Definitions

1. In these Regulations unless a different intention appears from the subject or context,

'The Act' means 'The Indian Universities Act, 1904.'

'Clear days' means that the time is to be reckoned exclusive of both the first and last days.

'The *Gazette*' means '*The Fort St. George Gazette.*'

'The Regulations' means 'The Regulations of the University of Madras for the time being in force.'

'The University' means 'The University of Madras.'

'Resolution' means 'original proposition.'

'Motion' means 'anything moved either by way of resolution or amendment.'

All words and expressions used herein and defined in the Act shall have the meanings so defined.

2. (*a*) Any notice, intimation or information required to be given, and any paper, minutes, or proceedings required to be sent, to any person by the Regulations shall, unless otherwise provided, be given or sent, by the same being posted to the address of that person.

Notices

(*b*) A member of the Senate, a Faculty, Board of Studies, Board of Examiners or Committee appointed under the Regulations shall, if required by the Registrar, give an address within the territorial limits of the University to which communications may be sent; and the posting of communications to that address shall be a sufficient compliance with the requirements of the Act or the Regulations as to notice.

Addresses

3. Where by any Regulation, any act or proceeding is directed or allowed to be done or taken in the Office of the Registrar on a certain day or within a prescribed period, then if the office is closed on that day or the last day of the prescribed period, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards on which the office is open.

Validity of Acts done on the day following a ***dies non***

CHAPTER II

Registration of Graduates

Register of Graduates

1. The Syndicate shall maintain a register on which any graduate who has—

(*a*) taken the degree of Master or Doctor in any Faculty, † or

(*b*) graduated in any Faculty not less than ten * years before registration,

† Not eligible under the Madras University Act, 1923.

* Under Statute IX, Schedule 1 of the Act of 1923, seven years.

shall be entitled to have his name entered and retained subject to the following provisions :—

Fee for Registration

He shall apply in the prescribed form to the Registrar and pay an initial fee of three rupees if he applies before the 1st September of the year following that in which he becomes so entitled, and an additional sum of rupee one for every additional year or part of a year during which he has delayed his application subject to a maximum additional payment of three rupees. Thereupon his name shall be entered in the register, and shall be retained thereon until the 1st September of the year following the date of such entry. Thereafter he shall pay an annual fee of one rupee : in default of such payment on or before the 1st September of any year his name shall be removed from the register, provided that his name shall be re-entered on payment of all arrears of the annual fee ; provided also that on payment of a consolidated fee of rupees five at any time while his name is retained in the register, he shall be entitled to have his name so retained (during his life) without payment of any subsequent annual fee.

Inspection of Register or supply of copy on payment

2. Any graduate, whose name is on the register, shall be entitled to inspect it during office hours on application to the Registrar and shall be entitled on payment of rupees two to have a copy of it, sent to him, corrected to date.

CHAPTER III

Senate

CONSTITUTION

Term of office

1. The term of office of an Ordinary Fellow shall be five years commencing in the case of a nominated Fellow from the date of nomination by the Chancellor and in the case of an elected Fellow from the date of publication of his election in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

Election of Ordinary Fellows by Registered Graduates.

Notice of vacancy

1-A. When a vacancy occurs or is about to occur among the Fellows elected by Registered Graduates, the Syndicate shall publish a notice thereof in the *Gazette.*

Nominations

2. Each Registered Graduate shall be at liberty to nominate a person qualified to fill the vacancy. Every nomination shall be in writing and must reach the Registrar not later than ten days after the publication of the notice in the *Gazette.* Every such nomination shall be accompanied by the consent in writing of the nominee agreeing to serve as a Fellow if elected.

Approval of Nominees

3. If the number of nominees does not exceed the number of vacancies to be filled, the Registrar shall report the name or names of such nominees to the Chancellor for his approval.

Notification *re* day and hours of election

4. If the number of nominees exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled, the Syndicate shall announce, by notification in the *Gazette,* the day appointed by the Chancellor for the election, the hours between which votes may be recorded, the number of vacancies and the names of the persons nominated. The date of the notification shall be not less than fourteen days previous to the date so appointed.

Notices and Voting Papers

5. The Registrar shall, not later than the date of the publication of the notification made in accordance with Regulation 4 of this Chapter, forward to each Registered Graduate a notice stating the number of vacancies, the names of the persons nominated and the date of the election. The Registrar shall, at the same time, forward a numbered voting paper to each Registered

Graduate. Each voting paper shall contain instructions to voters drawn up in accordance with Regulations 6, 7 and 8 of this Chapter and directions for recording votes approved by the Syndicate.

Eligibility for Election and Voting

6. Those graduates only whose names are on the register at the date of the notification published in accordance with Regulation 4 of this Chapter shall be eligible for election and entitled to vote. The number of persons for whom each Registered Graduate may vote may be less but shall not be more than the number of vacancies notified and any voting paper which contains votes for a number of persons in excess of the number of such vacancies shall be treated as invalid.

Voting by Residents in Madras

7. Voters resident in the city of Madras may fill in and sign their voting papers at the Senate House on the day and within the hours notified in accordance with Regulation 4 of this Chapter, and in the presence of one of the two members of the Senate appointed by the Syndicate in accordance with Regulation 9 (i) of this Chapter, and shall thereafter deposit them in the ballot-box provided for the purpose. No such voting paper shall be deposited in the ballot-box after the expiry of the time notified in accordance with Regulation 4 of this Chapter.

Voting by Residents in Madras and in the Mofussil

8. Voters resident in the city of Madras not desirous of recording their votes as provided for in the preceding Regulation 7, and voters not resident in the city of Madras shall fill in and sign their voting papers in the presence of a Magistrate (not being a Village Magistrate), District or Sub-Registrar, Judge, District Munsiff, Inspector of Schools, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Principal of an Affiliated College or Headmaster of a recognized High School, who shall witness the signature on the voting paper and authenticate it with his signature and designation. The voter shall

thereupon forward the voting paper in a registered cover addressed to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than the day and hour notified for the closing of the ballot in accordance with Regulation 4 of this Chapter. Any such voting paper received later than the closing of the ballot and any paper received unsigned or otherwise than by registered post shall be regarded as invalid for the purposes of the election.

Supervision of election

9. (i) The Syndicate shall appoint two members of the Senate to co-operate with the Registrar in the supervision of the election.

(ii) Each candidate or a representative nominated by him in writing shall be entitled to be present at the Senate House during the polling and scrutiny of the votes next to be referred to.

Scrutiny of Votes

10. On the day notified in accordance with Regulation 4 of this Chapter the members of the Senate appointed in accordance with Regulation 9 (i) of this Chapter shall scrutinize the voting papers with reference to Regulations 6, 7 and 8 of this Chapter and consider the objections, if any, made by the candidates or their representatives with reference to those Regulations or to the directions on the voting papers for recording votes, shall reject the votes which do not fulfil the conditions thereof, and shall count the rest of the votes recorded. They shall thereupon communicate the results of their scrutiny to the Syndicate with a list of the candidates arranged in the order of the votes obtained. The Syndicate shall direct the publication of the list at the Senate House.

Publication of Results of Scrutiny

Objection to an Election

11. Any Registered Graduate may, by petition presented to the Registrar within seven days of such publication, require the Syndicate to enquire into the validity of the election on the ground of the alleged improper

acceptance or rejection of a vote or votes or of any corrupt practice committed by a candidate as hereinafter defined. The Syndicate shall itself or by a Committee appointed by it for the purpose enquire into such petition after giving such notice as it considers reasonable of the date of its enquiry to the petitioner and the candidate who may each be present in person or may send one representative duly authorized by him in writing.

Corrupt Practice

12. A person shall be deemed to commit a corrupt practice within the meaning of Regulation 11—

(i) who, with a view to inducing any voter to give or to refrain from giving a vote in favour of any candidate, offers or gives any money or valuable consideration, or holds out any promise of individual profit, or holds out any threat of injury to any person, *or*,

(ii) who pays or promises to pay to or on behalf of any person the sum or any part of the sum of money prescribed in Regulation 1 of Chapter II, as payable to entitle such person to be placed on the Register of Graduates,

(iii) who gives, procures or abets the giving of a vote in the name of a voter who is not the person giving such vote,

(iv) who makes any payment or promise of payment on account of the conveyance of any voter, other than himself, to or from any place for the purpose of recording a vote at any election held under these Regulations, *or*

(v) who lets, lends, employs, hires, borrows or uses for the purpose of conveying any voter to or from any place for the purpose of recording any such vote, any vehicle, horse or other animal which is kept or used by any person for the purpose of letting out on hire or conveying passengers by hire; provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to—

(*a*) any such letting to or hiring by a voter at his own cost or by several voters at their joint cost, for his or their own use; *or*

(*b*) any such use by a voter of his own vehicle to convey himself.

And a corrupt practice shall be deemed to be committed by a candidate if it is committed with his knowledge and consent, or by a person who is acting under the general or special authority of such candidate with reference to the election.

Explanation.—A 'promise of individual profit' includes a promise for the benefit of the person himself or of any one in whom he is interested.

Approval of Elections

13. In case no petition is presented, after seven days from the publication of the list in accordance with Regulation 10, and in case one is presented after the completion of the enquiry prescribed in Regulation 11, the Syndicate shall submit to the Chancellor for approval the names of as many candidates at the head of the list as there are vacancies to be filled together with its report on the petition or petitions, if any. In the event of an equality of votes between any two or more persons, their names shall be reported to the Chancellor with whom the final selection shall rest.

Equality of Votes

Elections disapproved

14. If the name of any person elected as a Fellow by the Registered Graduates is disapproved by the Chancellor, a fresh election by the Registered Graduates shall be held for the purpose of filling up the vacancy in accordance with the foregoing Regulations and at such election, any person, whose name has been disapproved by the Chancellor at the preceding election, shall not be eligible for nomination and any votes cast in his favour shall be rejected.

Election of Ordinary Fellows by Faculties

Numbers elected by each Faculty

15. The Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, Medicine and Engineering shall be entitled each to elect two persons as Fellows of the University.

Notification of election

16. If in any year any vacancy occur among the Fellows elected by Faculties, the Syndicate shall cause a notification of the fact to be published in the *Gazette*, and shall, at the same time, announce the day appointed by the Chancellor for the election and the hour up to which votes may be received. The date of the notification shall be not less than fourteen days previous to the date so appointed.

Notices and Voting Papers

17. The Registrar shall, not later than the date of the publication of the notification made in accordance with Regulation 16 of this Chapter, forward to each member of each Faculty which is entitled to elect a Fellow or Fellows a voting paper, together with a notice stating the number of vacancies and the date of the election. Should it be necessary to secure that the vacancy (or one or more of them if there be more vacancies than one) be filled by a person following the profession of education, or should the Chancellor have given any directions in accordance with Section 9 (2) of the Act, the same shall be notified in the said notice.

Instructions to Voters

18. The number of persons for whom each member of a Faculty may vote may be less but shall not be more than the number of vacancies to be filled up by the Faculty, and any voting paper which contains votes for any number of persons in excess of the number of vacancies shall be treated as invalid.

Supervision of Election

19. The Syndicate shall appoint two members of the Senate to cooperate with the Registrar in the supervision of the election.

Scrutiny of Votes

20. The voting papers when filled up shall be returned to the Registrar in accordance with the directions given by the Syndicate to secure the secrecy of the ballot and so as to reach the Registrar not later than the day and hour notified for the closing of the ballot in accordance with Regulation 16 of this Chapter. The two members of the Senate appointed in accordance with Regulation 19 of this Chapter shall scrutinize the voting papers, rejecting those which do not fulfil the condition laid down in Regulation 18 of this Chapter and the foregoing provisions of this Regulation and shall count the votes recorded. Every member of the Senate shall be at liberty to be present at the scrutiny. If any two or more persons receive an equal number of votes the President of the Faculty in each case where necessary shall have a second or casting vote. The result of the election shall be communicated to the Syndicate for submission to the Chancellor for approval.

Equality of Votes

Approval of Election

Elections disapproved

21. If the name of any person elected as a Fellow by the Faculties is disapproved by the Chancellor, a fresh election by the Faculties shall be held for the purpose of filling up the vacancy in accordance with the foregoing regulations and at such election any votes cast in favour of the person whose name has been disapproved by the Chancellor shall be rejected.

RANK

Rank

22. The members of the Senate shall rank in the following order:—The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the *ex-officio* Fellows in the order in which their respective offices are named in the First Schedule to the Act, the Ordinary Fellows according to the date and order of the first publication of their names as Ordinary Fellows in the *Gazette* under the Act.

MEETINGS AND PROCEEDINGS

Ordinary, Special and Extraordinary Meetings

Ordinary Meetings

23. There shall be three Ordinary Meetings of the Senate each year, the first on or about the second Friday in March, the second on or about the second Friday in August, and the third on or about the second Friday in December.

Special Meetings

24. The Vice-Chancellor shall on the requisition of the Syndicate or, in his absence, the Syndicate may convene a Special Meeting of the Senate for the disposal of business which the Syndicate deems urgent.

Extraordinary Meetings

25. The Vice-Chancellor, or in his absence the Syndicate, shall, on the requisition of not less than fifteen members of the Senate, convene an Extraordinary Meeting of the Senate. The requisition must be in writing signed by the requisitionists, and must be forwarded to the Registrar with a copy of the resolution or resolutions to be moved at the meeting, and also the name of the proposer of each resolution.

Notices of Resolutions

Date for forwarding Resolutions

26. Any member who wishes to move a resolution at an Ordinary Meeting shall forward a copy of the resolution to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than the 1st February if it is to be moved at the March meeting, not later than the 1st July if it is to be moved at the August meeting and not later than the 1st November if it is to be moved at the December meeting.

Exclusion of Resolutions

27. The Syndicate shall cause each resolution of which notice has been given in accordance with Regulations 25 and 26 of this Chapter to be placed in the agenda

paper of the meeting at which it is to be moved; provided that the Syndicate may exclude from the agenda paper any proposed resolution which is inconsistent in whole or in part with a decision of the Senate arrived at in any meeting held within one year previous to that at which such proposed resolution is intended to be moved.

The Registrar shall inform the proposer in each such case of exclusion and the Syndicate shall report the fact of exclusion at the meeting at which the resolution was to be moved, or, if there be no other business at that meeting, at the next meeting of the Senate.

Resolutions on Regulations, Form

28. Any resolution which prescribes a general rule for the conduct of University business or any portion of it or proposes the alteration or abolition of any Regulation shall be proposed in the form 'That it be a Regulation that . . .' *or* 'That Regulation . . . be altered as follows' *or* 'That Regulation . . . be rescinded.'

Powers of the Syndicate

The Syndicate shall consider all such resolutions and shall have power

(*a*) to report to the Senate upon—

(i) the form of the resolution;

(ii) the effect of the adoption of the resolution;

(iii) the provision made for necessary consequential alterations in the Regulations and

(*b*) to present to the Senate alternative proposals to give effect, in whole or in part, to the intention of the mover of the resolution.

Notices of Meetings and Agenda Papers

Notice of Meetings

29. Not less than fifteen days' notice of every Ordinary or Extraordinary Meeting and such previous notice as the circumstances permit of every Special Meeting

shall be given by the Registrar to each member, and the day and the hour of the meeting shall be specified in the notice; every notice of the meeting shall be accompanied by an agenda paper showing the business to be brought before the meeting, but the non-receipt of the notice or the agenda paper by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings of the meeting;

Agenda Paper

provided that the Syndicate may bring any business which in its opinion is urgent before any Ordinary or Extraordinary Meeting without previous notice and without placing the same on the agenda paper.

Notice of Amendments

30. Any member wishing to move an amendment to a resolution on the agenda paper of any Ordinary or Extraordinary Meeting of the Senate shall forward a copy of the same to the Registrar so as to reach him not less than five clear days before the day of the meeting at which the resolution is to be moved.

Amended Agenda Paper

31. The Registrar shall, not less than three days before each Ordinary or Extraordinary Meeting of the Senate, issue to each member an amended agenda paper showing all the resolutions as in the original agenda paper issued in accordance with Regulation 29 of this Chapter and also showing all amendments of which notice has been given in accordance with Regulation 30 of this Chapter provided that, if no notice has been received under such Regulation 30 of any amendment, no such amended agenda paper need be issued.

No business

32. If there be no business to be brought before an Ordinary Meeting of the Senate, the Registrar shall issue a notice to that effect to each member not less than fifteen days before the date of such Ordinary Meeting.

Constitution of Meeting

Honorary Fellows

33. Honorary Fellows shall be entitled to be present at any meeting of the Senate but are not entitled to take part in the business of any meeting except as otherwise provided by the Act, or by the regulations.

Quorum

34. Thirty members shall constitute a quorum for any meeting of the Senate other than a Convocation for conferring degrees. No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum of members is present except the election, if it be necessary, of a Chairman.

Chairman

35. The Vice-Chancellor shall, in the absence of the Chancellor, preside at all meetings of the Senate, but if the Vice-Chancellor be not present, the members present shall elect a Chairman from among themselves.

No quorum

36. If at the time appointed for a meeting, or within fifteen minutes thereafter a quorum of members is not present the meeting shall be dissolved. If at any time during the progress of business any member shall call attention to the number of members present, the Chairman shall within a reasonable time count the number of the members present, and, if a quorum be not present, he shall declare the meeting dissolved and shall leave the chair. All such dissolutions shall be recorded by the Registrar and the record shall be signed by the Chairman.

Adjournments

37. The Chairman shall, if so directed by a meeting at which a quorum is present, adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place; but, subject to the provisions of the other Regulations, no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place. When a meeting is adjourned for fifteen days

or more, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given as in the case of an original meeting. Save as aforesaid it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

Business of Meeting

Order of Business

38. At every meeting of the Senate the following shall be the order of business, after the election, if it be necessary, of the Chairman :—

(i) The answering of questions, if any.

(ii) Any motion for a change in the order of business as stated in the agenda paper.

(iii) The election, if such be part of the agenda, of any official of the University.

(iv) Business brought forward by the Syndicate.

(v) Business brought forward by the Faculties taken in the following order :—Arts, Science, Law, Medicine and Engineering.

(vi) Business brought forward by members of the Senate.

Questions

39. At an Ordinary Meeting of the Senate any member may ask any question on subjects usually dealt with by the Syndicate and upon every other matter within the cognizance of the Senate provided that

(*a*) no question shall be asked unless it complies with the following conditions, namely :—

(i) it shall be so framed as to be merely a request for information ;

(ii) it shall not contain arguments, or inferences, or defamatory statements, nor shall it refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official capacity ;

(iii) it shall not ask for an expression of an opinion or for the solution of a hypothetical proposition;

(*b*) any member who wishes to ask a question shall forward to the Registrar a notice in writing to that effect, together with a copy of the questions to be asked, so as to reach him on or before the second Friday in February if the question is to be put at the March meeting, *or* on or before the second Friday in July if the question is to be put at the August meeting, *or* on or before the second Friday in November if the question is to be put at the December meeting;

(*c*) the Syndicate may disallow any question on the ground that it cannot be answered consistently with the interests of the University. The decision of the Syndicate shall be final and no discussion thereon shall be permitted at any meeting of the Senate.

Answering of questions

40. The Syndicate shall make arrangements for the answering of the questions that may be put at the meetings of the Senate.

Putting of questions

41. Any question standing in the name of a member who is absent from the meeting at which it is to be put or who declines to put it may be asked by any other member.

Motions and Amendments without notice

Amendments at Special Meetings

42. At any Special Meeting of the Senate of which less than fifteen days' notice has been given, any member may move any amendment without previous notice being given.

—to resolutions with short notice

Any member may, without previous notice, move any amendment to any resolution brought forward by the Syndicate under the proviso contained in Regulation 29 of this Chapter.

Motions without previous notice

43. At any meeting of the Senate the following resolutions may be moved without previous notice :—

(i) A motion for a change in the order of business as stated in the agenda paper.

(ii) A motion for the adjournment of the meeting or debate.

(iii) A motion that the meeting pass to the next business on the agenda paper.

(iv) A motion that the meeting be dissolved.

(v) A motion directing the Syndicate to review its decision or recommendation and to report at a subsequent meeting of the Senate.

(vi) A motion directing a Faculty to review or amend its recommendation in any proposal brought before the Senate by that Faculty.

(vii) A motion that the Senate do resolve itself into Committee.

(viii) A motion for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into and report on any matter before the Senate at the time.

(ix) A motion remitting any matter before the Senate at the time to a Faculty or to a Board of Studies for its views or recommendations and report.

Amendments without previous notice

44. At any meeting of the Senate the following amendments may be moved without previous notice :—

(i) Amendments of a purely verbal or formal kind which, in the opinion of the Chairman, do not affect the sense or import of the motion to which they refer.

(ii) Amendments to any resolution or amendment on the agenda paper which, in the opinion of the Chairman, have been rendered necessary by, and are consequential upon, any motion passed by the Senate at the same meeting.

(iii) Amendments to a motion for a change in the order of business as stated in the agenda paper, substituting an order different from that in the motion.

(iv) Amendments to a motion for adjournment of the meeting or debate, substituting a time different from that in the motion.

(v) Amendments to a motion directing the Syndicate or a Faculty to review or reconsider its decision or recommendation.

(vi) Amendments to a motion for the appointment of a Committee, whether for enlarging or restricting its purposes or the questions remitted to it, or for adding to or omitting the names of members proposed to form it.

(vii) Amendments to a motion remitting any matter to a Faculty or to a Board of Studies.

Resolutions or amendments not on agenda paper

45. No resolution or amendment which is not placed on the agenda paper shall, subject to the exceptions contained in Regulations 42, 43 and 44 of this Chapter, be moved at the meeting.

Procedure on Motions

Precedence of motions under Regulation 43

46. Any motion made under Regulation 43 (ii), (iii), (iv), (vii) of this Chapter shall take precedence of any question that may be before the meeting, and, if not withdrawn, must be disposed of before such question.

Consideration of motions under Regulation 43

47. When any motion under Regulation 43 (ii), (iii), (iv), (vii) of this Chapter has been brought forward and has been negatived, no other motion of the same kind shall be again brought forward until after the lapse of what the Chairman shall deem a

reasonable time: nor shall any debate or discussion be allowed on such second or subsequent motion brought forward during a debate on the same question.

Proposing or seconding motions under Regulation 43

48. No motion under Regulation 43 (ii), (iii), (iv), (vii) of this Chapter shall be made or seconded by any member who, during the discussion of any particular item of business, has already made or seconded any one of such motions.

Identical motions

49. A motion substantially identical with one already moved and decided upon at a meeting shall not be moved at the same or at any adjourned meeting: a motion substantially identical in part only with one already moved at a meeting may be moved at the same or any adjourned meeting with the omission of such part.

Motions for adjournment, form of

50. A motion for the adjournment of a meeting shall be in the form 'That this meeting do now adjourn to,' followed by words indicating the day and hour proposed for the adjourned meeting. A motion for the adjournment of a debate shall be in the form 'That the debate on this question be now adjourned to,' followed by words indicating the day and hour.

Motions for adjournment, when to be made

51. A motion for the adjournment of a meeting or of a debate on any particular question may be made at any time but shall not be made so as to interrupt a speech. If a motion for the adjournment of the meeting be carried, the meeting shall adjourn to the time specified in the motion. If a motion for the adjournment of the debate be carried, the debate shall be adjourned to the time specified in the motion. The meeting shall pass to the next business, if any, on the agenda paper. If either of such motions be negatived, the business of the meeting or the debate as the case may be shall be resumed.

—if carried

Motions to pass to next business

52. A motion to pass to the next business shall be in the form 'That the meeting do now pass to the next business on the agenda paper' and may be moved at any time, but not so as to interrupt a speech. If the motion be carried, the motion under discussion together with any amendments to it shall drop.

Motions for dissolution of meeting

53. A motion for the dissolution of a meeting shall be in the form 'That this meeting do now dissolve,' and may be made at any time but not so as to interrupt a speech. If such a motion be carried, the business still before the meeting shall drop, and the Chairman shall declare the meeting dissolved.

Motions for reconsideration by Syndicate or Faculty

54. A motion directing the Syndicate or Faculty to review or reconsider its decision or recommendation may be made at any time during the discussion on any such decision or recommendation, but shall not be made so as to interrupt a speech. The motion shall specify the matter proposed to be referred to the Syndicate or the Faculty for review or reconsideration and may also indicate generally the sense or direction in which the mover desires alteration in such decision or recommendation. The motion may also include an instruction that the Syndicate or the Faculty through the Syndicate or otherwise shall report to the Senate by a specified date.

Motion to resolve into Committee

55. A motion that the Senate do resolve itself into Committee shall specify the item or items of business to be considered in Committee.

Motion for appointment of a Committee

56. A motion for the appointment of a Committee to consider any question before the Senate at the time shall state the purpose for which the Committee is to be constituted and the names of its members and convener.

Procedure on Amendments

57. Amendments to a resolution shall be—

Amendments, nature of

(i) by leaving out a word or words,

(ii) by leaving out a word or words in order to insert some other word or words, and

(iii) by adding or inserting a word or words.

Amendments, form of

58. When the amendment is of the first kind, the form in which it is proposed shall be 'That the words (*mentioning them*) be left out of the resolution.' When the amendment is of the second kind, the form shall be 'That the words (*mentioning them*) be left out of the resolution and that the words (*mentioning them*) be added or inserted.' When the amendment is of the third kind, the form shall be 'That the words (*mentioning them*) be added or inserted' and there shall then follow words specifying the place in which the words mentioned are to be added or inserted.

Amendments, negative

59. No amendment shall be proposed which would reduce a resolution to its negative or opposite form.

Amendments to be relevant and intelligible

60. Every amendment must be relevant to the resolution to which it refers and must be framed so as to form therewith an intelligible and consistent sentence.

Motions for adjournment, amendments to

61. No amendment shall be moved to a motion for adjournment of a meeting or debate except one substituting a different day or hour.

Amendments, order of

62. The order in which amendments to a resolution are to be brought forward shall be determined by the Chairman.

Resolutions, Amendments and Motions in general

Motion to be seconded and stated

63. Every motion at a meeting must be seconded otherwise it shall drop. Any member may second a motion by saying 'I second the motion' and may reserve his speech. When a motion has been made and seconded, it shall be stated from the chair, unless it be ruled out of order by the Chairman.

Amendments, number of

64. Not more than one resolution and one amendment thereto shall be placed before a meeting at the same time.

Motions not moved

65. Any resolution or amendment standing in the name of a member who is absent from the meeting, or who declines to move it, may be moved by any other member.

Withdrawal of motions

66. No resolution or amendment shall be withdrawn from the decision of the meeting without its unanimous consent; but this consent shall be presumed if the mover state his wish to withdraw the resolution or amendment and the Chairman, after an interval during which no dissent is expressed, announce that it is withdrawn.

Debate

Speeches, duration of

67. No speech shall ordinarily exceed ten minutes in duration, provided that the mover of a resolution or of an amendment, when moving the same, may speak for twenty minutes.

Speeches, order of

The member who first rises to speak at the conclusion of a speech has the right to be heard. In cases of competition, the Chairman shall decide who is in possession of the meeting.

Speaking more than once

68. Except as hereinafter provided, a member having spoken to a motion is not at liberty to speak again to such motion.

Speeches by Chairman

69. The Chairman has the same right of moving or seconding or speaking to a resolution or amendment as any other member, but he shall vacate the chair while so engaged, and the chair shall during such time be taken by a member nominated by the Chairman. Without leaving the chair, the Chairman may, however, at his discretion or at the request of any member, explain to the meeting the scope of any resolution or amendment.

Personal explanations

70. Any member may, even whilst another is speaking, rise to explain any misconception of expressions used by him, but he shall confine himself strictly to such explanation.

Points of order

71. Any member may call the Chairman's attention to a point of order even whilst another member is speaking, but no speech shall be made on such point of order.

Calling to order

72. The Chairman shall be the sole judge on any point of order, and may call any member to order, and shall have power to take such action as may be necessary to enforce his decision.

Conclusion of Debate

Right of reply

73. When the Chairman has ascertained that no other member entitled to address the meeting desires to speak, the mover of the resolution may reply upon the whole debate, provided that the mover of a resolution of the kind specified in clauses (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) of Regulation 43 of this Chapter shall have no right of reply. The mover of an

amendment shall have no right of reply. No member shall speak to a question after the mover has entered on his reply.

Putting questions to vote

74. When the debate on a resolution is concluded, or if there be no debate the Chairman shall put the question to the vote by saying, 'The question is,' followed by the words of the resolution, and the Senate shall then divide, unless the Chairman ascertain that the question is carried affirmatively by a unanimous vote. If there be an amendment, he shall say, 'It has been moved,' followed by the words of the resolution; then he shall say. 'Since it has been moved by way of amendment,' followed by the words of the amendment: and then, if the amendment be one of the kind specified in clause (i) of Regulation 57 of this Chapter, he shall put the question by saying, 'Shall the words or word proposed to be left out be left out?' If the amendment be of the kind specified in clause (ii) of the same regulation, he shall put the question by saying, 'Shall the following words or word . . . be left out in order to add or insert the following words or word . . . ?' If the amendment be of the kind specified in clause (iii) of the same regulation, he shall put the question by saying, 'Shall these words be there added or inserted?' If an amendment be negatived the original resolution shall be again stated from the chair, and any other amendments, if any, thereto may then be moved. If an amendment be carried, the resolution as amended shall be stated from the chair, and may then be debated as a substantive resolution to which the further amendments, if any, to the original resolution may be moved, and such further amendments shall be disposed of in the same manner as the previous amendment.

Voting

Decision of questions

75. All questions considered at meetings of the Senate shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present unless a particular majority is required by

Act or the Regulations. If the votes, including that of the Chairman, be equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

Chairman's vote

76. On any motion being put to the vote, the Senate shall divide and the vote of each member voting shall be recorded, if any member desire that this should be done. In that case the names of members abstaining from voting shall also be recorded. The manner in which a division shall be effected shall be left to the discretion and direction of the Chairman.

Recording vote

Senate in Committee

77. At meetings of the Senate in Committee the proceedings shall be governed by the foregoing regulations for debate except that no notice need be given of resolutions or amendments, that no resolution or amendment need be seconded and that every member may speak on any question as often as he chooses.

Senate in Committee, Debate

78. The motions passed at meetings of the Senate in Committee shall be embodied in a report by the Registrar to be laid before the Senate at a subsequent meeting, but shall not become final unless they are confirmed by the Senate.

Senate in Committee, Report

Minutes

79. The minutes of all proceedings of each meeting of the Senate shall be signed by the Chairman of the meeting. The Registrar within three weeks after a meeting shall send a printed copy of the minutes of that meeting so signed by the Chairman to each member of the Senate. If no exception is taken by any member who was present at the meeting to the correctness of the minutes within ten days of the sending of the minutes, they shall be deemed to be correct.

Minutes of meetings

If such exception be taken within the time aforesaid, the minutes shall be brought forward by the Syndicate at the next meeting of the Senate for confirmation or correction by such of the members as were present when the business was transacted to which the minutes refer.

Protests

80. Any member intending to protest against a motion passed at a meeting of the Senate, upon which the orders of Government are required, shall give notice in writing of his intention to the Registrar within forty-eight hours from the date of the meeting, and within fourteen days from such date shall lodge his protest with the Registrar. The Registrar shall forward a copy of the protest to the mover of the motion. The mover of the motion may, within fourteen days from the receipt of the protest, prepare and send to the Syndicate a memorandum in support of the decision of the Senate. The Syndicate shall submit the protest and memorandum (if any) together with a copy of the motion for the consideration and orders of the Governor-in-Council.

Protests

CHAPTER IV

Convocation for Conferring Degrees

1. Convocations for the purpose of conferring degrees shall be held every year in the months of February and August and at such other time as the Chancellor shall direct.

Convocations held annually

2. Candidates for degrees must, ten clear days before the day fixed for convocation, submit to the Registrar their applications for admission to their several degrees in the prescribed forms. No person shall be admitted to convocation who has not thus sent in his application to the Registrar.

Date of application

3. Any person who, having sent in his name to the Registrar as a candidate for a degree at convocation, fails to appear shall, when he next applies for his degree, be charged a fee of rupees ten unless he can furnish to the Syndicate a sufficient reason for his non-appearance.

Penalty for absence

4. A candidate for a degree may, with the permission of the Syndicate and on payment of a fee of ten rupees, be admitted *in absentia* to that degree.

Degree '*in absentia*'

5. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall assemble in the Senate room at the appointed hour.

Assembly of Senate

In the absence of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor or other member of the Senate nominated by the Chancellor shall preside.

6. The graces of the Senate on behalf of the candidates for admission to the several degrees will be supplicated in the following order:—

Graces of the Senate

Law—by the President of the Faculty of Law.

Medicine—by the President of the Faculty of Medicine.

Engineering—by the President of the Faculty of Engineering.

Science—by the President of the Faculty of Science.

Arts—by the President of the Faculty of Arts.

7. The formula to be used for each grace shall *mutatis mutandis* be as follows:—

Form of grace

. . . Chancellor, I move that a grace of the Senate be passed that those persons whom the Syndicate on the reports of the Examiners has certified to be qualified for the degree of . . . be admitted to that degree.'

8. Whereupon the Chancellor shall put the question '*Doth it please you that this grace be passed?*' and the Senate assenting, the Chancellor shall say, '*This grace is passed.*'

Passing of grace

9. When all the graces have been passed, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall proceed in procession to the hall in which the degrees are to be conferred.

Procession

10. The hall shall be so arranged that the Chancellor's chair may be somewhat in advance; the chairs assigned to the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows being placed in a half circle, so as to leave full space for the presentation of the candidates.

Arrangement of seats

11. The candidates shall wear the gowns and hoods pertaining to their respective degrees, and shall be arranged opposite to the Chancellor.

Seating of candidates

12. On the procession entering the hall, the candidates shall rise and remain standing until the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows have taken their seats.

13. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows having taken their places, the Chancellor shall say:

Procedure

This convocation of the Senate of the University of Madras has been called to confer degrees upon the candidates who, in the examinations recently held for the purpose, have been certified to be worthy of the same. Let the candidates stand forward.

14. Then the candidates standing, the Chancellor shall put to them the following questions:—

Questions

Question.—*Do you sincerely promise and declare that, if admitted to the degrees for which you are severally*

candidates, and for which you have been recommended; you will, in your daily life and conversation, conduct yourselves as becomes members of this University?

Answer.—I do promise.

Question.—*Do you promise that to the utmost of your opportunity and ability you will support and promote the cause of morality and sound learning?*

Answer.—I do promise.

Question.—*Do you promise that you will, as far as in you lies, uphold and advance social order and the well-being of your fellowmen?*

Answer.—I do promise.

In the case of candidates for professional degrees, the following addition shall be made :—

Question.—*Do you promise that you will faithfully and carefully fulfil the duties of the legal, medical, teaching and engineering professions, that you will, on all occasions. maintain their purity and reputation, and that you will never deviate from the straight path of their honourable exercise by making your knowledge subservient to unworthy ends?*

Answer.—I do promise.

Presentation of candidates

15. Then the Chancellor shall say:

Let the candidates be now presented.

16. Then the candidates shall be presented to the Chancellor by the heads of their respective colleges being members of the Senate or Honorary Fellows of the University, or by other members of the Senate or Honorary Fellows of the University, the candidates having first received their diplomas from the Registrar.

Admission to degrees

17. When all the candidates for the same degree have been presented, the Chancellor shall say to the candidates, who shall remain standing,

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor (or by the Chancellor) of the University of Madras, I admit you to the degree of . . . in this University, and in token thereof you have been presented with these diplomas, and I authorize you to wear the hood ordained, as the insignia of your degree.

18. When all the candidates have been presented, the Registrar shall lay the record of the degrees that have been conferred before the Chancellor, who shall sign the same.

Record of degrees

19. Then an address shall be made to the candidates by a member of the Senate, or an Honorary Fellow of the University, appointed by the Chancellor, exhorting them to conduct themselves suitably unto the position to which, by the degree conferred upon them, they have attained.

Address

20. The address being ended, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall rise up, and the Chancellor shall say:
I dissolve this Convocation.

Dissolution of Convocation

21. Then the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall retire in procession to the Senate room, the graduates standing.

CHAPTER V

Academic Robes

CHANCELLOR

A purple teray velvet gown, made like an Oxford Proctor's dress gown, with two-inch gold lace down the fronts and round the bottom of the sleeves outside.

A black velvet academic cap, bound round with gold lace, and gold tassel, nine inches long.

PRO-CHANCELLOR

A purple silk gown the same shape as the Chancellor's and trimmed in the same way with gold lace.

A black velvet academic cap like the Chancellor's.

VICE-CHANCELLOR

A purple silk gown, same shape as the Chancellor's and trimmed in the same way, but with silver lace.

A cap like the Chancellor's, but with silver lace and tassel.

REGISTRAR

A black silk-laced gown.

A black cloth academic cap.

FELLOWS

A black silk gown, and a scarf of scarlet silk, four inches wide, with a fringe of the same colour, three inches deep.

A black velvet academic cap, or either a white, red, or black turban, which may have a gold border.

GRADUATES

Graduates who are in the habit of wearing Indian costume shall be clothed in white, and shall wear either a white, red, or black turban, which may have a gold border. All those who wear European costume shall wear either a black cloth academic cap or a turban of the above description.

Bachelor of Arts or of Science or of Science in Agriculture

A gown made of black stuff, cut like the Cambridge B.A. gown.

A hood made of black silk edged with crimson silk.

Master of Arts or Science

A gown made of black silk, cut like the Cambridge M.A. gown.

A hood made of black silk lined with crimson silk.

Bachelor of Laws

A gown similar to that for the B.A. degree.

A hood made of black silk lined with purple silk.

Master of Laws

A gown similar to that for the M.A. degree.

A hood made of purple silk.

Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery

A gown similar to that for the B.A. degree.

A hood made of black silk edged with light-blue silk.

Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery

A gown similar to that for the B.A. degree.

A hood made of black silk lined with light-blue silk.

Doctor of Medicine or Master of Surgery

A gown similar to that for the M.A. degree.

A hood made of light-blue silk.

Bachelor of Sanitary Science

A gown similar to that for the B.A. degree.

A hood made of black silk edged with terra-cotta silk.

Bachelor of Engineering

A gown similar to that for the B.A. degree.

A hood made of black silk lined with orange silk.

Licentiate in Teaching

A gown pertaining to the B.A. or M.A. degree.

A hood made of black silk lined with gold-coloured silk.

Degree of Doctor in any Faculty

A gown made of white silk, with scarlet cloth facings.

A hood made of scarlet silk.

Master of Oriental Learning

A gown made of scarlet silk.

A hood of scarlet silk lined with pearl grey silk.

TITLES IN ORIENTAL LEARNING

Recipients of Oriental Titles shall wear a long coat and either a white, red or black turban, which may have a gold border.

DIPLOMA IN ECONOMICS

Candidates for the award of Diplomas in Economics at Convocation shall wear, if they are graduates, the gowns and hoods pertaining to their respective degrees, and if they are not graduates, either the costume prescribed for recipients of Oriental Titles or an ordinary European costume.

CHAPTER VI

Syndicate, Its Constitution, Duties and Powers

Constitution

1. The Syndicate shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman, the Director of Public Instruction and twelve *ex-officio* or ordinary Fellows, of whom seven shall be elected by the Senate, and one each by the Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, Medicine and Engineering respectively.

2. At least six of the elected members shall be Heads of, or Professors in, colleges affiliated to the University. Every member elected by a Faculty shall be a member of that Faculty.

Term of office

3. The term of office of an elected member shall be two years commencing in the case of the re-election of a retiring member

from the date of retirement, and in every other case from the date of the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the result of the election.

Vacancies

4. In the event of a member of the Syndicate elected to fill a vacancy to be filled by a Head of, or a Professor in, a college affiliated to the University ceasing to be the Head of, or a Professor in, a college affiliated to the University he shall vacate his seat. If the question is raised as to whether or not a member has vacated his seat under this Regulation, the same shall be determined by the remaining members of the Syndicate.

5. Any elected member who intends or expects to be absent from the meetings of the Syndicate for more than three consecutive months shall, for that reason, be under obligation to resign his seat.

6. Any elected member who has been absent from three consecutive meetings may be declared by the Syndicate to have vacated his seat, but he shall be eligible for re-election.

Procedure on occurrence of a vacancy

7. (i) When a vacancy occurs among the elected members of the Syndicate, or at any time within one month of the date when such a vacancy will occur under Regulation 3 of this Chapter, the Registrar, under the direction of the Syndicate, shall publish a notice thereof in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and shall on or before the date of such publication post a notice of the vacancy, to each member of the Senate if the election is to be by the Senate, and to each member of the Faculty if the election is to be by a Faculty.

Notice of the vacancy

(ii) When any vacancy has to be filled by the election of a Head of, or a Professor in, a college affiliated to the University, the same shall be notified in the notice of the vacancy.

8. If the election is to be by the Senate, each member of the Senate, and if the election is to be by a Faculty, each member of the Faculty, shall be at liberty to nominate a person qualified to fill the vacancy. Every nomination by a member of the Senate or a Faculty shall be in writing and must reach the Registrar not later than ten days after the publication of the notice in the *Gazette*.

Nomination of qualified persons

The Registrar shall request each nominee to intimate to him whether he is willing to serve on the Syndicate if elected.

9. (i) If the number of nominees willing to serve on the Syndicate does not exceed the number of vacancies to be filled, the Registrar shall, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, declare the nominee or nominees to be duly elected. If the number of nominees willing to serve on the Syndicate exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled, the Registrar shall post a list of the nominees to each member of the Senate or the Faculty, entitled to vote, together with a voting paper which shall bear on it the date of posting. The voting paper when filled up shall be returned to the Registrar in accordance with the directions given by the Syndicate to secure the secrecy of the ballot and so as to reach the Registrar not later than ten days after the date of posting by him. A Committee of two members of the Senate shall be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor for the scrutiny of the voting papers at a time and place fixed by him and the Registrar shall post each voter a notice thereof ten days before the date of the scrutiny. Every voter shall be at liberty to be present at the scrutiny. The nominee who receives the largest number of votes shall be elected. If any two or more nominees receive an equal number of votes, the Vice-Chancellor

Notification of election

Voting papers

Scrutiny of voting papers

Equality of votes

in the case of an election by the Senate, or the President of the Faculty in the case of an election by a Faculty, shall have a second or casting vote. The result of the election shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

Publication of result

(ii) Where a vacancy has to be filled by the election of the Head of, or a Professor in, a college affiliated to the University, if, within ten days of the publication of the result of the election, the question is raised as to whether the person elected is the Head of, or a Professor in, a college affiliated to the University, the Registrar shall post to each member of the Senate a notice of the objection and a voting paper to enable him to vote on the question raised. The voting paper shall bear on it the date of posting, and, when filled up, shall be returned so as to reach the Registrar not later than ten days after the date of posting by him. The result of such voting shall be scrutinized and declared by a committee of two members of the Senate appointed for the purpose by the Vice-Chancellor. In the event of the question being determined in the negative by a majority of the votes received, or in case of equality of votes by the casting vote of the Vice-Chancellor, a fresh election shall take place.

Objection to an election

10. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate subject to the provisions contained in the other regulations—

Duties of Syndicate

(i) to administer the property of the University on behalf of, and subject to the control of, the Senate

(ii) to keep the accounts of the University and to submit them to such inspection and audit as the Government may direct ;

(iii) to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and with all other authorities and persons ;

(iv) to appoint Examiners and Chairmen of Boards of Examiners, and to cancel any such appointment, and to define their duties and powers and to fix their remuneration;

(v) to notify and make arrangements for the election of Ordinary Fellows by the Faculties or by registered graduates, and for the election of the Syndicate,

(vi) to recommend to the Senate the assignment to a Faculty of any *ex-officio* Fellow or of any Ordinary Fellow not previously assigned to any Faculty;

(vii) to make due provision for examinations being conducted in accordance with the regulations of the University, and for the supervision of such examinations and to fix the remuneration of superintendents

(viii) to do all such other acts as are required by the regulations to be done by the Syndicate.

Powers of Syndicate

11. The Syndicate shall have power subject to the provisions contained in the other regulations—

(i) to appoint, fine, suspend, or dismiss any servant of the University;

(ii) to make recommendations to the Senate regarding the appointment and remuneration of University Professors and Lecturers;

(iii) to appoint Fellows and others to be members of Boards of Studies and to appoint the Chairman of each Board;

(iv) to recommend to the Senate that any person shall be admitted as a candidate to any University examination without the certificate or certificates required by the regulations for admission to that examination;

(v) to take cognizance of any misconduct by any student in a college or hostel connected with a college or colleges, or by any candidate for Matriculation or for any University Examination or for a degree, diploma, license,

title or mark of honour, brought to the notice of the Syndicate by a Director of Public Instruction or Chief Educational Officer of a Province or by the responsible authorities of the college or hostel or school concerned or in the case of a State College in a Native State by the Chief Educational Officer of the State, or in any case by a Fellow or the Registrar of the University, or by a Chairman of a Board of Examiners, or a Chief Superintendent at any centre of examination, and to punish such misconduct at any time by exclusion from any University Examination, or from any Convocation for the purpose of conferring degrees, either permanently or for a specified period, or by cancelling any University Examination or by deprivation of any University Scholarship or Endowment held by such person or by each;

(vi) to dispense with a strict compliance with the Regulations of the University with reference to the time, place and manner of examinations, or to the time and manner of conducting any election; and also to allow such departure from a strict compliance with the regulations as circumstances may demand as to the duration of courses of Ordinary University Lectures, hours of transaction of business in the office of the Registrar, and in respect of dates, for payment of examination fees, for submission of applications for examinations and of attendance certificates, of applications for certificates of having passed any examination and of applications for Convocation; provided that any resolution of the Syndicate passed in reference to such departure from prescribed procedure shall be reported to the Senate at its next meeting, together with a full statement of the special grounds upon which the Syndicate acted;

(vii) to refer any matter to a Faculty or Board of Studies for consideration and to call upon the Faculty or Board for a report thereon;

(viii) to draft such regulations as may, from time to time, be necessary, and to submit them to the Senate for approval;

(ix) to make its own standing orders and, subject to the regulations of the University, to regulate the disposal of its own business ;

(x) to do all such other acts as the Syndicate is empowered to do.

Submission of questions to Syndicate

12. Any Faculty or member of the Senate shall be at liberty to submit any question to the Syndicate for its consideration and subsequently to bring before the Senate the decision of the Syndicate thereon, with a view to its modification or annulment.

Annual Report

13. The Syndicate shall prepare annually a report on its work and shall submit the same to the Senate at its meeting in the month of March.

CHAPTER VII

Faculties

Number of Faculties

1. The Senate shall be divided into five Faculties, namely, Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering.

Precedence

2. The Faculties shall have precedence among themselves in the order named in the foregoing regulation.

Assignment to Faculties

3. Every member of the Senate shall be assigned by order of the Senate to one or other of the Faculties at the meeting of the Senate next after his becoming a Fellow.

President of a Faculty

4. Each Faculty shall elect one of its members to be President of the Faculty. Within one month after the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of President of a

Faculty, the Registrar shall send to each member of the Faculty an intimation of the vacancy and also a voting paper. The voting paper shall be returned by the member so as to reach the Registrar not later than the fourteenth day after the date of posting the intimation. The Vice-Chancellor shall declare the member who has the highest number of votes to be the President. In the event of an equality of votes the Vice-Chancellor shall have a casting vote. The Registrar shall communicate the result of the election to the members of the Faculty.

Procedure to fill up vacancy

Declaration by Vice-Chancellor

5. The President of a Faculty shall, if he remains qualified to do so, hold office for three years, on the expiry of which he shall vacate office but shall be eligible for re-election.

Term of office of the President

6. During the temporary absence of the President of a Faculty, or in the interval between the vacating of office by a President and the election of his successor, the Vice-Chancellor shall nominate a member of the Faculty who shall, for the time being, and so far as may be necessary, act as President of the Faculty.

Nomination of a temporary President

7. A Faculty shall have power—

Powers of a Faculty

(i) to consider and report on any matter referred to it by the Senate or by the Syndicate ;

(ii) to draft regulations in regard to courses of study and examinations prescribed by the University and to lay such regulations before the Syndicate in order that they may be brought before the Senate ;

(iii) to remit any matter to a Board of Studies comprised within the Faculty for consideration and report ;

(iv) to consider any report or recommendation of any Board of Studies;

(v) to appoint a committee of the Faculty for any purpose within the cognizance or powers of the Faculty;

(vi) to hold meetings of the Faculty or a Committee of the Faculty along with any other Faculty or a committee thereof for the discussion of any matter of common interest.

Meetings of a Faculty

8. Meetings of a Faculty shall be convened by the President of the Faculty at such times as may be necessary or on the written request of any five members in the case of the Faculty of Arts, of any three members in the case of the Faculties of Science and Law, and of any two members in the case of the Faculties of Medicine and Engineering.

9. Any member of a Faculty may bring before any meeting of the Faculty any matter within its cognizance by giving notice to the President, who shall, subject to the provisions of Regulation 7 of this Chapter, instruct the Registrar to include such matter in the agenda paper of the next meeting of the Faculty.

Notice of meetings

10. The President of a Faculty shall, not less than fifteen days previous to a meeting of the Faculty, cause a notice to be issued to each member of the Faculty stating the time and place of the meeting, and showing all the business to be brought before the meeting. No matter of business which is not entered on the agenda paper of a meeting of a Faculty shall be considered at the meeting: provided that the President may, for reasons of urgency, bring any matter before any meeting without notice being given in the agenda paper: and provided that any member may, with the permission of a majority of the members present at a

Agenda paper

Urgent matter

meeting, bring any matter before that meeting without notice.

Procedure at meetings

11. Subject to the foregoing regulations the procedure at meetings of Faculties shall be in general accordance with the regulations in regard to the procedure at meetings of the Senate. With regard to any point of order or matter of procedure the decision of the Chairman shall be final.

Chairman

12. The President of a Faculty shall preside at all meetings of the Faculty, but, in his absence, the members present shall elect a Chairman from among themselves.

Quorum

13. The quorum for a meeting of a Faculty shall be one-third of the members of the Faculty.

Remission of matter to Boards of Studies

14. When a Faculty remits any matter to a Board or Boards of Studies, it may request the Board or Boards to communicate its or their report or decision directly to the Syndicate.

15. The President of a Faculty may, in his discretion, remit any matter referred to the Faculty by the Senate or the Syndicate to a Board or Boards of Studies without laying it before a meeting of the Faculty, and may transmit the report or decision of the Board or Boards to the Senate or the Syndicate as the case may be without laying it before a meeting of the Faculty.

Resolution referred back for reconsideration by Faculty

16. The Syndicate may refer back to a Faculty, for reconsideration, any resolution passed by the Faculty: otherwise, where the nature of the resolution calls for it, the Syndicate shall lay the resolution before the Senate at its next meeting.

17. The proceedings at each meeting of a Faculty shall be communicated by the Registrar to the Syndicate.

Proceedings

CHAPTER VIII

Boards of Studies

Boards of Studies

1. There shall be Boards of Studies in the following branches of knowledge:—

(i) English.
(ii) Sanskrit, Uriya, Marathi, Burmese and Sinhalese.
(iii) Greek, Latin, French and German.
(iv) Hebrew, Arabic, Persian and Urdu.*
(v) The Dravidian Languages.
(vi) Tamil.
(vii) Telugu.
(viii) Kanarese.
(ix) Malayalam.
(x) Mathematics.
(xi) Physical Science.
(xii) Natural Science.
(xiii) Mental and Moral Science.
(xiv) History and Economics.
(xv) Teaching.
(xvi) Law.
(xvii) Medicine.
(xviii) Engineering.
(xix) Agriculture.

Appointment and constitution of Boards

Chairman

Term of office

Vacancies

Strength of each Board

2. The members of the respective Boards shall be appointed by the Syndicate and shall consist of Fellows and other persons possessing special knowledge of the subjects dealt with by the Boards to which they are appointed. The Syndicate shall also appoint a Chairman for each Board who shall ordinarily be a Fellow. The members of the Board shall hold office for three years from the date of appointment, and shall be eligible for reappointment. A member who has been absent from India for a period exceeding six months may be declared by the Syndicate to have vacated his seat, and his place may be filled up. No Board shall consist of fewer than three or more than twelve members.

University Professors *ex-officio* members

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein contained every University Professor shall *ex-officio* be a member of the Board of Studies concerned with the subject of his chair.

Duties

3. It shall be the duty of each Board of Studies to consider and report on any matter referred to it by the Senate, Syndicate or the Faculty or President of the Faculty concerned with the subjects with which it deals.

Powers

4. Each Board shall have power to recommend to the Syndicate persons to be members of the Board or to be Examiners or Assistant Examiners in the subjects with which it deals; to recommend text-books when necessary; to consult specialists who are not members of the Board; to make recommendations in regard to courses of study and examinations in the subject with which it deals; and to lay such recommendations before the Syndicate.

Meetings

5. Meetings of a Board of Studies shall be convened by the Chairman of the Board at such times as may be necessary or on the written request of not less than one-third of the actual number of the members of the Board.

CHAPTER IX

University Professorships, Assistant Professorships and Readerships

General

Appointment

1. University Professors shall be appointed by the Senate with such remuneration as it may determine, on the recommendation of the Syndicate.

2. The term of office of a University Professor shall ordinarily be five years, but the same person may be reappointed by the Senate on the like recommendation.

Term of office

3. A University Professor shall not engage in remunerative work other than that of his office without the express permission of the Syndicate.

Conditions of service

4. A University Professor shall not without the express permission of the Syndicate be absent from Madras during term time, the terms being those specified in Regulation 6 of Chapter X.

5. It shall be the duty of a University Professor, as the Syndicate may direct, to deliver lectures, to conduct classes, to engage in research and do any other academical work related to the subject of his chair.

Duties

The Registrar shall request the Boards of Studies to submit to the Syndicate by the 31st March each year recommendations as to any courses of lectures to be delivered by University Professors.

6. It shall be the duty of the University Professor to direct and supervise the work of research students in branches of knowledge related to the subject of his chair.

7. A University Professor shall if so required advise the Senate or the Syndicate with regard to any University course of study or examination or on other matters relating to the subject connected with his chair.

SPECIAL

i. The Professorship of Indian Economics

8. The chair of Indian Economics shall have special but not exclusive reference to the economics of Southern India.

Duties—special

ii. The Professorship of Indian History and Archæology

9. The Chair of Indian History and Archæology shall have special but not exclusive reference to the History and Archæology of Southern India.

iii. The Professorship of Comparative Philology

10. The chair of Comparative Philology shall have special but not exclusive reference to Sanskrit.

11. Without prejudice to the terms of Regulation 5 of this Chapter it shall be the duty of the Professor of Comparative Philology, when so directed by the Senate or the Syndicate, to supervise the work of Assistant Lecturers and Readers in Indian Languages.

iv. Assistant Professors

12. Assistant Professors of the University shall be appointed by the Senate with such remuneration as it may determine, on the recommendation of the Syndicate.

13. An Assistant Professor shall not engage in remunerative work other than that of his office without the express permission of the Syndicate.

14. An Assistant Professor shall not, without the express permission of the Syndicate, be absent from Madras during term time, the terms being those specified in Regulation 6 of Chapter X.

15. Each Assistant Professor shall, subject to the control of the Syndicate, work under the direction of the Professor concerned with his subject, and shall assist him in the performance of his duties as defined in Regulations 5, 6 and 7 of this Chapter.

v. Readers

16. University Readerships may be established by the Senate, in such subjects, for such periods, and carrying such remuneration as it may determine.

17. University Readers shall be appointed by the Syndicate; all such appointments shall be reported by the Syndicate to the Senate.

18. The duties of University Readers shall be defined from time to time by the Syndicate.

CHAPTER X

University Lectureships

i. SPECIAL UNIVERSITY LECTURES

Special University Lectures

1. It shall be competent for the Syndicate, with the sanction of the Senate, to make from time to time arrangements for special courses of lectures to be delivered by persons eminent in Arts or Science on such subjects as the Syndicate may select.

ii. ORDINARY UNIVERSITY LECTURES

Ordinary University Lectures

2. With a view to assisting in giving instruction in the Honours Course and to making extended provision for post-graduate study and research, the Senate, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, may appoint persons other than those receiving salaries as University Professors, Lecturers or Readers to deliver courses of lectures in subjects included in the Honours Courses or in others not so included.

Recommendations of Boards of Studies

3. The Registrar shall request the Principals of colleges affiliated in Honours to submit to the Syndicate for reference to the Boards of Studies concerned, by the 30th October each year, a list of the

courses of lectures which members of the college staff are prepared to deliver as University lectures during the following academical year.

4. The Registrar shall request the Boards of Studies to submit to the Syndicate by the 30th November in each year such recommendations as they wish to make for courses of University lectures to be delivered during the following academical year by persons other than those receiving salaries as University Professors, Lecturers or Readers.

Sanction of Senate

5. Consolidated lists of University lectures to be delivered by persons other than those receiving salaries as University Professors, Lecturers or Readers shall be placed by the Syndicate before the Senate for sanction.

Duration of Lectures

6. Each course of lectures will ordinarily last one term :—

(1) June to September,

(2) October to December,

(3) January to March,

the length of each term being about ten weeks.

Place of delivery

7. The lectures may be delivered at any place approved by the Syndicate.

Admission to lectures

8. The lectures shall be open to any student who is taking an Honours Course in any college affiliated to the University, on the recommendation of the Principal of his college. No fee shall be charged for attending a course of lectures, but a student shall not attend a course till he has paid the usual fees to his college for the term.

9. Persons other than those mentioned in Regulation 8 of this Chapter may also, on the recommendation of the Lecturer and at the discretion of the Syndicate, be admitted to the lectures.

Remuneration to lectures

10. The remuneration for a course of lectures extending over one term and consisting of not less than twenty lectures, except when delivered as part of his duties by a University Professor or Assistant to a University Professor, shall ordinarily be Rs. 500.

Duty of Lecturers

11. It shall be the duty of University Lecturers to report to Principals of Colleges on the attendance at lectures of their students.

CHAPTER XI

Inter-Collegiate Lectures

Principals to arrange Inter-Collegiate lectures

1. It shall be open to the heads of two or more colleges, with the sanction of the Syndicate, to make Inter-collegiate arrangements for the delivery of courses of lectures in any course of studies of the Honours Branches, jointly to the students of those colleges.

Attendance at lectures

2. The attendance of a candidate for the Final Honours Examination at any course of lectures delivered under Inter-collegiate arrangements shall be tantamount to attendance under Regulation 6 of Chapter XVIII and Regulation 6 of Chapter XXXII, in the college to which he belongs.

CHAPTER XII

University Studentships

Number to be awarded annually

1. Studentships not exceeding eight in number may be awarded annually to graduates of the University and holders of University diplomas in accordance with the regulations set forth below if candidates of sufficient merit present themselves.

Object

2. The studentships will be given to enable graduates to undertake research in any subject in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, and Engineering.

Qualifications

3. No candidate shall be eligible for a studentship unless he has passed one of the following examinations :—

(*a*) The B.A. Degree Examination in Honours,

(*b*) The M.B. & B.S. Degree Examination.

(*c*) The B.E. Degree Examination,

(*d*) The Diploma in Economics Examination,

provided that where in any year all the eight studentships are not awarded, the Syndicate may, in its discretion, award one or more studentships to any candidate or candidates who may not be graduates of the University or be eligible as aforesaid.

Application

4. A candidate for a studentship must send in his application in the prescribed form to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than the 1st July. No application received after the prescribed date shall be accepted without the express sanction of the Syndicate. The candidate must state in his application the subject or matter he proposes to investigate, or the general nature of the research he proposes to undertake. He must also state where he proposes and has permission to undertake his research.

The application shall be referred for consideration and report to the Board of Studies dealing with the subject which the student proposes to investigate.

Reference to Boards of Studies

5. The award of studentships will be made by the Syndicate on the reports of the Boards of Studies: usually it will be in August.

Award

6. The value of a studentship shall be determined by the Syndicate but shall not be less than Rs. 75 and shall not exceed Rs. 200 per mensem. A studentship shall ordinarily be tenable for a period of three years from the date after the award on which the student commences work on his investigation.

Value

Tenure

A student who fails to start work within one month from the date of the award of his studentship will be liable to have the award cancelled.

Cancellation of award

7. Each student shall enter into a bond with the University, the terms of which shall be settled by the Syndicate, agreeing to engage diligently in research work during the tenure of his studentship and to refund to the University the amount of the studentship drawn by him in case of resignation before the expiry of its tenure, or of its forfeiture for misconduct or for unsatisfactory progress.

Bond to be executed

The Syndicate shall have power to waive the claim for refund in case of ill-health supported by a medical certificate or in cases where it considers sufficient cause has been shown to warrant exemption from repayment. No such cases will be considered by the Syndicate until the student has submitted to it an account of his researches so far as they have gone.

Work and progress

8. During the tenure of his studentship the holder must engage diligently in his investigation. Arrangements will be made to report on his work and progress from time to time by competent authority. The Syndicate shall have power to deprive him of his studentship at any time if in its opinion his progress is not satisfactory.

Expenditure on research

9. The Syndicate shall have power to defray out of University funds such expenditure incurred in connection with research as, in its judgment, is reasonable. The Syndicate will also make arrangements where necessary for affording facilities for the prosecution of research.

Results of investigations

10. Each student shall submit four printed or typed copies of a paper embodying the results and giving an account of his investigations to the Syndicate at the end of the tenure of his studentship. It shall, however, be open to him to submit to the Syndicate at any time the results of any completed portion of his research.

Publication of results of investigation

11. A student shall not, during the tenure of his studentship, be at liberty to publish any results of his investigation until he has laid them before the Syndicate in accordance with Regulation 9 of this Chapter and has obtained sanction to such publication.

Continuation of Studentship

12. When in the opinion of the Syndicate the character of the investigations on which a student is engaged and the ability shown by him render such a course desirable, the Syndicate may continue his studentship for an additional year.

13. A research student may be granted, in addition to the holidays notified by Government as public holidays, casual leave up to the period allowable for Government servants, and a vacation of one month in the year (the year to count from the date on which he begins his research work). The vacation may be taken at any time during the year, provided that the officer appointed to superintend the student's work approves of the date. The student shall be entitled to his studentship during the vacation.

Leave, Vacation, etc.

CHAPTER XIII

Finance

Accounts

1. The accounts of the University shall be kept by the Registrar under the directions of the Syndicate.

Audit

2. The Registrar shall submit the accounts of the University to such examination and audit as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council may direct.

Receipts and disbursements

3. The Registrar shall be empowered to receive all payments to the University, which shall be credited under proper heads of account. All cash and accumulated balances in the Fee Fund Account shall remain in the custody of the Accountant-General, Madras. The Registrar shall make all authorized payments in the case of the Fee Fund Account by bills on the Accountant-General or from his permanent advance and in the case of other accounts from the cash balances available.

Investments

4. Subject to the general control of the Senate and, in the case of grants by the Government and of endowments to the University, to the terms and conditions of such grants

and endowments' respectively, the Syndicate may invest all funds or moneys belonging to the University and may from time to time vary and realize such investments.

Salaries and allowances to establishments

5. The clercial and menial establishments of the Universtiy and such salaries and allowances, including leave allowances, as are not expressly determined by regulation, may be fixed by the Syndicate irrespective of the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations.

Payment of fees to Examiners, etc.

6. Fees to Examiners, remuneration sanctioned for services to the University, scholarships, salaries and allowances of University Professors, Lecturers and Readers, and of all other University servants shall be paid by the Registrar.

Annual Budget

7. The Syndicate shall annually prepare and submit to the March meeting of the Senate for consideration and sanction, as the first business brought forward by the Syndicate, a budget containing detailed estimates of income and expenditure for the ensuing financial year, together with a statement of all capital and invested funds under each head of account.

Expenditure in excess of budget allotments

8. The Syndicate may incur expenditure outside or in excess of the budget allotments for the year as adopted by the Senate, but such expenditure shall be reported to the next meeting of the Senate for sanction.

Unspent balances

9. Unspent balances of budget allotments at the close of the financial year shall lapse and shall not be available for expenditure in a succeeding year except under the budget of that year.

CHAPTER XIV

Rules for the Affiliation of Colleges

Affiliation

1. Colleges or departments of colleges may be affiliated to the University in Arts or in Science or in a department of Arts or of Science, in Law, Medicine, Commerce, Agriculture, or Engineering. The affiliation shall be given specifically for each subject or group of subjects, and for each separate standard in each of the Faculties.

Situation of College

2. A college applying for affiliation shall be situated within the territorial limits of the Madras University.

Authority to submit application

3. In the case of a Government college or a State college in a Native State the application shall be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief educational officer of the province or Native State in which it is situated; in the case of any other college, by the responsible authority.

Applications and conditions to be satisfied

4. A college applying for affiliation to the University shall send a letter of application to the Registrar, and shall satisfy the Syndicate—

(*a*) that the college is to be under the management of a regularly constituted governing body on which, except in the case of a Government college, the teaching staff is represented;

(*b*) that the character and qualifications of the teaching staff and the conditions governing their appointment and tenure of office are such as to make due provision for the courses of instruction to be undertaken by the college, and that due proportion is maintained between the number of the staff and that of the students under instruction;

(*c*) that the buildings in which the college is to be located are suitable, that each lecture room is well lit and ventilated, and that it affords adequate accommodation for the number of students taught in it, and that provision will be made, in conformity with the regulations, for the residence, in the college or in lodgings approved by the college, of students not residing with their parents or guardians, and for the supervision and physical welfare of student;

(*d*) that due provision has been or will be made for a library;

(*e*) where affiliation is sought in any branch of experimental science, that arrangements have been or will be made, in conformity with the regulations, for imparting instruction in that branch of science in a properly equipped laboratory or museum;

(*f*) that due provision will, so far as circumstances may permit, be made for the residence of the head of the college and some members of the teaching staff in or near the college or the place provided for the residence of students;

(*g*) that the financial resources of the college are such as to make due provision for its continued maintenance;

(*h*) that the affiliation of the college, having regard to the provision made for students by other colleges in the same neighbourhood, will not be injurious to the interests of education or discipline;

(*i*) that the college rules fixing the fees (if any) to be paid by students have not been so framed as to involve such competition with any existing college in the same neighbourhood as would be injurious to the interests of education; and

(*j*) that, in the case of colleges for women, the staff will be wholly, or almost wholly, composed of women,

and that ample space will be provided for games and physical exercise.

The application shall further contain an assurance that after the college is affiliated any transference of management and all changes in the teaching staff shall be forthwith reported to the Syndicate.

Procedure on receipt of application

5. On receipt of a letter of application the Syndicate shall—

(*a*) direct a local inquiry to be made by a competent person authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf;

(*b*) satisfy itself that there is in the college buildings accommodation adequate to the number and strength of the classes as regards rooms, floor space, and cubic space;

(*c*) make such further inquiry as may appear to it to be necessary;

(*d*) report to the Senate on the question whether the application should be granted or refused, either in whole or in part, embodying in such report the result of any inquiry under clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*).

The Senate shall after such further inquiry (if any) as may appear to it to be necessary record its opinion on the matter.

The Registrar shall submit the application and all proceedings of the Syndicate and Senate relating thereto to the Government for disposal.

Withdrawal of application

6. An application for affiliation may be withdrawn at any time before an order has been passed on the application by the Government.

Further affiliation

7. Where a college desires to add to the courses of instruction in respect of which it is affiliated the procedure prescribed by Regulations 4 and 5 of this Chapter shall, so far as may be, be followed.

Inspection of Colleges

8. Each college shall be subject to inspection from time to time by one or more competent persons authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf.

9. The Syndicate may call upon any college so inspected to take, within a specified period, such action as may appear to it to be necessary in respect of any matters referred to in Regulation 4 of this Chapter.

Procedure *re* withdrawal of affiliation

10. A proposal may be made in the Syndicate at any time for the withdrawal, by an order of the Government, of the privileges of affiliation from any college.

The procedure shall be as follows :—

(*a*) A member of the Syndicate who intends to move that the rights conferred on any college by affiliation be withdrawn, in whole or in part, shall give notice of his motion, and shall state in writing the grounds on which the motion is made.

(*b*) Before taking the said motion into consideration the Syndicate shall send a copy of the notice and written statement mentioned in (*a*) to the head of the college concerned, together with an intimation that any representation in writing submitted within a period specified in such intimation on behalf of the college will be considered by the Syndicate :

Provided that the period so specified may, if necessary, be extended, from time to time, by the Syndicate.

(*c*) On receipt of the representation or on expiration of the period referred to in (*b*), the Syndicate, after considering the notice of motion, statement and representation, and after such inspection by any competent person authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf, and such further inquiry as may appear to it to be necessary, shall make a report to the Senate.

(*d*) On receipt of the report under (*c*) the Senate shall, after such further inquiry (if any) as may appear to it to be necessary, record its opinion on the matter.

(*e*) The Registrar shall submit the proposal and all proceedings of the Syndicate and Senate relating thereto to the Government for disposal.

Submission of returns by colleges

11. Each college shall furnish such returns, reports, and other information as the Syndicate may require to enable it to judge of the efficiency of the college.

Registers and records to be maintained by colleges

12. The following registers and records in the forms that may be prescribed by the Syndicate shall be maintained by each college, and in every case in which a school forms a part of the institution they shall be maintained distinct from those kept for the school department :—

(*a*) A register of admissions and withdrawals.

(*b*) A register of attendance.

(*c*) A register of fees paid showing dates of payment.

(*d*) A counterfoil fee receipt book.

(*e*) Account books showing the financial transactions of the college.

(*f*) A register of scholarships and concessions of all kinds whether of tuition, board, or lodging.

(*g*) A register of marks obtained by each student at college examinations.

(*h*) A register of addresses of students.

(*i*) A counterfoil book of transfer certificates.

Students not living with parents or guardians

13. Students who do not live with either parents or guardians shall be required to live in a hostel or rooms approved by the college authorities.

CHAPTER XV

Officers and Servants of the University

THE REGISTRAR

Appointment of Registrar

1. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Syndicate subject to the confirmation of the Senate.

Tenure of office and reappointment

2. The tenure of the office of Registrar shall be limited to five years, in the first instance, but the same individual shall be eligible for re-appointment. In the event of his being reappointed his service from the date of his first appointment shall qualify for pension or gratuity.

Power of Syndicate to dispense with Registrar's services

3. It shall be in the power of the Syndicate to dispense with the services of the Registrar at any time on payment to him of six months' salary, and it may at any time discharge him from its service without notice or compensation in the event of misconduct on his part or of a breach by him of any of the conditions on which he was engaged.

Notice of resignation

In case the Registrar should wish to resign his office, he shall give six months' notice of his intention to resign.

Limit of service

4. The Registrar shall not continue to hold the office after the completion of twenty-five years of service or the attainment of fifty-five years of age whichever be the earlier event, unless on the recommendation of the Syndicate the Senate shall have extended his tenure of office for a specified period.

Salary and allowances of Registrar

5. The salary of the Registrar shall be Rs. 600 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 per mensem to Rs. 800. If, at the completion of his term of five years, a Registrar be re-engaged, his salary shall be Rs. 850 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 per mensem to Rs. 1,000 per mensem. It shall be competent to the Syndicate to grant a Registrar who has reached the maximum salary (Rs. 1,000) and whose services are regarded as of special value a personal allowance ; but in no case shall the salary of the Registrar, including personal allowance, exceed Rs. 1,500 per mensem.

Conditions of service

6. The Registrar shall devote his whole time to the duties of his office, and shall not absent himself from his duties without the permission of the Syndicate.

Leave

7. The Syndicate may grant to the Registrar leave of absence for one month on full pay for each eleven months of completed service, or for an accumulated period not exceeding four months in five years. The Syndicate may also grant him leave of absence on half pay—to which may be added a period of accumulated leave on full pay not exceeding three months—for a period not exceeding eight months in five years. Such leave on half pay shall not, except in the case of leave on medical certificate, exceed one-and-a-half months for each completed year of service.

In respect of leave on full pay the provisions of Chapter XII of the Civil Service Regulations, Fourth Edition,

or of the corresponding chapter in subsequent editions shall otherwise, so far as may be, apply.

8. All periods of leave on full pay and half the amount of leave on half pay shall count as service for gratuity or pension.

Duties of Registrar.

9. It shall be the duty of the Registrar—

(*a*) to be the custodian of the records, library, common seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge;

(*b*) to act as Secretary to the Syndicate and to attend all meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate and any Committees appointed by the Senate, the Faculties, or the Syndicate, and to keep minutes thereof;

(*c*) to conduct the official correspondence of the Syndicate and the Senate;

(*d*) to issue all notices convening meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate, Boards of Studies, Boards of Examiners, and any Committees appointed by the Senate, the Faculties, the Syndicate, or any of the Boards;

(*e*) to perform such other work as may be from time to time prescribed by the Syndicate, and generally to render such assistance as may be desired by the Vice-Chancellor in the performance of his official duties.

Gratuity or Pension

10. The Syndicate may grant to the Registrar a gratuity or pension regulated as follows:—

(*a*) After a service of less than ten years, a gratuity not exceeding one month's emoluments for each completed year of service.

(*b*) After a service of not less than ten years, up to twenty-five years, a pension not exceeding one-sixtieth of the average emoluments (*i.e.*, the average

calculated upon the last three years of service) multiplied by the number of years of completed service. The pension shall in no case exceed Rs. 5,000 per annum.

Service entitling to pension

11. After fifteen years of approved service and the attainment of fifty years of age the Registrar shall be entitled to a pension calculated as in Regulation 10 (*b*) of this Chapter. The payment of this pension shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Article 934 of the Civil Service Regulations, Fifth Edition.

Access to University records

12. The Registrar shall, on application previously made for the purpose of fixing a convenient hour, arrange that any member of the Senate, of the Syndicate, or of a Faculty, shall have access to the proceedings of the Senate, Syndicate, or Faculty, respectively, and to any documents connected with such proceedings.

Hours of business of Registrar's office

13. The office of the Registrar shall be open daily for the transaction of business between the hours 11 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Sundays, the last Saturday of each month, and gazetted holidays.

The Assistant Registrar.

Assistant Registrar

14. The appointment of the Assistant Registrar by the Syndicate shall be subject to the confirmation of the Senate.

Tenure of office

15. The office shall be tenable for a period of five years, but the same individual may be re-appointed, and in that case his service shall, for the purpose of determining his salary, be deemed to have continued for the full number of years he has served.

Duties

16. The duties of the Assistant Registrar shall be from time to time defined by the Syndicate.

17. No officer or servant of the University shall be a member of the Syndicate.

18. No salaried officer or servant of the University shall accept nomination or election as Fellow of the University.

CHAPTER XVI

Matriculation

Matriculation of S. S. L. C. holders

1. Subject to such rules and directions as the Syndicate may issue from time to time, holders of completed Secondary School-leaving Certificates, issued under the authority of the Government of Madras or such other authority as may have been accepted by the Syndicate, may be admitted by the Head of an affiliated college to a University course of study, and when so admitted shall be registered as Matriculates of the University. Female holders of such certificates who wish to study privately for the Intermediate Examination may submit their certificates to the Syndicate, and the Syndicate, if satisfied with their certificates, shall order their registration as Matriculates of the University.

Register of Matriculates

The register maintained of Matriculates under this regulation shall set forth, in respect of each Matriculate, the name in full, the name of father or guardian, age, religion, vernacular, school where educated, number and date of School-leaving Certificate, Government issuing certificate, and, except in the case of female Matriculates registered by order of the Syndicate, affiliated college entered, and date of admission.

Matriculation of those other than S. S. L. C. holders

2. Other candidates for Matriculation shall be required to pass either (1) the Matriculation Examination of this University, or (2) some other examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.

Matriculation pass certificate

3. A candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination of this University shall be registered as a Matriculate and shall receive a certificate signed by the Registrar setting forth the date of the Examination, the optional language in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

Registration of students passing other examinations

A candidate in whose case some other examination is accepted as the equivalent of the Matriculation Examination of this University shall be registered as a Matriculate of the University when admitted to an affiliated college. The register shall set forth, in respect of each such Matriculate, the name in full, the name of father or guardian, age, religion, vernacular, accepted examination, date of passing and number of certificate, authority issuing certificate, affiliated college entered, date of admission. In the case of female candidates admission to a college shall not be required as a condition of Matriculation.

CHAPTER XVII

Examination Boards

Examination Boards

1. There shall be Examination Boards, for each of which the Syndicate shall appoint a Chairman, for the following subjects or groups of subjects :—

(i) English.
(ii) Greek and Latin.
(iii) French.
(iv) German
(v) Sanskrit.
(vi) Marathi.
(vii) Uriya.
(viii) Burmese.
(ix) Sinhalese.
(x) Hebrew.
(xi) Arabic, Persian, and Urdu.
(xii) Tamil.
(xiii) Telugu.
(xiv) Kanarese.
(xv) Malayalam.
(xvi) Mathematics.
(xvii) Physical Science.
(xviii) Natural Science.
(xix) Mental and Moral Science.
(xx) History, Economics and Politics.
(xxi) Teaching.
(xxii) Law.
(xxiii) Medicine.
(xxiv) Sanitary Science
(xxv) Engineering
(xxvi) Agriculture.

Special Boards

Special Boards shall be appointed for the purpose of supervising the Matriculation Examination and the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science.

Names of Examiners to be reported to Senate annually

The Syndicate shall report annually to the Senate the names of the Examiners appointed under Regulation 10 (iv) of Chapter VI.

Assistant Examiners

2. The Boards of Examiners shall forward to the Syndicate the names of persons recommended by them as Assistant Examiners when so required. The Syndicate shall consider the recommendations so made together with those made by the Boards of Studies.

Tenure of office of Examiners

3. Each Examiner shall hold office for one year but shall be eligible for re-appointment. The Syndicate may, however, at any time, cancel the appointment of an Examiner.

CHAPTER XVIII

Examinations in General

Text-books and Syllabuses

1. The text-books to be prescribed and the syllabuses required by the regulations other than those detailed in the regulations shall be determined and notified from time to time by the Syndicate in communication with the Boards of Studies.

Admission to examinations

2. No candidates shall be admitted to any examination until he has been registered. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination. No candidate shall be registered for any examination until he has paid the fee prescribed.

Refund of examination fee

3. In no circumstances shall a candidate for examination be entitled to a refund of any fee he may have paid, but the Syndicate may at its discretion grant such a refund in any particular case or class of cases.

Qualification of candidates for examinations

4. Each candidate for an examination shall produce such evidence as the Syndicate may direct of having previously passed the qualifying examination prescribed by the Regulations (if any).

Recognition of examinations of other Universities

5. The Syndicate shall have power to decide what examinations it will accept as equivalent to those of the Madras University.

Certificates of conduct and progress

6. Each candidate for an examination shall be required to produce a certificate or certificates in the form hereinafter prescribed—

in the case of the Matriculation Examination from the headmaster of a recognized high school,

in the case of examinations in Arts and Science from the head of a college affiliated in the subjects in which he proposes to appear,

in the case of examinations in Law, Medicine or Engineering from the head of a college affiliated in Law, Medicine or Engineering respectively,

in the case of examinations for Oriental Titles and for Certificates of Proficiency in Oriental learning from the head of an approved institution.

in the case of examinations for the Diploma in Economics from the University Professor of Indian Economics,

to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed for that examination and that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

Certificate of having undergone practical course

7. No candidate shall be permitted to present himself for examination in any science subject for which a practical course is necessary under the regulations unless he produces a certificate in the prescribed form to the effect that he has taken such a course.

Places of examinations

8. All examinations shall be held in Madras and at such other places as may be appointed by the Syndicate. A list of centres at which examinations will be held shall be published annually in the *Gazette* in the preceding April.

Gazetted Holidays '*dies non*'

9. Gazetted holidays shall be considered *dies non* for the purposes of the University examinations.

Standard of Question Papers

10. The papers set in all examinations shall be such as a candidate of decided ability well prepared in a subject can reasonably be expected to answer within the time allotted.

Religious belief

11. No question shall be put at any University examination calling for a declaration of religious belief on the part of the candidate, and no answer or translation given by any candidate shall be objected to on the grounds of its giving expression to any particular form of religious belief.

Conduct of examinations

12. All examinations, except practical and *viva voce*, shall be conducted by means of printed papers to be answered in English unless otherwise stated therein. They shall be given out to candidates on the same day and at the same hour at all examination centres.

13. The Examination Boards shall report to the Syndicate the results of all examinations conducted or supervised by them, and the Syndicate shall publish lists of those candidates who have passed the examinations in accordance with the regulations.

Duties of Examination Boards

In examinations other than those for Degree in Law, Medicine and Engineering, the names of all candidates obtaining honours and of all candidates who are placed in the first class shall be published in the order of proficiency; the names of all other successful candidates shall be published in the order in which they were registered for examination.

Manner of Publication of lists of successful candidates

14. A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each successful candidate at an examination other than an examination for a degree or title. The certificate shall set forth the date of the examination, the subjects in which the candidate was examined, the class in which he was placed, and the subjects, if any, in which he gained distinction in accordance with the regulations.

Pass certificates

Applications for certificates of having passed the Matriculation Examination shall reach the Registrar not later than the 1st September succeeding the examination. Applications for certificates of having passed the Intermediate Examination shall reach the Registrar not later than the 1st September or 1st February succeeding respectively the March or September Examination. A fee of three rupees shall be charged for all certificates issued on applications received after that date.

Application for Matriculation and Intermediate Pass certificates

15. A diploma under the seal of the University shall be presented at a Convocation to each successful candidate at an examination for a degree or title. The diploma shall set forth the

Diplomas

date of the examination, the subjects in which the candidate was examined, the class in which he was placed, and the subjects, if any, in which he gained distinction in accordance with the regulations.

CHAPTER XIX

Fees

Fees for Examinations

Candidates for examinations and degrees shall pay the following fees :—

	Rs.
Matriculation Examination	12
Intermediate "	24
Part I only	16
Part II only	16
B.A. Degree Examination—	
First appearance—	
Whole Examination or either part	36
Subsequent appearance—	
Whole Examination	36
Either Part	22
B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination—	
Preliminary	10
Final	50
M.A. Degree	25
M.A. Degree Examination	50
Degree of Doctor of Philosophy	100
B.Sc. Degree Examination—	
Part I	10
Part II	36
B.Sc. (Honours) Degree Examination—	
Part I	10

	Rs.
Part II—	
Natural Science—	
Subsidiary Subjects	25
Main Subject	25
Each other Branch	50
M.Sc. Degree Examination	100
Degree of Doctor of Science	100
B.Sc. Degree in Agriculture—	
Part I	20
One subject only	10
Part II	30
L.T. Degree Examination	15
B.L. Degree Examination—	
First Examination	30
Degree Examination	30
M.L. Degree Examination	100
LL.D. Degree "	100
M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Degree—	
First Examination	25
One subject only	10
Second Examination	25
Separate subjects, each	10
Third Examination	40
Final Examination—	
Whole Examination	50
Part I only	20
Part II only (first appearance)	30
Separate subjects after previous failure—	
Midwifery or Ophthalmology or Medical Jurisprudence	10
Medicine or Surgery	15
M.D. or M.S. Degree Examination	100

	Rs.
B.S.Sc. Degree Examination—	
Part I	100
Part II	100

(A candidate who is not permitted to sit for Part II may be registered in a subsequent year for that Part without further fee.)

B.E. Degree Examination—	
First Examination	20
Degree Examination	30
Examinations for Titles in Oriental Learning –	
Preliminary	10
Final	10
Optional Division for Certificates of Proficiency	5
Degree of Master of Oriental Learning	50
Examination for the Diploma in Economics ..	25

CHAPTER XX

Dates for Payment of Examination fees and submission of Certificates and dates of Commencement of Examinations

Dates of Examinations, and dates of submission of applications and attendance certificates

The latest dates on which fee for examinations shall be payable, and applications for admission thereto and certificates to be produced by candidates are to be submitted to the Registrar in the forms prescribed, and the dates on which examinations shall begin, shall be :—

Examinations	Last date for payment of fees and for submitting applications	Last day for submitting certificates	Date of commencement of examination
Matriculation ..	Dec. 20	March 16	4th Monday in March.
Intermediate ..	Dec. 15 or July 15	March 9 or August 19	4th Monday in March, or 2nd Monday in Sept.
B A. Part I ..	Jan. 15 or July 15	March 19 or August 19	1st Monday in April. or 2nd Monday in Sept.
B.A. Part II ..	Jan 15 or July 15	March 19 or August 19	2nd Monday in April, or the Thursday following the 2nd Monday in September.
B.A. (Honours) Preliminary ..	Jan. 15 or July 15	March 19 or August 19	1st Monday in April, or 2nd Monday in Sept.
B.A. (Hons.) Final .	Oct. 1	March 19	4th Monday in March.
M.A. ..	Do.	..	Do.
B.Sc —			
Part I ..	Jan. 15 or July 15	March 19 or August 19	1st Monday in April, or 2nd Monday in Sept.
Part II ..	Jan. 15	March 19	1st Tuesday in April.
B.Sc. (Hons)—			
Part I ..	Jan. 15 or July 15	March 19 or August 19	1st Monday in April, or 2nd Monday in Sept.
Part II ..	Oct. 1	March 19	4th Monday in March.
B.Sc. in Agriculture—Parts I and II	Jan. 20	March 19	1st Monday in April.
L.T. ..	Feb. 1 or July 15	March 19 or August 19	2nd Monday in April, or the Thursday following the 2nd Monday in Sept.

Examinations	Last date for payment of fees and for submitting applications	Last day for submitting certificates	Date of commencement of examination
Law—			
F.L. and B.L. ..	Feb. 1 or July 15	2nd Monday in April, or 3rd Monday in Sept.	3rd Monday in April, or 1st Monday in Oct.
M.L. ..	Oct. 1	..	3rd Monday in April
M.B. & B.S. and L.M. & S.—			
1st and 2nd Examinations	Feb. 1 or Aug. 15	Monday of the week preceding the examination.	4th Monday in March, and 1st Monday in October.
3rd and Final Examinations.	Do.	Do.	1st Monday in April, and 2nd Monday in October.
M.D., or M.S. ..	Feb. 1	Feb. 1	3rd Monday in April.
B.S.Sc.—			
Part I ..	Feb. 1 or Aug. 15	The 1st Monday of the fortnight preceding the examination	4th Monday in March, and 2nd Monday in September.
Part II ..	Feb. 1 or Aug. 15	Do.	Third Monday in April, and 2nd Monday in October.
Engineering ..	Jan. 15	The 1st Monday of the fortnight preceding the examination.	4th Monday in March.

Examinations	Last date for payment of fees and for submitting applications	Last day for submitting certificates	Date of commencement of examination
Oriental Titles—			
Preliminary ..	Dec. 20	March 9	4th Monday in March.
Final ..	Do.	Do.	Immediately after the Preliminary Examination.
Optional Division for Certificates of Proficiency.	Do.	Do.	Immediately after the Final Examination.
Diploma in Economics.	Feb. 1	March 19	2nd Monday in April.

Provided that in the case of the March-April Examinations

(1) If the fourth Monday in March falls in the week preceding Easter Day, the Matriculation Examination shall commence on the previous Saturday, the Intermediate Examination, the B.A. (Honours) Degree Final Examination, M.A. Degree Examination, the examinations in Engineering, and the Oriental Titles Examinations shall commence on the previous Tuesday.

(2) Thursday, Friday and Saturday before Easter Day and Easter Monday shall be *dies non.*

(3) The dates for the commencement of (i) the examinations in Optional Groups (i), (ii-A), (ii-B), and in each main and in each subsidiary subject of Optional Group (iii) in the courses for the B.A. Degree, and in each separate branch of knowledge in the courses for the B.Sc. Degree and (ii) the

examinations in Group (vi) of the B.A. Degree Examination and in Branch iv of the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination shall be those notified by the Syndicate in the preceding February.

(4) The Syndicate shall so fix the dates of the Vidvan Preliminary and Final Examinations, as to avoid, as far as may be practicable, the setting of duplicate sets of question papers in the same subject.

CHAPTER XXI

Matriculation Examination

Conditions of admission

1. No candidate shall be admitted to the Matriculation Examination unless he shall have completed the age of fifteen years on or before the first day of the examination: provided that the Syndicate may exempt from the operation of this Regulation any candidate who will have completed the age of 14 years on or before the first day of the examination, who is specially recommended for such exemption by the Head Master of the school of which he is a pupil and who produces a certificate of physical fitness from a registered Medical Practitioner. Applications for such exemption must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar before the 1st of December preceding the examination.

2. Unless specially exempted by the Syndicate no candidate who is not a pupil of a recognized high school shall be permitted to appear for the examination.

3. A candidate who fails to pass the examination on the first occasion shall, on the next occasion on which he seeks admission to the examination, forward a second certificate in the form prescribed under Regulation 6 of Chapter XVIII. No further certificates need be produced for subsequent appearances.

Recognition of Schools

4. Schools falling under any of the following classes shall be recognized by the University :—

(*a*) Schools recognized by the Director of Public Instruction of Madras as teaching up to the Matriculation standard.

(*b*) Schools in Ceylon certified by the Director of Public Instruction, Ceylon, to be organized and conducted so as to ensure efficient training up to the standard of the Matriculation Examination.

(*c*) Schools in Native States of Southern India certified by the Darbars of the States in which they are situated to be organized and conducted so as to ensure efficient training up to the standard of the Matriculation Examination.

(*d*) Schools in Pondicherry certified by the Director of Public Instruction, French India, to be organized and conducted so as to ensure efficient training up to the standard of the Matriculation Examination.

Exemption from attendance certificates

5. The Syndicate shall have the power to exempt from the production of the prescribed certificate of attendance (*a*) Candidates who hold completed Secondary School-leaving Certificates issued under the authority of the Government of Madras or such other authority as may have been accepted by the Syndicate and who have twice appeared for the Final Examination qualifying for such certificates and (*b*) candidates who, during the previous three years, have been educated privately or in schools outside the territorial limits of the Madras University, and female candidates provided that in each case they produce satisfactory evidence that they are of good character and that they have received suitable instruction. Applications for exemption from the production of the certificate of attendance must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar before the 1st October preceding the examination.

Courses of study and Subjects for Examinations

6. The examination shall comprise five divisions: (i) English Language; (ii) Second Language; (iii) Mathematics; (iv) Elementary Science; (v) History and Geography.

i. *English Language*

i. English Language

Text-books shall be prescribed, of which a detailed knowledge may be required.

There shall be two papers set upon the English language: one paper of two-and-a-half hours' duration, which shall be mainly upon the prescribed texts, and shall be designed to test the candidate's proficiency in composition and his knowledge of grammar and idiom; and one paper of two-and-a-half hours' duration, which shall consist of (*a*) composition and paraphrase not based on the texts, and (*b*) the conversion, expansion, and condensation of sentences. Some of the exercises in the second paper shall be based on the texts. Paraphrase shall be treated as a test of the candidate's power to understand and give the general meaning of passages of prose or poetry.

ii. *Second Language*

ii. Second Language

One of the following languages at the option of the candidate:—

(*a*) Classical	Sanskrit. Greek Latin.	Arabic. Persian. Hebrew.
(*b*) Foreign	French.	German.
(*c*) Indian Vernaculars ..	Urdu. Canarese. Tamil. Telugu. Malayalam.	Marathi. Uriya. Burmese. Sinhalese. Hindi.

In each classical or foreign language there shall be one paper of three hours' duration divided into two parts, of which the first shall contain passages for translation from the text-books and questions on grammar and idiom, and the second shall contain unseen passages for translation from the selected language into English and from English into the selected language. To the second parts of the paper not less than half the total number of marks shall be assigned.

In each of the Indian vernacular languages there shall be one paper of three hours' duration divided into two parts, of which the first shall contain questions on the text-books and on grammar and idiom, and the second part shall consist of original composition. The texts prescribed shall be mainly in modern prose. To the second part of the paper not less than half the total number of marks shall be assigned.

iii. *Mathematics*

iii. Mathematics

There shall be two papers set in Mathematics, one in Arithmetic and Algebra of three hours' duration, and the other in Geometry of two-and-a-half hours' duration.

(*a*) *Arithmetic.*—The principles and processes of Arithmetic applied to whole numbers and vulgar and decimal fractions. The metric system. Approximations to a specified degree. Contracted methods of multiplication and division of decimals. Practice, ratio and proportion. Square and cubic measure. Direct applications of the term *per cent*; including interest, present-worth and discount, stocks and shares, profit and loss, exchange. Square root.

(*b*) *Algebra.*—Symbolical expression of general results in Arithmetic. Algebrical laws and principles and their applications. Factorization of simple functions. Equations, conditional and identical. Equations of the first degree in one, two and three variables and the

principles involved in their solution. Solution of problems by means of such equations. Equations of the second degree in one variable and the principles involved in their solution. Theory of positive integral indices. Square root. Graphs of simple algebraic functions.

(c) *Geometry—Experimental.*—Construction of lines, angles, circles, perpendiculars, parallels, tangents, chords, triangles and regular polygons from given data. Division of lines in given ratios. Bisection of angles. Graphical extraction of Arithmetical square roots.

Theoretical.—Angles at a point. Parallel straight lines. Triangles and rectilinear figures. Areas. Simple loci. Elementary propositions on circles. Proofs of the constructions in *Experimental Geometry.* Easy deductions.

A detailed syllabus in Geometry will be prescribed from time to time.

iv. *Elementary Science*

iv. Elementary Science

There shall be one paper of three hours' duration in Elementary Science comprising Elementary Physics and Elementary Chemistry, as defined in a syllabus.

v. *History and Geography*

v. History and Geography

There shall be two papers set in History and Geography, each of two hours' duration.

1. History—

(1) Outlines of the History of Great Britain and Ireland—a period or periods, as defined in a syllabus, to be prescribed each year.

(2) Outlines of the History of India—a period or periods, as defined in a syllabus, to be prescribed each year.

2. Geography—

(1) Geography of India, Great Britain and Ireland, as defined in a syllabus.

(2) Geography of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, Australia, as defined in a syllabus.

Marks qualifying for a pass

7. A candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination if he obtains not less than forty per cent. of the marks in the English language and not less than thirty-five per cent. of the marks in each of the remaining divisions. provided that a candidate who fails to obtain the required minimum in one subject only but who passes in English and gains fifty per cent. of the total number of marks shall be declared to have passed.

Classification of successful candidates

All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination. Successful candidates who obtain not less than sixty per cent. of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the first class. Successful candidates who obtain less than sixty per cent. and not less than fifty per cent. of the aggregate shall be placed in the second class. All other candidates who pass shall be placed in the third class.

CHAPTER XXII

Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science

Courses of Study

1. Matriculates proceeding to a degree shall, for two years, each consisting of three terms ordinarily consecutive, undergo in an affiliated college courses of study in—

English

Part I-A. English Language and Literature.

For this course books in English prose and poetry shall be set.

In setting these books, two objects shall be kept in view—

(*a*) the improvement of the students' knowledge of the English Language and of its Literature; (*b*) the development, by training them to read with ease and discrimination, of their ability to extend the range of their knowledge.

The course of study shall consist in—

(1) The detailed study of certain of the set books.

(2) The perusal, as distinct from detailed study, of the other set books.

Certain of the set books which are to be studied in detail may be retained from year to year.

The books which are not to be studied in detail shall be prescribed every year. The books prescribed or retained in any year shall not (*a*) for detailed study be more than a play of Shakespeare, about 1,250 lines of additional verse, and two prose books and (*b*) for perusal be more than three books. The books prescribed shall be of the same average length and difficulty from year to year.

(3) Such instruction and exercises in rhetoric and composition as may be expected to develop the students' powers of understanding English and writing it clearly, concisely, and correctly. This instruction should include the following topics:—

The paragraph as the unit of prose composition. The sentence as a constituent portion of the paragraph. The period and the loose sentence. Unity, balance and emphasis in relation to paragraph and sentence. Logical sequence of sentences and paragraphs and explicit references to preceding paragraphs, as securing coherence in an essay.

Composition or Translation

Part I-B. Composition in one of the following vernaculars (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese, Marathi, Uriya, Urdu, Sinhalese, Burmese, Hindi), or translation into English from one of the Classical and Foreign Languages named in Regulation 6 of Chapter XXI.

In each of the vernaculars above mentioned certain books shall be prescribed from time to time for non-detailed study.

Optional groups

Part II. One of the following optional groups :–

i. (*a*) Mathematics, (*b*) Physics, (*c*) Chemistry.

ii. (*a*) Natural Science, (*b*) Physics, (*c*) Chemistry.

iii. Any three of the following subjects :—

(*a*) Ancient History, (*b*) Modern History, (*c*) Indian History, (*d*) Logic, (*e*) A Classical Language, (*f*) A Second Classical Language, or one of the Foreign or Indian Vernacular Languages mentioned in Regulation 6 of Chapter XXI.

Candidates failing in one Part only

2. Any candidate who has been admitted to the Intermediate Examination in both parts in the same year and has obtained the minimum number of marks prescribed in Regulation 5 of this Chapter in one part but has failed to secure the prescribed minimum in the other part shall be required to appear again for examination only in the part in which he has so failed, and shall not be required to appear for the part in which he has secured the necessary number of marks.

Candidates passing by Parts

3. A candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination on his obtaining in each part of the examination not less than the minimum number of marks prescribed for that part by Regulation 5 of this Chapter provided that he obtained such marks on the last occasion on which he presented himself for examination in such part.

Transitory Regulation 3-A.—The provisions of Regulations 2 and 3 of this Chapter shall be applicable to candidates for the examinations held in 1916 and subsequent years.

Subjects for examination 4. A candidate shall be examined in—

Part I-A. English Language and Literature.

There shall be four papers on English Language and Literature. The first paper shall be on the books of poetry set for detailed study. The second paper shall be on the books of prose set for detailed study. The third paper shall consist of subjects for composition drawn from the subject matter of the other set books, and the number of subjects set shall be larger than the number the candidate is required to attempt. The fourth paper shall be on composition and shall contain exercises designed to test the candidate's power to apply the principles studied in the course, and among these exercises may be the expansion of concisely expressed ideas or of matter sketched in brief outline, writing short essays in accordance with a scheme (provided), and epitomizing fairly long passages of prose or poetry. The papers in the examination shall be so set that candidates shall be able to get full marks in the examination without answering questions on matters relating to purely literary criticism or scholarship.

Part I-B. Composition in one of the following vernaculars (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese, Marathi, Uriya, Urdu, Sinhalese and Burmese), or translation into English from one of the Classical and Foreign Languages named in Regulation 6 of Chapter XXI.

There shall be one paper in composition in which the candidate will be required to write two short essays on subjects set at the examination. The paper shall contain three essay subjects one of which shall be taken from text-books prescribed for non-detailed study in English and the other two shall be taken from text-books prescribed for non-detailed study in the vernaculars.

Part II. One of the following groups at the option of the candidate, two papers to be set in each division of each group :—

i. (*a*) MATHEMATICS, (*b*) PHYSICS, (*c*) CHEMISTRY

(*a*) *Mathematics*

In addition to the subjects prescribed for the Matriculation, the course shall comprise Algebra, Plane Trigonometry and Geometry. A candidate shall be required to be acquainted with the use of logarithmic tables and to be able to solve questions by graphic methods, and to have an experimental knowledge of the simple geometrical solids and their sections.

(*a*) *Algebra.*—Algebraical laws and principles and their applications. Ratio and proportion. Theory of indices. Variation. Simple surds. Equivalence of system of equations. Solution of equations of the second degree in one or two variables and of equations of higher degree whose solution depends on them. Theory of the equation and expression of the second degree in one variable. The three progressions and other series whose summation depends on arithmetical and geometrical series. Interest and annuities. Permutations and combinations. The Binomial theorem for a positive integral exponent and direct applications of the theorem for any exponent. Elementary theory of logarithms and their applications to arithmetical computation. Problems on the above.

(*b*) *Plane Trigonometry.*—Measurement of Angles. Trigonometrical functions and their relations to one another. Solution of simple trigonometrical equations. Addition, multiplication and division formulæ. Properties of triangles and of the circles connected with them. Solution of triangles. Application of logarithms to trigonometrical computations. Measurements of heights and distances.

(c) *Geometry—Experimental.*—Construction of scales and their use. Construction of similar figures. Construction of the circumscribed, inscribed, escribed and other associated circles of triangles, and polygons. Constructions from data of triangles, quadrilaterals and polygons and their division in any given ratio. Areas of polygons and problems relating thereto.

Theoretical.—Ratio and proportion. Similar figures. Concurrence and collinearity. Properties of triangles. Properties of circles. Loci. Elementary maxima and minima. Proofs of the constructions in *Experimental Geometry*. Easy deductions.

(b) *Physics*

No question shall be asked which cannot be answered by simple mathematical methods.

The course shall include a more detailed study of the matter included in the Matriculation syllabus and in addition the following :-

Dynamics.—The units of length and time. Displacement, speed, velocity and acceleration of a particle moving in a straight line. Newton's laws of motion; the units of mass and force. Motion of a particle in a straight line under the action of a force in that line and in a vertical plane under the action of gravity. Energy, work, power and their units; simple illustrations of the conservation of energy.

Conditions of a equilibrium of a body under three concurrent forces (the parallelogram law), and under parallel forces. Centre of gravity. Simple machines.

* The motion of a simple pendulum; determination of g.

Hydrostatics.—Pressure at a point in a fluid; definition and illustrations; transmissibility of pressure. Evaluation of pressure at a point in a heavy fluid at rest; its uniformity in all directions. Resultant thrust

* Only experimental proofs are required in this case.

in simple cases. The principle of Archimedes, floating bodies, hydrometers. Applications to practical determination of density and specific gravity. The pressure of a gas and its determination ; the barometer. Boyle's Law ; air pumps and water pumps.

Heat.—Temperature and its measurement ; the construction and graduation of thermometers. The thermal expansion of solids, liquids and gases and their accurate determination ; the air thermometer. Heat as a quantity ; the unit of heat, specific heat and the more direct methods of calorimetry, Laws of fusion, evaporation and ebullition ; latent heat. Vapour pressure and how it is measured. Conduction and convection of heat ; thermal conductivity. Radiation ; absorption and reflection ; law of cooling. The dynamical equivalent of heat ; the conservation of energy.

Light.—The experimental facts and laws of transmission, reflection and refraction of light : simple geometrical deductions from these, applicable to small direct pencils incident on plane and spherical surfaces. Applications to the lens, telescope, microscope. The dispersion of light ; the spectroscope. Radiation and absorption spectra. Total reflection. Determination of refractive indices.

Magnetism.—Properties of magnets ; poles. Laws of magnetic force ; unit poles. Lines of force ; uniform magnetic fields and experimental methods of comparing them. The earth's magnetic field ; the compass. Magnetic induction ; the magnetic properties of iron and steel.

Electricity.—Electrified bodies ; electric quantity. Conductors and insulators. Distribution of electricity on conductors. Induction. Laws of force between quantities of electricity. Lines of electrostatic force ; the electric field. Electric force and electric potential ; difference of potential.

The more common forms of voltaic cells and the actions that go on in the cells while producing a current. The action of currents on magnets; galvanometers depending on such action including suspended coil type. Metallic conductors and electrolytes; laws of electrolysis. Electromotive force; Ohm's Law; resistance and the simpler methods of determining it. Distribution of energy in circuit by current and heating effects. Electromagnets.

Sound.—The production and propagation of sound: the velocity of sound in air and its determination. Nature of wave motion and sound waves. Frequency of vibration; pitch. Amplitude of vibration; loudness. Laws of vibration of strings and air columns. The reflection of sounds: echoes.

(c) *Chemistry*

The course shall include a more detailed study of the matter included in the Matriculation syllabus and in addition the following:—

The laws of chemical combination by weight and by volume. Atomic theory; symbols and their use. Equivalents. Atomic weights. Molecular weights. Avogadro's hypothesis and relation of gas density to molecular weight. Chemical equations and calculations; nomenclature.

A general knowledge of the properties of the elements and of the chief types of their compounds with a view to their classification. The periodic system, mass action.

The ordinary methods of preparation and the chief properties of the following elements and their principal compounds:—hydrogen, oxygen, the halogens, sulphur, nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, boron, carbon and silicon.

Chief sources, preparation and properties of the common metals, viz., sodium, potassium (ammonium), silver, mercury, lead, copper, zinc, antimony, bismuth, magnesium, calcium, barium, aluminium, iron, manganese,

chromium, tin, and the preparation and properties of their oxides, hydroxides and their salts with the more common negative radicles.

The preparation and properties of cyanogen, hydrocyanic acid and metallic cyanides.

ii. (a) NATURAL SCIENCE, (b) PHYSICS, (c) CHEMISTRY

(a) Elementary Botany and Elementary Zoology including Physiology.

The course shall consist of—

(1) Elementary Botany.

(2) Elementary Zoology, including some knowledge of the structure and functions of the human body.

Botany.

(1) The main external features, mode of life and place in nature of the following:—Bacteria, Fungi, Algae, Lichens, Mosses, Ferns, and flowering plants.

(2) The general form and structure, as seen with a hand lens, of the following parts:—root, stem, leaf inflorescence, flower, fruit and seed, and the meaning of 'homology' with regard to modifications of these. (Illustrative examples may be selected from the Natural Orders, etc., named below.) A knowledge of the terms used in describing flowering plants in any fairly recent text-book on Indian Botany.

(3) The work of the root, stem, leaf, and flower, including the main facts concerning the absorption of food and water, transpiration, respiration, metabolism, the storage of food reserves, growth, reaction to light and gravity, pollination, fertilization, and the

germination of seeds. Candidates will be expected to show that they have studied these experimentally in living plants either personally or in class demonstration.

(4) The nature, occurrence and function of epidermis, roothairs, stomata, parenchyma, vascular bundles, sieve-tubes, fibres, vessels, an cambium, so far as is required to understand the physiology of paragraph 3.

(5) The principal characteristics of the following orders and tribes as exemplified in South India :—

Anonaceæ, Malvaceæ, Rhamneæ, Papilionaceæ, Cæsalpinieæ, Mimoseæ, Myrtaceæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Convolvulaceæ, Acanthaceæ, Labiatæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Palmeæ, Musaceæ.

Candidates will not be examined in the use of the microscope, but it is expected that teachers will use the microscope freely for purposes of demonstration.

Zoology and Physiology.

The chief characters of living organisms. Protoplasm Cell. Plants and animals, how they agree and how they differ. Meaning of the terms, biology, morphology and physiology. The structure of the following animals treated in a very elementary manner, with general reference to their physiology :—Amœba, Paramaecium, Obelia, Earthworm. Outline of their reproduction.

(In the study of the organisms mentioned above, it is not intended that the students should do microscopical work, but it is expected that the teachers will use the microscope freely for purposes of demonstration.)

A more detailed study of the external characters, and of the general arrangement and relations of the chief internal organs, as revealed by dissection, in the cockroach, the frog, and the rabbit. General outline of their life-history.

The human skeleton and its parts. The arrangement of the chief viscera in man. The leading facts of human physiology treated in an elementary way. The nature of food and the manner in which it is digested and absorbed. Glands. The work of the liver. The nature and functions of the blood. The heart and the circulation. Respiration. Waste products and their removal. The temperature of the body and how it is maintained. The action of muscles. The chief functions of the central nervous system, nerves and sensory organs.

Candidates will be expected to be able to make simple diagrams to show the arrangement or general features of the chief organs and structures in the animals enumerated in the syllabus. A knowledge of minute structure requiring the use of the microscope will not, except in the case of Amœba, Paramaecium, Obelia, and the blood, be required.

(*b*) *Physics* as in i (*b*)

(*c*) *Chemistry* as in i (*c*)

iii. (*a*) ANCIENT HISTORY, (*b*) MODERN HISTORY, (*c*) INDIAN HISTORY, (*d*) LOGIC, (*e*) A CLASSICAL LANGUAGE, (*f*) A SECOND CLASSICAL OR OTHER LANGUAGE

(*a*) *Ancient History*

(1) Greek History down to the death of Alexander the Great.

(2) Roman History down to the death of Augustus.

(b) Modern History

The History of Great Britain and Ireland, political and economic.

A knowledge of Geography shall be required from the candidates in both (*a*) and (*b*).

(c) Indian History *

(d) Logic

Scope of Logic. Laws of Thought. Terms. Formal Division and Definition. Predicables. Propositions and their import. Forms of Immediate Inference.

Syllogism and other varities of Deductive Reasoning. Trains of Reasoning. Functions of Syllogism. Inductive Inference. Postulate of Induction. Induction and Analogy. The relation of Deduction to Induction.

Theory of Scientific Method. Observation and Experiment. Hypothesis. Empirical and Causal laws. Forms of Explanation. Elimination of Chance. Scientific Definition and Classification. Nomenclature and Terminology. Fallacies.

(e) A Classical Language

The first paper shall relate to the prescribed text-books and to grammar, and shall consist partly of passages for translation from the text-books, partly of questions on idiom and grammar, and partly of questions on the subject-matter of the text-books. The second paper shall consist of a simple piece of English prose for translation into the selected language, and a passage or passages not contained in the text-books for translation into English.

(f) A Second Classical Language or Other Language

In the case of classical and foreign languages the papers shall be as in iii (*d*).

* No syllabus is prescribed. Vincent Smith's larger work (the Oxford History of India) may be considered to indicate the scope of the subject.

In the case of the Indian vernacular languages the first paper shall consist of questions on the text-books and on the grammar and idiom of the language, and the second shall consist of translation from and into the Vernaculars.

Marks qualifying for a pass

5. A candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination if he obtains not less than—

(1) thirty-five per cent. of the total marks in English under Part I-A ;

(2) forty per cent. of the marks in composition in a vernacular or translation under Part I-B ;

(3) Thirty-five per cent. in each of the divisions of the optional groups under Part II.

All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.

Classification of successful candidates

Out of candidates who pass in both Parts in the same year those who obtain not less than fifty per cent. of the total number of marks shall be placed in the first class and those who obtain less than fifty per cent. of the total number of marks shall be placed in the second class.

Candidates who pass in both Parts in the same year and obtain not less than sixty per cent. in English or in any division of an optional group shall be noted as having gained distinction in that subject.

Candidates who obtain the prescribed minimum number of marks in each part in separate years and are declared to have passed the examination under Regulation 3 of this Chapter shall be placed in a separate list in the second class.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Arts (Honours), Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy

Undergraduates proceeding to B.A. or B.A. (Hons.)

1. Undergraduates who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science shall undergo a further course of study in an affiliated college varying in length according as they intend to proceed to the Bachelor of Arts Degree Examination or to the Bachelor of Arts (Honours) Degree Examination.

Degree of Bachelor of Arts

A. *Courses of Study*

Courses of Study for B.A.

2. For the B.A. Degree the course shall extend over a period of two years, each consisting of three terms ordinarily consecutive and shall comprise instruction in—

Part I. English Language and Literature.

Part II. One of the following groups :—

(i) Mathematics.

(ii-A) Physical Science.

(ii-B) Physical Science.

(iii) Natural Science.

(iv) Psychology, Ethics, and Logic *or* a Language.

(v) History and Economics.

(vi) Languages other than English.

B. Examinations

Eligibility for the Degree

3. (*a*) No candidate shall be eligible for the degree of Bachelor of Arts until he has passed an examination in English Language and Literature and in one of the optional groups contained in the courses of study.

Admission to Examination

(*b*) No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he has passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science in this University or an examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.

Candidates may appear for whole Examinations or for parts

4. A candidate for the B.A. Degree Examination may at his option present himself for the whole or for either Part at any one time.

Subjects for examination

5. Candidates shall be examined in—

Part I—English

I. English Language and Literature.

The course shall be (*a*) Composition on matter supplied by books set for perusal, (*b*) the study in detail of certain prescribed books and of the History of English literature so far as it is represented by these books.

The books set under (*a*) may include works of fiction, literary criticism, biography, history, science or philosophy.

Books set under (*b*) shall be arranged in the following groups :—

(1) Two plays of Shakespeare.

(2) Sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth century verse.

(3) Seventeenth and eighteenth century prose beginning with Dryden.

(4) Nineteenth century prose.

The paper on the books under (*a*) shall consist exclusively of subjects for short essays, and of these the paper shall contain a larger number than the candidate is permitted to attempt.

The papers set under (*b*) shall give the candidate an opportunity of showing an acquaintance with other notable books contemporary with those prescribed.

Part II—Optional Groups

II. One of the following groups at the option of the candidate :—

(i) *Mathematics*

(I) Mathematics

In addition to the subjects prescribed under (*a*) Mathematics, (*b*) Physics, in Group i for the Intermediate Examination, the course will comprise Algebra, Plane Trigonometry, Geometry, Elements of the Calculus, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Astronomy, Properties of Matter, and Heat.

Pure Mathematics

Algebra.—Inequalities, Limits, Elementary theorems in convergence and divergence of series. The binomial theorem for a rational index. Exponential and Logarithmic series. Partial fractions, elementary methods for the summation of series. The elementary properties of continued fractions. Indeterminate equations of the first degree. Elementary properties of Determinants. Typical graphs.

$$y=ax^n,\ y=a/x^n,\ y=ax+b+c/x,\ y=ax+b+c/x^2.$$

Graphical solution of cubic and biquadratic equations.

General properties of the equation of the *n*th degree and its roots and co-efficients. *Simple* transformations

of equations. Reciprocal equations. Approximate solution of numerical equations.

Trigonometry.—Fuller treatment of the Intermediate Course. *Quadrilaterals inscribed in and circumscribed about circles. Regular polygons. Limits of sin x/x and tan x/x as x tends to zero.* DeMoivre's theorem and its *immediate* applications. Summation of elementary trigonometrical series.

Pure Geometry.—As in the Intermediate Course, and in addition; Harmonic ranges and pencils. Inversion.

Geometry of the line, plane, sphere, the right cylinder and the right cone.

The fundamental geometrical properties of the conic sections.

Analytical Geometry.—The Cartesian equations of the straight line and the circle referred to rectangular axes, the parabola, elipse, and hyperbola referred to their principal axes, and the rectangular hyperbola referred to its asymptotes. The general equation of the second degree. The polar equations of the straight line, circle and the conic. Simple problems on the above.

The Calculus.—Standard forms and fundamental processes of differentiation and integration. Simple applications of the derivative to geometry, algebra, mechanics and physics. Maxima and minima values of a function of one variable. Theorem of mean value (graphical proof). Approximations and small errors. Curvature, Cartesian formula for the radius of curvature. Integration by substitution. Integration by parts. Integration regarded as summation, with simple applications to areas, volumes and surfaces and to mechanics. Solution of the differential equation of simple harmonic motion. The standard expected will be that of *The Calculus for Beginners* by J. W. Mercer (Cambridge University Press).

Applied Mathematics.

Dynamics.—Resolution and composition of displacements, velocities, and accelerations. Curves of speed and velocity diagrams. Motion of a particle in one plane under constant accelerations. Simple harmonic motion; composition of simple harmonic motions. Angular velocity and angular acceleration: moment of velocity.

Absolute units of force. Resolution and composition of forces. Angular momentum: moments of inertia in simple cases; the pendulum; determination of g. Work, energy, conservation of energy; energy diagrams. Impact; the ballistic pendulum. Simple cases of the dynamics of strings. Dimensions of dynamical units. Conditions of equilibrium of a body acted on by forces in one plane. Moments, couples. Centre of mass. The theory of simple machines. Laws of friction Graphical methods with simple applications.

Hydrostatics.—As in group (ii-A).

Astronomy.—The apparent motion of the heavens. Circumpolar stars. The principal constellations and the most conspicuous stars.

The celestial sphere.—Points and lines on it:—Horizon, zenith, poles, meridian, etc.: the equinoxial points, etc.

Celestial co-ordinate; right ascension, declination, etc., latitude and longitude.

The transit circle, the equatorial, the clock. *The transit theodolite.* The sextant and chronometer.

Phenomena depending on change of latitude and longitude of the observer: Magnitude of the earth.

The apparent annual motion of the sun. The constellations of the zodiac. The ecliptic and its obliquity. The equinoxes and the solstices. *The earth's motion round the sun.* The seasons.

Sidereal time, apparent solar time, mean solar time. Equation of time. Standard time (India). Civil and astronomical reckoning. Conversion of time.

Explanation of astronomical refraction and parallax. Twilight.

Determination by observation of clock error and rate, of right ascension and declination of a heavenly body, and of the latitude and longitude of a station.

The solar system, and the motion of the planets. *Kepler's laws. Comets and meteors.*

The motion of the moon and her phases. The plane of her orbit. The nodes and their motion. The moon's sidereal and synodic periods. Her diameter and distance.

Distances and magnitudes of the sun, moon and planets.

Causes of the eclipses of the sun and moon. Ecliptic limits. *Number of Eclipses in a year. The Calendar. The use of the Nautical Almanac.*

Properties of matter.—As in Group (ii-A).
Heat.—As in Group (ii-A).

(ii-A) *Physical Science*

(ii-A) Physical Science

Physics.—The course includes a more extended study of the matter included in the Intermediate course and in addition the following :—

Dynamics.—As in Group (i).

Properties of matter.—Elasticity : Hooke's Law. Compressibility of gases (at high and low pressure) and liquids. Compressibility and rigidity of solids ; the elastic limits. Strains due to simple longitudinal pull ; Young's modulus and its expression in terms of k and n. Bending in one plane of bars of simple cross sectional area ; flexural rigidity : application to girders. Simple twisting of wires

of circular cross sectional area by couple in plane at right angles to length ; torsional rigidity ; applications to torsion balance, and shafts.

Diffusion of liquids and gases ; analogy with conduction of heat. Osmosis, viscosity. Pressure of a gas and its explanation on the kinetic theory; Avogadro's hypothesis ; van der Waal's equation.

Hydrostatics.—Thrust of fluid on plane and curved surfaces. Centre of pressure in simple cases. Floating bodies and conditions of stability. Properties of gases ; determination of heights by barometer. Pumps, pressure gauges, and hydrostatic machines. Capillary phenomena and their explanation by surface tension ; general theory of surface tension.

Heat.—The methods of calorimetry and thermometry. Vapour pressures, critical temperature and pressure. Conduction and diffusion of heat and the determination of constants. Radiation and absorption ; laws of cooling. Theory of exchanges ; methods of measuring radiation. Laws of thermodynamics ; simple applications.

Light.—Velocity of light. Illumination ; photometry. Achromatism in lens systems ; direct vision spectroscope.

The wave theory ; simple interference phenomena. Huygens' principle. Explanation of straight line propagation, reflexion, and refraction of light. Action of mirrors, lenses, etc., reviewed from this stand-point. Simple diffraction phenomena. Gratings and wave length determination. Spectrum analysis ; Doppler's principle. Double refraction and polarization of light ; rotatory polarization ; simple applications.

Magnetism.—Forces on a magnet in a magnetic field. Determination of axes and moment of magnet. Magnetic potential, level surfaces. Interaction of two short

magnets; determination of field strength. Magnetic shell; its potential energy in magnetic field. Total normal induction, Gauss' theorem; number of lines of force. Magnetic induction in iron, etc. Theory of magnetism.

The magnetic field of the earth; the elements and their variations; the compass and its corrections.

Electricity.—Electric capacity; specific inductive capacity. Distribution of electricity on surface of conductors; images. Value of electric force in simple cases of distribution. The mechanical force on charged conductors; energy of electrified systems. The dielectric medium; dielectric displacement currents.

Wheatsone's bridge; specific resistance; resistance thermometers. Conductivity of eletrolytes; ionization; migration phenomena; accumulators. Standard cells: the potentiometers system of measurement. Thermo-electricity; application of thermodynamics; thermo-electric diagrams. Electro-magnetic induction; Co-efficients of induction; induction coils. Energy of circuit carrying current when placed in a magnetic field; mechanical force on conductors carrying current; moving coil instruments. Lenz's law; illustration from dynamos and motors, etc. Determination of current resistance, E.M.F. in absolute measure. The discharge of a condenser: electric waves.

The elementary theory of the continuous current dynamo and motor and of the alternate current dynamo. General principles of the application of electricity to lighting, power transmission, telegraphy, etc.

Sound.—The transmission of energy through material media by wave motion; speed of propagation of waves of permanent type. Nature of musical sound; pitch, scales. Reflexion and refraction of sound; influence of wave length. The vibration of strings, bars, plates and gas columns; resonance. Interference and diffraction phenomena. Analysis of sound. Measurement of wave length, velocity and pitch.

A practical examination will be held to test the candidate's acquaintance with the phenomena and his ability to show them, as well as his ability to make physical measurements.

Chemistry.—The course is the same as that prescribed in General Theoretical and Physical Chemistry in (ii-B) excluding the chemistry of the carbon compounds, but the examination will be of a less advanced character than that for candidates taking (ii-B).

A practical examination will be held to test the candidate's ability to make experiments illustrating the subjects included in the course, identifying the more common metals and their compounds (containing not more than one acid and one base), and making simple volumetric analyses with standard solutions of acids, alkalis, potassium permanganate, and of iodine and sodium thiosulphate.

(ii-B) *Physical Science*

(ii-B) Physical Science

Chemistry.—General Theoretical Chemistry and Physical Chemistry.—The methods of determining equivalents, atomic and molecular weights; the atomic theory; valency; osmotic pressure; the kinetic theory of gases; the properties of solutions; electrolysis and theory of electrolytic dissociation; the relations of the physical properties of substances to their chemical nature, with special reference to the rotation of the plane of polarization, to refraction and dispersion, crystalline form, atomic and molecular volume, emission and absorption spectra.

The law of mass-action; the velocity of chemical change; and the relations of chemical energy to heat, and to electrical energy.

The elements (excluding the rare metals) and their compounds studied in detail.

Chemistry of the carbon compounds, treated from an elementary standpoint :—

(1) Composition, purification and analysis of organic compounds.

(2) The hydrocarbons of the methane, ethylene and acetylene series and their derivatives.

(3) The alcohols, aldehydes, ketones and their derivatives.

(4) The allyl derivatives of the more important elements.

(5) The fatty acids and their derivatives.

(6) The hydroxy acids and their derivatives.

(7) The unsaturated acids and their derivatives.

(8) The more important members of the carbohydrate group.

(9) Benzene, naphthalene, anthracene and their more important derivatives and reactions.

The practical examination in Chemistry will include—

1. Qualitative analysis, including analysis of mixtures of mineral substances, and identification by chemical and physical tests of commonly occurring carbon compounds.

2. Quantitative analysis, including (*a*) the estimation of alkalis, alkaline carbonates, and acids by neutralisation, (*b*) determinations involving the use of the permanganate, dichromate, iodine and thiosulphate processes, (*c*) the estimation of chlorides and cyanides by titration with silver nitrate, and also with thiocyanate, (*d*) gravimetric determinations of aluminium, iron, calcium, magnesium, copper, silver, lead, arsenic, potassium, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, phosphoric acid, carbonic acid, silica.

Candidates will be required to be able to standardize the solutions for volumetric analysis.

3. The determination of molecular weights.

Physics : Properties of matter.—Compressibility of gases (at high and low pressure) and liquids. Diffusion of liquids and gases. Analogy with conduction of heat. Osmosis, viscosity, pressure of a gas, and its explanation on the kinetic theory; Avogadro's hypothesis, van der Waal's equation.

Hydrostatics.—As for candidates taking Group (ii-A).

Heat.—As for candidates taking Group (ii-A).

Light.—As for candidates taking Group (ii-A), but excluding Geometrical Optics.

Electricity.—As for candidates taking Group (ii-A), but excluding Statical Electricity.

The examination in these subjects will be of a less advanced character than that for candidates taking Group (ii-A). A practical examination will be held to test the candidate's knowledge of the subjects in this syllabus and his ability to make simple Physical measurements.

(iii) *Natural Science*

(iii) Natural Science

Candidates shall take any two of the following subjects, one of the two being a subsidiary subject :—

A. Botany. B. Zoology. C. Geology.

In the parts covered by both syllabuses (of any one subject) the knowledge required for the examination in the subsidiary, shall be less detailed than that in the main subject.

The examination shall consist of—

1. In the main subject—
   Two papers of three hours each.
   Two practical examinations of three hours each.

2. In the subsidiary subject—

Two papers of two hours each.
One practical examination of three hours.

A. BOTANY. I.—as the main subject.

(A) Botany

1. The main points of structure, development, life history and the taxonomic relation of the following groups in general and the Genera in particular :—

Bacteria, *Cyanophyceae* (Oscillaria, Nostoc, and Rivuaria), *Conjugatae* (Spirogyra Desmids), *Diatomaceae*, *Chlorophyceae* (Chlamydomonas Eudorina, Pandorina, Volvox, Enteromorpha, or Ulva, Coleochaete, Ulothrix, Oedogonium, Cladophora, Hydrodictyon, Caulerpa and Protosiphon). *Phaeophyceae* (Ectocarpus, Laminaria, Fucus and Sargassum), *Rhodophyceae* (Lemanea, Dudresneya, Polyides), *Characeae* (Nittella, or Chara). *Phycomycetes* (Pythium, Mucor), *Ascomycetes* (Sphaerotheca or Erysiphe, Penicillium, Claviceps, Peziza), *Basidiomycetes* (Agaricus, Lycoperdon, Ustilago, Puccinia), *Muscineae* (Polytrichum, Funaria, Marchantia Riccia), *Eusporangiatae* (Ophioglossum), *Leptosporangiatae* (Filices and Hydropterideae), Lycopodium, Selaginella *Gymnosperms* (Pinus, Cupressus and Cycas).

2. The external morphology of flowering plants.

3. The general principles of classification and the distinguishing characteristics of the following Natural Orders as used in the Flora of British India :—

Ranunculaceæ.	Papilionaceæ .
Anonaceæ.	Caesalpineæ.
Menispermaceæ.	Mimoseæ
Nymphaeaceæ.'	Rosaceæ.
Cruciferæ.	Combretaceæ.
Capparideæ.	Myrtaceæ.
Caryophyllaceæ.	Lythraceæ.
Guttiferæ.	Cucurbitaceæ.
Malvaceæ.	Umbelliferæ.

Sterculiaceæ.
Tiliaceæ.
Geraniaceæ.
Rutaceæ.
Meliaceæ.
Rhamneæ.
Sapindaceæ.
Anacardiaceæ.
Solanaceæ.
Scrophularineæ.
Acanthaceæ
Labiatæ.
Verbnaceæ.
Amarantaceæ.
Loranthaceæ
Euphorbiaceæ.
Urticaceæ.
Piperaceæ.
Rubiaceæ
Compositæ.
Sapotaceæ.
Oleaceæ.
Apocynaceæ.
Asclepiadeæ.
Boragineæ.
Convolvulaceæ.
Laurineæ
Orchideæ
Scitamineæ.
Amaryllideæ.
Liliaceæ.
Commelinaceæ.
Palmeæ.
Aroideæ
Cyperaceæ.
Gramineæ

4. *Physiology*

The chemical composition of the plant. Materials of plant food and their sources. The nature of soil and importance of its constituents and micro-organisms. Movement of water and gases. Assimilation of carbon and nitrogen. Transpiration and translocation of the assimilated products. Metabolism. Parasitism and other special modes of nutrition. Respiration. The influence of light, heat and gravity. Growth, movements and irritability in plants. Sexual reproduction and its significance. Vegetative reproduction. The phenomena of cross-fertilization. Variation, Heredity, and Mendelism. Theories of Evolution and Origin of Species.

5. *Histology*

The structure and modes of the division of the cell, and the nature of its contents. The nature and mode of origin of plastids, cell sap and other cell contents. The physical and chemical properties of protoplasm and cell-wall. The origin, nature and development of plant

tissues. Primary and secondary tissues, and their distribution in the plant body.

Practical Work

Candidates are expected to be able to make preparations illustrating the form and structure of any plant of the Groups or Orders mentioned in the syllabus and to describe them with sketches sufficient for their identification; to make dissections with the simple microscope of the floral parts of phanerogams, and to make drawings, construct floral diagrams and refer them to their Natural Orders; to describe in technical language plants belonging to any of the Orders or Groups specified in the syllabus.

At the practical examination each candidate must submit his laboratory note-book, and a collection of named plants collected and preserved by himself.

II.—as the subsidiary subject.

The general morphology of flowering plants, and in particular the inflorescence, flowers, and characters distinguishing the following Natural Orders (in addition to those named in the Intermediate syllabus) as given in the *Flora of British India*:—

Nymphæaceæ.	Combertaceæ.	Urticaceæ.
Capparideæ.	Cucurbitaceæ.	Orchideæ.
Guttiferæ.	Sapotaceæ	Scitamineæ.
Sterculiaceæ.	Apocynaceæ.	(and sub-orders).
Rutaceæ.	Asclepiadaceæ.	Aroidaceæ.
Meliaceæ.	Bignoniaceæ.	Liliaceæ.
Tiliaceæ.	Verbenaceæ.	Gramineæ.
Geraniaceæ.	Amarantaceæ.	Cycadeæ.
Sapindaceæ.	Piperaceæ.	

B. ZOOLOGY. I.—as the main subject.

B. Zoology

The Scope of Zoology.—The leading features in the structure, the most important points concerning the development, the affinities, and the general classification of the forms included in the following groups (except in rare cases, no knowledge of extinct forms will be required) :—

Protozoa. Porifera. Cœlenterata. Platyhelmia. Nemertini. Nematoda. Acanthocephala. Chætognatha. Rotifera. Brachiopoda. Annelida. Phoronidea. Polyzoa. Arthropoda. Mollusca. Echinodermata. Chordata.

A general acquaintance with the vertebrate fauna of South India.

The geographical distribution of the more interesting groups of the Chordata. Outlines of the theory of organic evolution. Evidences on which the theory is based.

Candidates will be required to examine, describe, identify, or otherwise deal with specimens and preparations illustrating points of zoological interest in connection with any of the preceding groups. They will, in addition, be expected to have a full practical knowledge of the structure, and will be required to make dissections and simple microscopic preparations of any of the following types :—

Amœba. Vorticella. Hydra. Earthworm. Leech. Prawn and Crab (external characters). Scorpion. Centipede (external characters). Cockroach. Fresh-water Mussel. Amphioxus (preparations and sections). Dogfish (skeleton). Frog. Pigeon. Hare.

Candidates may also be examined by *viva voce* questions.

II.—as the subsidiary subject.

The scope of Zoology. The leading features in the structure, the most important points concerning the development, the affinities, and the general classification of the forms included in the following groups (except in rare cases, no knowledge of extinct forms will be required) :—

Protozoa. Porifera. Cœlenterata. Annelida. Anthropoda. Mollusca. Echinodermata. Chordata.

Particular attention will be devoted to external features and students will not be expected to be familiar with characters of groups of lower rank than orders.

Candidates will be expected to have a practical knowlegde of the structure, and shall be required to make dissections and, simple microscopic preparations of any of the following types :—

Amœba. Earthworm. Prawn (external characters). Scorpion. Cockroach. Fresh-water Mussel (external characters). Frog. Pigeon. Rabbit.

Candidates may also be required to answer *viva voce* questions.

C. Geology

C. Geology. I.—as the main subject.

I. Physiography.
II. Mineralogy and Crystallography.
III. Petrology.
IV. Structural and Field Geology.
V. Stratigraphy and Palæontology.

Physiography

An elementary course of lectures on the following :—

The earth as a planet, its general relations to the other members of the solar system, hypotheses as to the origin

of the earth; form, size and density of the earth; its movements and their effects.

The Atmosphere—its composition, height, density; pressure, temperature, moisture and movements; weather, refraction, twilight, and aurora-borealis.

The Hydrosphere—its composition, extent and distribution depth, temperature and movements.

The Lithosphere—the chief constituents of the earth's crust, the general characters and mode of occurrence of igneous and sedimentary rocks. Condition of the interior of the earth.

Agents of geological change.—The hypogene and epigene agents of geological change, manner and results of their action, especially as influencing earth-sculpture—the destruction, construction, and gradual evolution of the crust of the earth and of its surface features.

Fossils, the main conditions favourable for their formation and preservation and their value as interpreters of the past history of the earth.

Climates—their causes and distribution; glacial epochs.

Simple facts about the geographical and geological distribution of the chief types of plant and animal life. Antiquity of man. Views as to the age of the earth's crust.

II. MINERALOGY AND CRYSTALLOGRAPHY

Symmetry; lines, planes and axes of symmetry; laws of Crystallography; the common holohedral, hemihedral and hemimorphic crystal forms and combinations under each of the six crystal systems; the more important types of twins and twinning; drawing of the more important crystal forms; systems of crystal notation, use of the contact Goniometer.

The principal physical properties of minerals which aid in the recognition of the various mineral species.

Isomorphism, paramorphism, pseudomorphism and dimorphism.

The chief characteristics of all the more abundant minerals, including both those which are of geological interest and those of commercial value, their modes of occurrence and uses.

The practical determination of the chief physical and chemical properties of the commoner ores and minerals, including the use of the blowpipe.

III. Petrology

The classification and distribution of rocks, and the composition, structure, texture, origin and mode of occurrence of all the more important types and their metamorphic and altered forms.

Contact and Regional Metamorphism.

The macroscopic and microscopic examination of rocks including the determination of the simpler optical characters of the chief rock forming minerals in parallel polarized light. Preparation of diagrams or sketches to represent features observed in rock sections under the microscope. Construction and use of a simple petrological microscope.

IV. Structural and Field Geology

The more important lithological and structural features of rocks, their origin or formation; structure of mineral veins. Diagrammatic sketches of the above.

Construction and Interpretation of geological maps and sections. Tracing of outcrops. Simple problems in structural geology.

V. STRATIGRAPHY AND PALÆONTOLOGY

The chief petrological and palæontological characters of the main geological divisions and their Indian representatives and the probable physical conditions under which they were formed.

Fossils, their nature and preservation. The main groups of vegetable and animal life and their distribution in time.

The characters, classification and distribution of the more important types of fossils—especially Indian; identification and sketching of fossils; causes for the imperfection of the geological record; the general succession of life as revealed thereby and the general evidence furnished in support of evolution; principle of correlation; Homotaxis.

VI. PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

The knowledge of the candidate in accordance with the syllabus will be tested also by practical examinations. *Viva voce* questions may be asked, acquaintance with field work is necessary.

II.—as the subsidiary subject.

1. The chief rock-forming minerals, quartz, felspar, mica, hornblende, augite, olivine, magnetite, hæmatite, pyrites, chlorite, calcite, serpentine and clay.

The chief types of igneous, aqueous and metamorphic rocks. Granite, syenite, diorite, gabbro, dolerite and basalt. Conglomerate, sandstone, shale, limestone, gypsum, coal. Slate, marble, gneiss and schist.

2. Denudation, subaerial and submarine. Rain. Rivers. Sea. Lakes. Springs. Sedimentation. Stratification, cementation and consolidation. Volcanoes and formation of volcanic rocks.

3. Elementary knowledge of rock structure stratification, dip, strike, outcrop, folds, faults, cleavage, joints.

The surface features as influenced by the nature and disposition of the rock. Water-supply. Permeable and non-permeable rocks.

4. Rocks as embodying the history of the earth; fossils, their mode of formation and value in Geology and also in the Biological Sciences; the order of superposition. The Geological Record, its general conclusions relating to former changes in the physical features of the earth and also in the character of the organic forms; the order of succession of Animal and Plant life on the surface of the globe. The theory of Evolution.

The Practical Examination may include the interpretation of maps and tectonic models and sections across them of representations of scenery, and also the identification and description of the minerals, rocks and fossils.

Candidates will be expected to show some acquaintance with field work.

(iv) *Psychology, Ethics, and Logic or a Language*

(iv) Psychology, Ethics, Logic or a Language

(1) Psychology, (2) Ethics, (3) A philosophical work to be prescribed annually in whole or in part, (4) Logic and the Theory of Knowledge, *or* a Language.

Text-books will be recommended from time to time as indicating the scope and standard of the examination, but the questions will not be confined to the books recommended.

The courses in the several languages shall be as follows :—

(1) **Sanskrit.—Extracts from Indian Philosophical Literature.**

(2) Persian *or* Arabic.—Extracts from the Philosophical Literature of those Languages.

(3) The Dravidian Languages, Uriya, Marathi, Urdu or Hebrew.

Books of the same standard of difficulty as those prescribed under Group (vi).

(4) Greek or Latin.—Portions of Plato or Aristotle *or* of the philosophical writings of Cicero, respectively.

(5) French or German.—Selections from French or German Philosophical Literature.

In each language there shall be one paper of three hours' duration which shall contain questions on the subject-matter of the set books, a critical knowledge of which will be required, and also passages from those books for translation into English and explanation, together with unseen passages for translation into English from the selected Classical or Foreign language, or original composition in the selected vernacular language.

(v) *History and Economics*

Either A.

(v) History and Economics

(1) General Indian History, (2) Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland, (3) Outlines of European History, A.D. 476 to A.D. 1878, (4) Elements of Economics, (5) Political Science *or* a Language.

The courses in the several languages shall be as follows:—

(1) Sanskrit.—Extracts from the Vedic and Classical Literature illustrative of Indian History.

(2) Persian *or* Arabic.—Extracts from the Classical Literature illustrative of Muslim History.

(3) The Dravidian Languages, Uriya, Marathi, Urdu or Hebrew.

Books of the same standard of difficulty as those prescribed under Group (vi).

(4) Greek or Latin.—Prescribed portions of Greek or Roman Historians.

(5) French or German.—Prescribed portions of French or German Historians.

In each language there shall be one paper of three hours' duration which shall contain questions on the subject-matter of the set books, a critical knowledge of which will be required, and also passages from those books for translation into English and explanation, together with unseen passages for translation into English from the selected Classical or Foreign language, or original composition in the selected vernacular language.

or B.*

(1) Economics—General,

(2) Economics—Special I,

(3) Economics—Special II,

(4) Modern History, according to a syllabus,

(5) Indian History, according to a syllabus.

(vi) *Languages other than English*

(vi) Languages other than English

Candidates may select any one of the following languages, which shall be taken in conjunction with the related subject or related language specified for each language in the following lists :—

* The alternative course under B comes into force from the examination of 1925.

Selected Language	*Related Subject.*
Sanskrit.	Early Indian History.
Persian or Arabic.	Early Muslim History.
Urdu.	Indian History—Muslim Period.
Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam or Kanarese.	Early South Indian History.
Uriya.	Early History of Orissa.
Greek or Latin.	A special period of Greek or Roman History respectively.
Marathi.	History of the Marathas.
German or French.	A special period of Modern European History.
Hebrew.	History of the Jews.
	Related Language
Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, German or French.	None.
Dravidian Languages, Marathi or Uriya.	Sanskrit.
Urdu.	Arabic or Persian.

The courses of study in the several languages shall be as follows :—

(1) (*a*) *Sanskrit* (*main*)

Sanskrit Language and Literature. The course shall be :—

(*a*) Selections from the Early Period, including Vedic Mantras, Brahmanas, Aranyakas and Upanisads and the Sutra literature.

(*b*) Selections in prose and verse from the Later Period, including the Dharmasastras and the Itihasa, Kavya and Nataka literature.

A knowledge of Alamkara-sastra will be required sufficient for the correct understanding of native commentators.

(c) Sanskrit Grammar treated historically and comparatively in accordance with a syllabus.

(d) Translation from and into Sanskrit.

(e) General History of Sanskrit Literature.

(f) Early Indian History.

In the examination there shall be two papers, each of three hours' duration in subject (b) and one paper of three hours' duration in each of other subjects, except Translation which will form part of the papers set on (a) and (b) above.

(b) Sanskrit (subsidiary)

The course shall consist of the study of one drama of the classical period and portions of one Kavya. In the examination there shall be one paper of three hours' duration which shall include pieces for translation from Sanskrit into the main language.

(2) *Urdu*

The course shall consist of :—

(a) Prose books from different periods, including at least one modern work.

(b) Poetry books from different periods,. including at least one modern work.

(c) Translation from prose and poetry books other than the set books, translation from English into Urdu to be made in an approved modern style.

(d) History of Language and Literature.

(e) Indian History—Muslim Period, *or*, Arabic, *or* Persian.

(3). (a) *Arabic or Persian (main)*

The course shall consist of :—

(a) Prose books selected from different periods.

(b) Poetry books selected from different periods.

(c) Translation from prose books other than the set books: translation from the set poetry books and from English into Arabic *or* Persian Prose.

(d) History of Language and Literature with special reference to the set books.

(e) A selected period of early Muslim History.

The periods of History for Persian or Arabic may be one or other of the following :—

1. The four first Khalifas and the Umayyad Khalifate, excluding Africa and Spain.

2. The Abbasid Khalifate, excluding Africa and Spain and the wars of the Crusades.

3. The Muslim conquest of Egypt and Northern Africa until the fall of the Abbasid Khalifate and excluding the wars of the Crusades.

4. The Arab conquest of and rule in Spain.

5. The wars of the Crusades.

(b) *Arabic or Persian (subsidiary)*

The course shall consist of the study of selected pieces from one poet of the classical period and selected portions from the works of one standard prose writer. There shall be one paper in the examination of three hours' duration which shall include pieces for translation from Arabic *or* Persian into the main language.

(4) *Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese or Malayalam.*

The course shall be :—

(a) The study of selections representative of the several periods of the literature of the selected language including one or more inscriptions.

(b) The history of the literature with special reference to the set books.

(c) The elements of the Grammar, including the elements of the Prosody and Rhetoric of the language, and the history of the language as illustrated by the set books.

(d) The elements of the Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages.

(e) Composition.

(f) Early South Indian History *or* Sanskrit.

(5) *Uriya or Marathi*

The course shall be the same as for the Dravidian Languages, with the substitution of Gaudian Grammar for Dravidian Grammar, and of the Early History of Orissa or the History of the Marathas respectively for Early South Indian History.

(6) *Greek or Latin*

The course shall consist of :—

(a) Prescribed portions of the writings of the more important Greek or Latin authors.

(b) Grammar of the language with reference to Indo-Germanic Grammar.

(c) Greek or Latin Prose composition and translation of unprepared passages.

(d) A general knowledge of Greek History to the death of Alexander, or of Roman History to the death of Trajan, with a more minute knowledge of some prescribed period.

(e) A general knowledge of Greek or Roman Literature with a more minute knowledge of the authors of the prescribed books.

(7) *French or German*

The course shall consist of :—

(a) The study of set books representative of various periods of French or German literature.

(b) The History of French or German literature with special reference to the set books.

(c) The history of the French or German language.

(d) Translation from French or German into English, and of English into French or German.

(e) Composition.

(f) A period of European History with special reference to French or German History.

In the examination the subjects for composition shall be taken from the set books or shall relate to the periods of French or German literary or political history studied in the course. In the translation paper, the passages set for translation from French or German into English shall be specimens of modern French or German, not taken from the set books.

(8) *Hebrew*.

The course shall consist of :—

(a) Set books.

(b) Grammar and translation from and into Hebrew.

(c) History of the Language and the Literature.

(d) A selected period or periods of the History of the Jews.

Marks qualifying for a pass

6. A candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination in English if he obtains not less than thirty-five per cent. of the total number of marks. A candidate shall be declared to have passed in an optional group if he obtains not less than thirty-five per cent of the total marks, and not less than thirty per cent. in each division of the examination. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination. The divisions shall be as follows :—

Divisions of the examination

Group (i) (*a*) Pure Mathematics, (*b*) Applied Mathematics.

Group (ii) (*a*) The written examination in the main subject, (*b*) The practical examination in the main subject, (*c*) The subsidiary subject.

,, (iii) (*a*) The written examination in the main subject, (*b*) The practical examination in the main subject, (*c*) The subsidiary subject.

,, (iv) (*a*) Psychology and special subjects, (*b*) Ethics and Logic *or* a Language.

,, (v) A.(*a*) Indian, European, and Constitutional History, (*b*) Economics and Political Science or a Language.

,, B. (*a*) Economics, (*b*) History.

,, (vi)(*a*) Selected language, (*b*) Related subject or Language.

Classification of successful candidates

There shall be separate lists for the English language part and for each of the optional groups. Successful candidates obtaining not less than sixty per cent of the total marks in English or in an optional group shall be placed in the first class. Successful candidates obtaining less than sixty per cent and

not less than fifty per cent shall be placed in the second class. Successful candidates obtaining less than fifty per cent shall be placed in the third class.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS) *

A. Courses of Study.

Courses of study

7. For the B.A. (Honours) degree the course shall extend over a period of not less than three years, each consisting of three terms ordinarily consecutive, and shall comprise instruction in :—

I. English during the first year (Preliminary Examination).

II. One of the following branches of knowledge during the three years :—

i. Mathematics.

ii. Mental and Moral Science.

iii. History, Economics and Politics.

iv. Two languages, other than English one being a classical language already studied in the Intermediate course.

v. English Language and Literature.

vi. Sanskrit Language and Literature.

vii. Arabic Language and Literature.

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*For the regulations relating to the courses of study and examinations in Physical and Natural Sciences for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination, which shall remain in force till the year in which the first examination is held for the Degree of Bachelor of Science (Honours) in the corresponding Branches ii to vi, *see* Appendix XIX. The numbering of the Branches will, till then, continue for purposes of examination to remain the same as in the Calendar of 1918.

B. Examinations

8. (*a*) No candidate shall be eligible for the B.A. (Honours) degree until he has passed an examination in one of the branches of knowledge contained in the courses of study.

Examinations

(*b*) No candidate, other than those hereafter exempted, shall be admitted to the final examination in Honours unless he has passed a preliminary examination.

Preliminary Examination

This preliminary examination shall be, in the case of candidates, other than those who have selected Branch v of the Honours course, the examination in English for the B.A. degree in (1) Composition, (2) Nineteenth Century Prose. In the case of candidates, who have selected Branch v the preliminary examination shall be in (1) Composition as above, (2) The History of England treated in relation to the History of English Language and Literature.

There shall be one paper in English History which shall consist exclusively of subjects for short essays, and of these the paper shall contain a larger number than the candidate is permitted to attempt.

Marks qualifying for a pass

A candidate shall be declared to have passed the preliminary examination if he obtains not less than forty per cent. of the total marks in the two papers taken together. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination. Successful candidates obtaining not less than sixty per cent. of the total marks shall be declared to have passed with distinction.

Admission to Preliminary Examination

(*c*) No candidate shall be admitted to the preliminary examination unless he has passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science in this University or an examination in some other University recognized by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.

4. Differential Equations A special subject.

5. Special Functions do.

A candidate shall give notice through his college, a year before the date of the examination of the particular subjects he proposes to take.

Three papers shall be set in Pure Mathematics, three in Applied, and one in each of the optional subjects selected. Each paper shall be of three hours' duration and shall contain questions on the principles developed in the ordinary treatment of the subject as well as exercises of moderate difficulty arising therefrom.

(ii) *Mental and Moral Science*

A candidate shall be examined in—

ii. Mental and Moral Science

(1) Logic and Theory of knowledge, according to a syllabus.

(2) Either Psychology or Ethics, as the candidate may select, according to a syllabus *provided* that a candidate selecting Psychology must have attended, and made satisfactory progress under, a course of instruction in Ethics equivalent to that required of candidates for the B.A. degree, and that a candidate selecting Ethics must have attended, and made satisfactory progress under, a course of instruction in Psychology equivalent to that required of candidates for the B.A. degree.

(3) Outlines of European Philosophy according to a syllabus.

(4) Outlines of Indian Philosophy according to a syllabus.

(5) A prescribed modern work dealing constructively with the general problems of Philosophy.

(6) One of the following, according to the candidate's option :—

(*a*) A prescribed school of Indian Philosophy, to be studied historically and critically.

(*b*) A prescribed period of Ancient European Philosophy.

(*c*) A prescribed period of Modern European Philosophy.

(*d*) Political Philosophy.

(*e*) The Philosophy of Religion.

(*f*) Experimental Psychology.

The examination shall be conducted by means of written papers and an essay, with the addition, in the case of Experimental Psychology, of a practical examination.

A candidate shall give notice through his college, a year before the date of the examination, of the particular subjects he proposes to take.

(iii) *History, Economics and Politics*

A candidate shall offer himself for examination in—

Either A.

(*a*) Each of the following subjects :—

iii. History, Economics and Politics

1. The History of India.

2. Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland.

3. Politics.

4. Economics.

(b) Two of the following subjects :—

1. Economic History—a special subject.
2. Politics—a special subject.
3. History—a special subject.
4. History—a special subject.
5. Indian History—a special subject.
6. Economics—a special subject.

or B.*

(1) Economics I
(2) Economics II
(3) Politics
(4) Indian History, according to a syllabus.
} a general survey of an advanced character.

(5) A special subject
(6) A special subject
} to be selected from a list prescribed from time to time.

He shall further be required to write an essay. A candidate shall give notice through his college, a year before the date of the examination of the particular papers he proposes to take.

(iv) *Two Languages other than English*

iv. Two Languages other than English

The course in each language, the text-books prescribed and the examination therein shall be identical with those prescribed for the same language when offered as the selected language in Group (vi) of the B.A. Pass Course, the related subjects and languages being excluded; provided that in the examination in each language in branch iv (Honours) there shall be an additional paper of three hours' duration in

* The alternative course under B will come into force from the examination of 1926.

Composition, and provided that a candidate for the B.A. (Honours) Degree in Branch iv who has passed the B.A. Degree Examination in Group (vi) shall be exempted from examination in his selected language of the B.A. Degree Examination, except in respect of the additional paper in Composition specially prescribed for Branch iv in this Regulation, and he shall be credited with the percentage of marks which he obtained in that language in the B.A. Degree Examination.

In cases where there is already provision for a paper in Composition under Group (vi) of the B.A. Pass Course, the additional paper in Composition under Branch iv (Honours) shall have special reference to certain set books of an advanced character that may be prescribed from time to time by the respective Boards of Studies concerned.

A candidate shall give notice through his college at least a year before the date of the examination of the languages in which he proposes to appear.

(v) *English Language and Literature*

v. English Languages and Literature

There shall be both a written and a *viva voce* examination. The written examination shall consist of three divisions. There shall be four papers in each of the divisions (*a*) and (*b*), and two papers in division (*c*).

(*a*) The History of the English Language; Gothic; Old and Middle English.

The History of the English Language shall include phonology, accidence, and syntax, also Germanic philology so far as it bears on the English language. Gothic shall include phonology and accidence and select extracts of the literary remains of the language. In Old and Middle English there shall be prescribed certain select texts including some portion of Beowulf and of the works of Chaucer. Ability to translate passages from Old and Middle English texts not prescribed shall be tested

(b) The History of English Literature; Shakespeare; Modern English.

A candidate shall be required to show a knowledge of the whole course of the history of English literature. In Shakespeare a candidate shall offer for examination certain plays from among those prescribed, of which a detailed study shall be required. A candidate shall in addition be required to show a general knowledge of Shakespeare's works and of Shakespearean criticism. In Modern English there shall be a number of set books in prose and poetry of the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. A candidate shall be required to offer certain of them for examination.

(c) Special Period or Subject.

A candidate shall be required to offer for examination a Special Period or Subject selected by him from the following list:—

(1) Elizabethan Literature (*i.e.* 1558–1637).
(2) The Age of Milton and Dryden.
(3) The Age of Pope and Johnson.
(4) Wordsworth and his contemporaries.
(5) Tennyson and his contemporaries.

A candidate shall be required to show a knowledge of the writings of the chief authors of the period selected. He shall also be examined on certain set books of the period selected.

(6) Indo-Germanic Philology with special reference to Sanskrit.

A candidate selecting (6) shall be examined in certain set books in Sanskrit.

Books or groups of books set shall ordinarily continue the same for not less than five years. A candidate shall give notice through his college at least a year before the date of the examination of the books or groups of books which he proposes to offer.

The *viva voce* examination shall be held as soon as possible after the examiners have read the written answers of the candidates. No fixed proportion of marks shall be assigned to it: its purpose is to assist the examiners in placing the candidates.

(vi) *Sanskrit Language and Literature*

Courses of Study—

vi. Sanskrit Language and Literature

1. Every candidate, who presents himself for this branch of the Honours B.A. Examination, shall be required to possess a sound knowledge of the principles of comparative philology and of the elements of comparative grammar with special reference to the important Indo-Germanic languages.

2. The course of studies shall further consist of one part fitted to equip the student with a general knowledge of the Sanskrit language and literature, and also of another part fitted to enable him to acquire a special knowledge of any specified branch or branches of that literature as prescribed from time to time.

3. The course in the general part shall comprise—

(1) The history of the language;

(2) The history of the literature in the language;

(3) Grammar, prosody, and poetics;

(4) Prescribed text-books in poetry and prose, the selections being fairly representative of the various stages in the life of the Sanskrit language and literature;

(5) Translation from Sanskrit into English, and from English into Sanskrit.

4. The course in the special part shall comprise—

(1) Prescribed text-books selected from any, specified branch or branches of Sanskrit literature,

(2) A critical and comparative enquiry into the contents and value of the specified branch or branches of the literature taken up for study by the candidate.

Examination—

1. There shall be a paper on the principles of comparative philology and the elements of Indo-Germanic comparative grammar.

2. In addition to this there shall be in the general part—

(1) One paper on the history of the Sanskrit language and literature;

(2) One paper on grammar, prosody and poetics;

(3) One paper on the prescribed text-books. in which also there shall be questions on the grammar, structure and idiom of the language;

(4) One paper on translation from as well as into Sanskrit, the passages given for translation not being taken from any of the prescribed text-books:

and in the special part there shall be—

(1) Three papers on the prescribed text-books;

(2) An essay in English on a subject intimately related to the specified branch or branches of Sanskrit literature from which the text-books of the special part are prescribed.

(vii) *Arabic Language and Literature*

Courses of study—

vii. Arabic Language and Literature

1. Every candidate, who presents himself for this branch of the Honours B.A. Examination, shall be required to possess a sound knowledge of the principles of comparative philology and of the elements of comparative grammar with special reference to the important Semitic languages.

2. The course of studies shall further consist of one part fitted to equip the student with a general knowledge of the Arabic language and literature, and also of another part fitted to enable him to acquire a special knowledge of any specified branch or branches of that literature as prescribed from time to time.

3. The course in the general part shall comprise—

(1) The history of the language;

(2) The history of the literature in the language;

(3) Grammar, prosody and poetics;

(4) Prescribed text-books in poetry and prose, the selections being fairly representative of the various stages in the life of the Arabic language and literature;

(5) Translation from Arabic into English, and from English into Arabic.

4. The course in the special part shall comprise—

(1) Prescribed text-books selected from any specified branch or branches of Arabic literature:

(2) A critical and comparative inquiry into the contents and value of the specified branch or branches of the literature taken up for study by the candidate,

Examination—

1. There shall be a paper on the principles of comparative philology and the elements of Semitic comparative grammar.

2. In addition to this there shall be in the general part—

(1) One paper on the history of the Arabic language and literature;

(2) One paper on grammar, prosody and poetics;

(3) One paper on the prescribed text-books in which also there shall be questions on the grammar, structure and idiom of the language;

(4) One paper on translation from as well as into Arabic, the passages given for translation not being taken from any of the prescribed text-books:

and in the special part there shall be—

(1) Three papers on the prescribed text-books:

(2) An essay in English on a subject intimately related to the specified branch or branches of Arabic literature from which the text-books of the special part are prescribed.

Marks qualifying for a pass

15. A candidate shall be declared to have taken honours in one of the branches of knowledge for the B.A. (Honours) degree if he obtains not less than 40 per cent. of the total marks and not less than 30 per cent. in each division of the examination, provided that the passing minimum in each division of the examination in Branch (iv) shall be as specified hereunder. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination for Honours. The divisions shall be as follows:—

Divisions Branch i. (*a*) Pure Mathematics, (*b*) Applied Mathematics, (*c*) Optional Subject.

Branch ii. (*a*) Logic, and Psychology or Ethics, (*b*) General Philosophy, Outlines of European Philosophy and Outlines of Indian Philosophy, (*c*) Optional subject and Essay.

Branch iii. A. (*a*) Indian History and Constitutional History, (*b*) Politics and Economics, (*c*) Special subjects.

B. (*a*) Economics (two papers), (*b*) Politics and Indian History, (*c*) Special Subjects.*

Branch iv. (*a*) All the five papers in the first language, excluding the additional paper in Composition as in Regulation 14 of this Chapter.

(*b*) The additional paper in Composition in the first language, as in Regulation 14 of this Chapter.

(*c*) All the five papers in the second language excluding the additional paper in Composition as in Regulation 14 of this Chapter.

(*d*) The additional paper in Composition in the second language, as in Regulation 14 of this Chapter.

The passing minimum in each of the two divisions of the examination in an Indian vernacular shall be 40 per cent. while in other cases it shall be 35 per cent. in each of the two divisions.

Branch v. (*a*) English language, (*b*) English literature, (*c*) Special period or Subject.

Branches vi and vii. (*a*) Comparative Philology and Comparative Grammar, (*b*) General part, (*c*) Special part.

* The division of subjects under A B come into operation from the Examination of 1926.

Classification of successful candidates

Candidates obtaining honours shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each and shall be arranged in three classes :—

The *first*, consisting of those who obtain not less than 60 per cent ; the *second*, of those who obtain not less than 50 per cent ; and the *third*. of those who obtain not less than 40 per cent. of the total marks.

Degree of Master of Arts

Honours graduates proceeding to M.A.

16. Upon payment of a fee of Rs. 25 a graduate in Honours may, without further examination, proceed to the degree of M.A. after the lapse of five years from the date of his having passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science.

M.A. Degree Examination, qualification to appear

17. A Bachelor of Arts of this University after an interval of two years from the date of qualifying for that degree may further qualify for the M.A. Degree by passing the prescribed examination in any one of the following subjects:—

I. Mathematics.

II. Mental and Moral Science.

III. History, Economics and Politics.

IV. Two languages other than English ; one being a classical language already studied in the Intermediate Course.

V. English Language and Literature.

VI. Sanskrit Language and Literature.

VII. Arabic Language and Literature.

Such Bachelor of Arts when qualified may, upon payment of a fee of Rs. 25, proceed to the Degree of M.A., after a lapse of five years from the date of his having passed the Intermediate Examination.

Subjects for Examinations

18. A candidate shall be examined in—

I. Mathematics

Mathematics

Pure and Applied Mathematics in accordance with lists (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of subjects prescribed for candidates for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination in Regulation 14 (i) of this Chapter—i. Mathematics.

II. Mental and Moral Science

II. Mental and Moral Science

(1) Logic and Theory of Knowledge, according to a syllabus.

(2) Either Psychology or Ethics, as the candidate may prefer, according to a syllabus.

(3) Outlines of European Philosophy, according to a syllabus.

(4) Outlines of Indian Philosophy, according to a syllabus.

(5) A prescribed modern work dealing constructively with the general problems of Philosophy.

III. History, Economics and Politics

III. History, Economics and Politics

The subjects prescribed for candidates for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination in Regulation 14 (iii) of this Chapter—History, Economics and Politics, provided that candidates for the M.A. Degree Examination shall be restricted in their choice of optional subjects to those offered in each particular year by candidates for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination.

IV. Two Languages other than English

IV. Two Languages other than English

The course in each language, the text-books prescribed and the examination therein shall be identical with those prescribed for Branch iv mentioned in Regulation 7 of this Chapter, the provision for exemption from certain portions of the examination as set forth under Branch iv in Regulation 14 of this Chapter being applicable to such candidates for the M.A. Degree in Branch iv under Regulation 17 of this Chapter as have passed the B.A. Degree Examination in Group (vi).

V. English Language and Literature

V. English Language and Literature

(*a*) The History of the English Language, Old and Middle English.

(*b*) The History of English Literature, Shakespeare, Modern English Literature.

VI. Sanskrit Language and Literature

or

VII. Arabic Language and Literature

VI. Sanskrit Language and Literature
VII. Arabic Language and Literature

The courses shall be identical with those prescribed for candidates for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination in Regulation 14 (vi) or (vii) respectively of this Chapter, with the omission of Comparative Philology and Comparative Grammar.

Examinations identical with B.A. (Honours)

19. So far as provision is made in the foregoing regulation for subjects of examination corresponding with subjects offered by candidates for the B.A. (Honours) Examination, the examination for the Degree of Master of Arts shall be, in respect of the subjects and books offered and the question papers which candidates are required to answer in each year, identical

with the final examination as conducted in that year in accordance with the regulations for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts (Honours) except that the paper set in History of the English Language shall not include questions the answers to which involve a knowledge of Gothic. No candidate shall be required to undergo a *viva voce* Examination.

Marks qualifying for a pass

20. A candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination for the degree of Master of Arts if he obtains not less than 40 per cent of the total marks and not less than 30 per cent of the marks in any division of the examination in which a separate minimum is required, provided that the passing minimum in each division of the examination in Branch iv shall be as specified hereunder. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination. These divisions shall be as follows :—

Divisions of the examination

Branch I—(*a*) Pure Mathematics, (*b*) Applied Mathematics, (*c*) Optional subject.

Branch II—(*a*) Logic, and Psychology or Ethics, (*b*) Outlines of European Philosophy and Outlines of Indian Philosophy, (*c*) General Philosophy and Essay.

Branch III—A. (*a*) Indian History and Constitutional History, (*b*) Politics and Economics, (*c*) Special subjects.

B. (*a*) Economics (two papers), (*b*) Politics and Indian History, (*c*) Special subjects.

Branch IV—(*a*) All the five papers in the first language, excluding the additional paper in Composition, as in Regulation 14 of this Chapter.

(*b*) The additional paper in Composition in the first language, as in Regulation 14 of this Chapter.

(c) All the five papers in the second language excluding the additional paper in Composition, as in Regulation 14 of this Chapter.

(d) The additional paper in Composition in the second language, as in Regulation 14 of this Chapter.

The passing minimum in each of the two divisions of the Examination in an Indian vernacular shall be 40 per cent, while, in other cases, it shall be 35 per cent in each of the two divisions.

Branch V—*English Language and Literature*—No divisions.

Branch VI or VII—(*a*) General part, (*b*) Special part.

Classification of successful candidates

Successful candidates who obtain not less than 60 per cent of the total marks shall be declared to have passed the examination in the *first* class; those who obtain not less than 50 per cent shall be declared to have passed in the *second* class; and those who obtain not less than 40 per cent shall be declared to have passed in the *third* class.

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

21. A Bachelor of Arts in Honours or Master of Arts of the University of Madras may offer himself as a candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) provided three years have elapsed from the time when he passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts (Honours) or Master of Arts, as the case may be.

22. The candidate shall state in his application the special subject within the purview of the Regulation for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts (Honours) or Master of Arts, upon a knowledge of which he rests his qualification for the Doctorate, and shall, with his application,

transmit three copies, printed or type-written, of a thesis that he has composed upon some special portion of the subject so stated, embodying the result of research, or showing evidence of his own work, whether based on the discovery of new facts observed by himself, or of new relations of facts observed by others, whether constituting an exhaustive study and criticism of the published work of others, or otherwise forming a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject dealt with, or tending generally to the advancement of knowledge. The candidate shall indicate generally in the preface to his thesis and specially in notes, the sources from which his information is taken, the extent to which he has availed himself of the work of others, and the portions of the thesis which he claims as original; he shall further state whether his research has been conducted independently, under advice or in co-operation with others, and in what respects his investigations appear to him to tend to the advancement of knowledge.

23. The candidate may also forward with his application three printed copies of any original contribution or contributions to the advancement of the special subject professed by him, or of any cognate subject, which may have been published by him independently or conjointly, and upon which he relies in support of his candidature.

24. The thesis mentioned in Regulation 22, and the original contributions, if any, mentioned in Regulation 23, shall be referred by the Syndicate to a Board of three Examiners.

25. If the thesis is approved by the Board, the candidate shall not be required to submit to any further written examination; but he may be required by the Board, at their discretion, to appear before them to be tested orally with reference to the thesis and the special subject selected by him. The Board shall report to the Syndicate the result of the examination of the thesis, and of the oral examination, if any; and if the Syndicate, upon

the report, considers the candidate worthy of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, it shall cause his name to be published, with the subject of his thesis, and the titles of his published contributions (if any) to the advancement of knowledge.

26. Every candidate shall be at liberty to publish his thesis and the thesis of every successful candidate shall be published by the University with the inscription 'Thesis approved for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the University of Madras.'

CHAPTER XXIV

Degrees of Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Science (Honours), Master of Science and Doctor of Science

Undergraduates proceeding to B.Sc. or B.Sc. (Honours)

1. Undergraduates who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science and desire to proceed to a degree in Science shall undergo a further course of study varying in length according as they intend to proceed to the Bachelor of Science Degree Examination or to the Bachelor of Science (Honours) Degree Examination.

Degree of Bachelor of Science

A. Courses of Study

Courses of study

2. For the B.Sc. Degree the course shall extend over a period of two years and shall comprise instruction in—

Part I. English.

Part II. Any three of the following branches of knowledge :—

i. Mathematics.	iv. Botany.
ii. Physics.	v. Zoology.
iii. Chemistry.	vi. Geology.

Syllabuses

3. The courses of study shall be as defined in the syllabuses detailed below :—

Part I. English.

(1) Composition. (2) Nineteenth Century Prose as prescribed for candidates for the B.A. Degree.

Part II.

I. Mathematics

In addition to the subjects prescribed under (*a*) Mathematics in Group i of the Intermediate Examination. the course will comprise Algebra, Plane Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Elements of the Calculus, Dynamics and Astronomy.

Pure Mathematics

Algebra

Inequalities. Limits. Elementary theorems in convergence and divergence of series. The Binomial Theorem for any rational index. Exponential and Logarithmic series. Partial fractions. Elementary methods for the summation of series. Elementary properties of simple continued fractions. Intermediate equations of the first degree. Elementary properties of Determinants.

Typical graphs : $y = ax^n$, $y = \dfrac{a}{x^n}$, $y = ax + b + \dfrac{c}{x}$, $y = ax + b + \dfrac{c}{x^2}$;

Graphical solution of cubic and biquadratic equations.

General properties of the equation of the *n*th degree and its roots and co-efficients. Simple transformations of equations. Reciprocal equations. Approximate solution of numerical equations.

Trigonometry

Fuller treatment of the Intermediate course. Quadrilaterals inscribed in and circumscribed about circles. Regular polygons. Limits of sin x/x and tan x/x as x tends to zero. De Moivre's theorem and its *immediate* applications. Summation of elementary trigonometrical series.

Analytical Geometry.

The Cartesian equations of the straight line and the circle referred to rectangular axes; the parabola, ellipse and hyperbola referred to their principal axes; and the rectangular hyperbola referred to its asymptotes. The general equation of the second degree. The polar equations of the straight line, circle and the conic. Simple problems on the above.

The Calculus

Standard forms and fundamental processes of differentiation and integration. Simple applications of the derivative to geometry, algebra, dynamics and physics. Maxima and Minima values of a function of one variable. Theorem of mean value (graphical proof). Approximations and small errors. Curvature, Cartesian formulæ for the radius of curvature. Integration by substitution. Integration by parts. Integration regarded as summation, with simple applications to areas, volumes and surfaces and to dynamics. Solution of the differential equation of simple harmonic motion.

Applied Mathematics

Dynamics

Resolution and composition of displacements, velocities, and accelerations. Curves of speed and velocity diagrams. Motion of a particle in one plane under constant acceleration. Simple harmonic motion; composition of simple harmonic motions. Angular velocity and angular acceleration: moment of velocity.

Absolute units of force. Resolution and composition of forces. Angular momentum; moments of inertia in simple cases; the pendulum; determination of g. Work, energy, conservation of energy; energy diagrams. Impact; the ballistic pendulum. Simple cases of the dynamics of strings. Dimensions of dynamical units.

Conditions of equilibrium of a body acted on by forces in one plane. Moments, couples. Centre of mass. The theory of simple machines. Laws of friction. Graphical methods with simple applications.

Astronomy

The apparent motion of the heavens. Circumpolar stars. The principal constellations and the most conspicuous stars.

The celestial sphere.—Points and lines on it: Horizon, zenith, poles, meridian, etc., the equinoctial points, etc.

Celestial co-ördinates.—Right ascension, declination, etc., latitude and longitude.

The transit circle. The equatorial, the clock. The transit theodolite. The sextant and chronometer.

Phenomena depending on change of latitude and longitude of the observer. Magnitude of the earth.

The apparent annual motion of the sun. The constellations of the zodiac. The ecliptic and its obliquity. The equinoxes and the solstices. The earth's motion round the sun. The seasons.

Sidereal time. Apparent solar time. Mean solar time. Equation of time. Standard time (India). Civil and astronomical reckoning. Conversion of time.

Explanation of astronomical refraction and parallax. Twilight.

Determination by observation of clock error and rate of right ascension and declination of a heavenly body, and of the latitude and longitude of a station.

The solar system, and the motion of the planets. Kepler's laws. Comets and meteors.

The motion of the moon and her phases. The plane of her orbit. The nodes and their motion. The moon's sidereal and synodic periods. Her diameter and distance.

Distances and magnitude of the sun, moon and planets.

Cause of the eclipses of the sun and moon. Ecliptic limits. Number of eclipses in a year.

The Calendar. The use of the Nautical Almanac.

ii. Physics

(The treatment of the subjects in the following course will require a knowledge of the simpler applications of the calculus) :—

Dynamics	..as in the	B.A. (ii-A) Course
Properties of matter	.. ,,	,,
Hydrostatics	.. ,,	,,
Heat	.. ,,	,,
Light	.. ,,	,,

with 'Achromatism in lens systems' deleted and the following added 'Cardinal points of thick lenses and simple lens systems. Simple cases of astigmatism, spherical and chromatic aberration.'

Magnetism	.. as in the B.A. (ii-A) Course
Electricity	.. ,, ,,
Sound	.. ,, ,,
Practical Physics	.. ,, ,,

At the practical examination the candidates' laboratory note books should be submitted.

Each note book must be countersigned by the professor or professors under whom the candidate has worked, to certify it to be a *bona fide* record of work done by the candidate.

iii. Chemistry

The course in Chemistry shall include—

i. General Inorganic and Organic Chemistry including chemical theory.

ii. One of the following treated more fully at the option of the candidate :—

(*a*) Chemistry of the non-metals.

(*b*) Chemistry of the Metals.

(*c*) Organic Chemistry.

iii. Practical Chemistry.

The syllabuses for these courses are given below—

i. Chemistry, Inorganic including Chemical Theory.

Methods of determining equivalent, atomic and molecular weights; the atomic theory;

valency; properties of gases; transition from gaseous to liquid state; vapour pressure and boiling point; osmotic pressure; theory of electrolytic dissociation; electrolysis; relation of chemical energy to electrical energy and to heat; law of mass action; catalysis; relation of physical properties to chemical constitution.

The descriptive portion will include the elements and their compounds studied from the standpoint of the periodic classification omitting the rare metals.

The following indicates the scope of the examination in Organic Chemistry :—

The elements of Organic Chemistry; the composition and relations of some of the typical carbon compounds; isomerism; polymerism; purification of organic substances; distillation; crystallization; criteria of purity; boiling point; melting point; methods of ultimate analysis of organic compounds; calculation of molecular weight from empirical formulæ; constitutional formulæ.

Methane; ethane; ethylene, acetylene; methylchloride; methylene dichloride; chloroform; bromoform; *iodoform*; carbon tetrachloride; methyl alcohol; ethyl alcohol; ether; formaldehyde; acetaldehyde; chloral; formic acid; acetic acid; butyric acid; stearic acid; esters; simple amines; oxalic acid; malonic acid; succinic acid; glycerol the fat; lactic acid; tartaric acid; citric acid; the carbohydrates; starch; benzene; toluene; chlorobenzene; nitrobenzene; aniline; benzene sulphonic acid; diazobenzene; benzaldehyde; benzoic acid; benzyl alcohol.

ii. (*a*) Chemistry of the non-metals considered in detail.

(*b*) Chemistry of the metals (omitting the rare metals) considered in detail.

(*c*) Organic Chemistry (present syllabus).

iii. Practical Chemistry (present B.A. ii-B syllabus) with potassium in (2) deleted.

iv. Botany

1. The main points of structure, development, life history and the taxonomic relation of the following groups in general and the Genera in particular :—

Bacteria, *Cyanophyceae* (Oscillaria, Nostoc, and Rivuaria), *Conjugatae* (Spirogsyra Deysmids), *Diatomaceae*, *Chlorophyceae* (Chlamydomonas, Eudorina, Pandorina, Volvox, Enteromorpha or Ulva, Coleochaete, Ulothrix, Oedogonium, Cladophora, Hydrodictyon, Caulerpa and Protosiphon), *Phaeophyceae* (Ectocarpus, Laminaria, Fucus and Sargassum), *Rhodophyceae* (Lemanea, Dudresnaya, Polyides), *Characeae* (Nitella or Chara), *Phycomycetes* (Pythium, Mucor), *Ascomycetes* (Sphaerotheca or Erysiphe, Penicillium, Claviceps, Peziza), *Baesidiomycetes* (Agaricus, Lycoperdon, Ustilago, Puccinia), *Muscineae* (Polytrichum, Funaria, Marchantia Riccia), *Eusporangiatae* (Ophioglossum), *Leptosporangiatae* (Filices and Hydropterideae), Lycopodiym, Selanginella, *Gymnosperms* (Pinus, Cupressus and Cycas).

2. The external morphology of flowering plants.

3. The general principles of classification and the distinguishing characteristics of the following Natural Orders as used in the Flora of British India :—

Ranunculaceæ.	Papilionaceæ.
Anonaceæ.	Caesalpineæ.
Menispermaceæ.	Mimoseæ.
Nymphæaceæ.	Rosaceæ.

Cruciferæ.
Capparideæ.
Caryophyllaceæ.
Guttiferæ.
Malvaceæ.
Sterculiaceæ.
Tiliaceæ.
Geraniaceæ.
Rutaceæ.
Meliaceæ.
Rhamneæ.
Sapindaceæ.
Anacardiaceæ.
Solanaceæ.
Scrophularineæ.
Acanthaceæ.
Labiatæ.
Verbenaceæ.
Amarantaceæ.
Loranthaceæ.
Euphorbiaceæ.
Urticaceæ.
Piperaceæ.
Combretaceæ.
Myrtaceæ.
Lythraceæ.
Cucurbitaceæ.
Umbelliferæ.
Rubiaceæ.
Compositæ.
Sapotaceæ.
Oleaceæ.
Apocynaceæ.
Asclepiadeæ.
Boragineæ.
Convolvulaceæ.
Laurineæ.
Orchideæ.
Scitamineæ.
Amaryllideæ.
Liliaceæ.
Commelinaceæ.
Palmeæ.
Aroideæ.
Cyperaceæ.
Gramineæ.

4. *Physiology*

The chemical composition of the plant. Materials of plant food and their sources. The nature of soil and importance of its constituents and micro-organisms. Movement of water and gases. Assimilation of carbon and nitrogen. Transpiration and translocation of the assimilated products. Metabolism. Parasitism and other special modes of nutrition. Respiration. The influence of light, heat and gravity. Growth, movements and irritability in plants. Sexual reproduction and its significance. Vegetative reproduction. The phenomena of cross-fertilization. Variation, Heredity and Mendelism. Theories of Evolution and Origin of Species.

5. *Histology*

The structure and modes of the division of the cell, and the nature of its contents. The nature and mode of origin of plastids, cell sap and other cell contents. The physical and chemical properties of protoplasm and cell-wall. The origin, nature and development of plant tissues. Primary and secondary tissues, and their distribution in the plant body.

Practical Work

Candidates are expected to be able to make preparations illustrating the form and structure of any plant of the Groups or Orders mentioned in the syllabus and to describe them with sketches sufficient for their identification : to make dissections with the simple microscope of the floral parts of phanerogams, and to make drawings, construct floral diagrams and refer them to their Natural Orders ; to describe in technical language plants belonging to any of the Orders or Groups specified in the syllabus.

At the practical examination each candidate must submit his laboratory note books and a collection of named plants collected and preserved by himself.

v. Zoology

The Scope of Zoology.—The leading features in the structure, the most important points concerning the development, the affinities, and the general classification of the forms included in the following groups (except in rare cases, no knowledge of extinct forms will be required).

Protozoa. Porifera. Cœlenterata. Platyhelmia. Nemartini. Nematoda. Acanthocephala. Chætognatha. Rotifera. Branchiopoda. Annelida. Phorronidea. Polyzoa. Arthropoda. Mollusca. Echinodermata. Chordata.

A general acquaintance with the Vertebrate fauna of South India.

The geographical distribution of the more interesting groups of the Chordata. Outlines of the theory of organic evolution. Evidences on which the theory is based.

Candidates will be required to examine, describe, identify, or otherwise deal with specimens and preparations illustrating points of zoological interest in connection with any of the preceding groups. They will, in addition, be expected to have a full practical knowledge of the structure, and will be required to make dissections and simple microscopical preparations, of any of the following types :—

Amœba. Vorticella. Hydra. Earthworm. Leech. Prawn and Crab (external characters). Scorpion. Centipede (external characters). Cockroach. Freshwater Mussel. Amphioxus (preparations and sections). Dogfish (skeleton). Frog. Pigeon. Hare or Rabbit.

Candidates may also be examined by *viva voce* questions.

vi. Geology

I. Physiography.

II. Mineralogy and Crystallography.

IV. Petrology.

IV. Structural and field Geology.

V. Stratigraphy and Palæontology.

I. Physiography

An elementary course of lectures on the following :—

The earth as a planet, its general relations to the other members of the solar system, hypotheses as to the origin

of the earth; form, size and density of the earth; its movements and their effects.

The Atmosphere—its composition, height, density, pressure, temperature, moisture and movements; weather; refraction, twilight and aurora-borealis.

The Hydrosphere—its composition, extent and distribution depth, temperature and movements.

The Lithosphere—the chief constituents of the earth's crust, the general characters and mode of occurrence of igneous and sedimentary rocks. Condition of the interior of the earth.

Agents of Geological change.—The hypogene and epigene agents of geological change, manner and results of their action, especially as influencing earth-sculpture—the destruction, construction, and gradual evolution of the crust of the earth and of its surface features.

Fossils, the main conditions favourable for their formation and preservation and their value as interpreters of the past history of the earth.

Climates—their causes and distribution; glacial epochs.

Simple facts about the geographical and geological distribution of the chief types of plant and animal life. Antiquity of man. Views as to the age of the earth's crust.

II. Mineralogy and Crystallography

Symmetry; lines, planes and axes of Symmetry; laws of Crystallography; the common holohedral, hemihedral and hemimorphic crystal forms and combinations under each of the six crystal systems; the more important types of twins and twinning; drawing of the more important crystal forms; systems of crystal notation, use of the contact Goniometer.

The, principal physical properties of minerals which aid in the recognition of the various mineral species.

Isomorphism, paramorphism, pseudomorphism and dimorphism.

The chief characteristics of all the more abundant minerals, including both those which are of geological interest and those of commercial value, their modes of occurrence and uses.

The practical determination of the chief physical and chemical properties of the commoner ores and minerals, including the use of the blowpipe.

III. Petrology

The classification and distribution of rocks, and the composition, structure, texture, origin and mode of occurrence of all the more important types and their metamorphic and altered forms.

Contact and Regional Metamorphism.

The macroscopic and microscopic examination of rocks, including the determination of the simpler optical characters of the chief rock forming minerals in parallel polarized light. Preparation of diagrams or sketches to represent features observed in rock sections under the microscope. Construction and use of a simple petrological microscope.

IV. Structural and Field Geology

The more important lithological and structural features of rocks, their origin or formation; structure of mineral veins. Diagrammatic sketches of the above.

Construction and interpretation of geological maps and sections. Tracing of outcrops. Simple problems in structural geology.

V. Stratigraphy and Palæontology

The chief petrological and palæontological characters of the main geological divisions and their Indian representatives and the probable physical conditions under which they were formed.

Fossils, their nature and preservation. The main groups of vegetable and animal life and their distribution in time.

The characters, classification and distribution of the more important types of fossils—especially Indian; identification and sketching of fossils; causes for the imperfection of the geological record; the general succession of life as revealed thereby and the general evidence furnished in support of evolution; principles of correlation; Homotaxis.

VI. Practical Examination

The knowledge of the candidate in accordance with the syllabus will be tested also by practical examinations. *Viva voce* questions may be asked. Some acquaintance with field work is necessary.

B. Examinations

Eligibility for the Degree

4. (*a*) No candidate shall be eligible for the degree of Bachelor of Science until he has passed the examination in Part I—English and in Part II, *viz.*, three of the optional branches of knowledge contained in the courses of study.

Admission to Examination

(*b*) No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he has passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science in this University or an examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.

Appearance at Examinations—whole or for parts.

5. A candidate for the B.Sc. Degree Examination may present himself for Part I at the end of the first year of the course and thereafter may at his option present himself for the whole or for either Part at any one time.

Failed candidates to produce additional certificate

6. A candidate who fails to pass the examination in Part II on the first occasion on which he presents himself for examination shall produce on the next occasion on which he presents himself for the examination a certificate of having attended in an affiliated college an additional year of instruction in each of the three selected optional branches of knowledge.

Marks qualifying for a pass

7. A candidate shall be declared to have passed Part I of the examination if he obtains not less than 40 per cent of the total number of marks. A candidate shall be declared to have passed Part II of the examination if he obtains not less than 40 per cent of the total marks, and not less than 30 per cent in each of the three selected optional branches of knowledge. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.

Classification of successful candidates

There shall be separate lists of the successful candidates in each Part. Candidates obtaining not less than 60 per cent of the total marks in Part I shall be declared to have passed with distinction in English.

Successful candidates in Part II shall be arranged in three classes :—The *first*, consisting of those who obtain not less than 60 per cent; the *second*, of those who obtain not less than 50 per cent; and the *third*, of the remainder.

Degree of Bachelor of Science (Honours)

A. Courses of Study

Courses of Study

8. For the B.Sc. Honours Degree the course shall extend over a period of not less than three years, and shall comprise instruction in—

Part I English.

Part II *Either*

one of the following branches of knowledge :—

i. Mathematics,
ii. Physics with Chemistry as a subsidiary subject,
iii. Chemistry with Physics as a subsidiary subject,

or

one of the following as main subject and any other two of those prescribed for the B.Sc. Degree as subsidiary subjects :—

iv. Botany.
v. Zoology.
vi. Geology.

Subjects

9. The course of study in English and in the subsidiary subjects in the case of students taking iv, v or vi as the main subject shall be the same as for the B.Sc. Degree. The courses of study in the main subject are as detailed below :—

i. Mathematics

A candidate shall be required to have a sound knowledge of—

i. Mathematics

(*a*) Pure Mathematics :

1. Pure Geometry including Projective Geometry.
2. Algebra and Theory of Equations.
3. Plane Trigonometry.
4. Differential and Integral Calculus, including Reimann integration. Cauchy's theorem on Contour integration and Fourier's series.
5. Elementary Differential Equations.
6. Co-ordinate Geometry of two dimensions.

7. Solid Geometry—The line, plane, sphere and surfaces of the second degree.

(*b*) Applied Mathematics :

1. Statics, excluding the theory of potentials.
2. Dynamics of a Particle.
3. Dynamics of a Rigid Body—motion in two dimensions.
4. Hydrostatics.
5. Astronomy, General and elementary spherical.

(*c*) Two of the following subjects at the option of the candidate :—

1.	Dynamics ..	..A special subject.
2.	Astronomy	Do.
3.	The Potentials ..	Do.
4.	Elasticity	Do.
5.	Hydrodynamics and Sound	Do.
6.	Heat	Do.

A candidate shall give notice, through his college, a year before the date of the examination, of the particular subjects he proposes to take.

Three papers shall be set in Pure Mathematics, three in Applied, and one in each of the optional subjects selected. Each paper shall be of three hours' duration and shall contain questions on the principles developed in the ordinary treatment of the subject as well as exercises of moderate difficulty arising therefrom.

ii. Physics

ii. Physics

A candidate shall be required to have a sound knowledge of the experimental side of the following subjects, and also such knowledge of the theoretical side of each as may be obtained by the applications of the calculus, and simple differential equations :

Properties of matter.

Heat.

Geometrical and Physical Optics.

Sound.

Magnetism and Electricity.

A candidate shall also be required to have a special knowledge, experimental and theoretical, of one of the following subjects, the choice of the subject being left to the option of the candidate :—

Thermodynamics.

Theory of Heat Conduction.

Kinetic Theory of Gases and its applications.

Theory of Electricity and Magnetism.

Radioactivity.

Theory of Sound.

Wave Theory of Light.

Radiation: Electromagnetic and other theories.

A candidate shall give notice, through his college, a year before the date of the examination, of the particular subject he proposes to take.

The knowledge of the candidate shall be tested by a practical examination, in which he will be expected to make physical measurements and observations of the more advanced kind.

Each candidate shall submit his laboratory note-books containing the record of all his practical work performed during the period of study for the examination. The record shall be countersigned by the professor or professors under whom the candidate has worked to certify it to be a *bona fide* record of work performed by the

candidate. It shall be submitted on the first day of the practical examination to the examiners engaged in conducting the examination.

Chemistry.—The course shall be the same as that prescribed for students taking the course in ii-A for the B.A. Degree.

iii. Chemistry

iii. Chemistry

Chemistry.—A candidate shall be required to show that he has made a more comprehensive study than for the B.A. degree, of the four main divisions of the subject:—

1. General theoretical Chemistry including its historical development.
2. Chemistry of the non-metals and metals.
3. Chemistry of the carbon compounds.
4. Physical Chemistry.

A candidate shall also be required to have a special knowledge, experimental and theoretical, of *one* of the following subjects, the choice of subject being left to the option of the candidate:—

(*a*) Electro-Chemistry.

(*b*) Mineralogy and Elementary Crystallography.

(*c*) Elementary Crystallography and Stereochemistry.

(*d*) Metallurgical Chemistry.

(*e*) Tinctorial Chemistry.

(*f*) Bio-Chemistry.

(*g*) Chemistry of the rare earths and radio-elements.

A candidate shall give notice through his college, a year before the date of the examination, of the particular subject he proposes to take.

The candidate shall be required to be practically familiar with the ordinary methods of experiment, and of the methods of analysis in common use, including the manipulation of gases. The examination shall also include the estimation of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulphur and the halogens in organic compounds; and the determination of molecular weights by the freezing and boiling point methods, and by vapour density.

The candidate shall submit his laboratory note-books containing the record of all his practical work performed during the period of study for the examination. The record shall be countersigned by the professor or professors under whom the candidate has worked to certify it to be a *bona fide* record of work performed by the candidate. It shall be submitted on the first day of the practical examination to the examiners engaged in conducting the examination.

Physics.—The course shall be the same as that prescribed for students taking the course in (ii-B) for the B.A. degree.

iv. Botany

iv. Botany

In addition to the course prescribed for the B.Sc. Degree the following:—

1. A fuller knowledge of the flowering plants of India and especially of South India, with regard not only to systematic relationships, but also to ecology, distribution and relationships with those of neighbouring areas.

2. A general knowledge of the principles of the systematic arrangement of flowering plants as exemplified in the *Genera Plantarum* and in *Die Naturlichen pfanzenfamilien.*

3. The chief botanical sources and commercial application of the following economic products of

India :—Cotton, jute and other fibres; vegetable oils : sugars : wood pulp : rubber : tannin : alkaloids.

4. A fuller knowledge of fungi especially with reference to their economic importance.

5. Methods of plant histology and plant physiology.

6. A general knowledge of Vascular Cryptogams and Gymnosperms and of Palæobotany, especially with reference to the relationships of modern groups.

7. Some acquaintance with current botanical literature and with the History of Botany.

Candidates will be required to present as a special subject one of the sections numbered 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, and each candidate must give notice through his college, a year before the date of examination, of the particular subject he proposes to present.

The practical examination for the B.Sc. Honours Degree may include—

1. The identification of Indian plants with the help of a FLORA or any other books allowed by the Examiners.

2. The preparation and correct interpretation of microscopic sections of plants.

3. The examination of a diseased or abnormal plant.

4. Practical Physiology and *viva voce* questions.

Every candidate will be required to submit a collection of named flowering plants, collected and preserved by himself. There may be also plants of one of the other main divisions of the vegetable kingdom.

v. Zoology

v. Zoology

The course shall be more complete than that for the B.A. Degree. The candidate will, in addition to the scheme already outlined, be expected to have a knowledge of minor groups like the Mesozoa, the more important groups of extinct animals, the early development of the chick and the outlines of vertebrate embryology and to go into the classification more fully. The practical work will not be confined to the types enumerated. The candidate may be required to dissect any of the more common types of animals included in the classes they study, to identify specimens with the aid of manuals, to report upon zoological collections, to make microscopical preparations, to cut sections with the microtome, and to show their practical acquaintance with the methods employed in studying the embryology of the chick. Candidates may also be examined by *viva voce* questions.

vi. Geology

vi. Geology

The syllabus of the B.Sc. Degree course treated more fully with the following additions —

Mineralogy and Crystallography.—The thirty-two types of crystal symmetry, theories of crystal structure, systems of crystal notation, zonal characters, crystal projections and drawing; twin crystals, grouping and irregularities of crystals, parting planes, percussion figures, etched figures, etc. Use of the Reflecting Goniometer. General mathematical relations of crystals and measurement of crystal angles.

Description and determination of minerals by chemical and physical tests.

The chief ores and minerals of commercial value; their distribution, occurrence, with special reference to Indian examples, and their uses; nature and structure of chief types of ore deposits.

Petrology.—The principles underlying the genesis and classification of rocks. Mechanical separation of rock constituents; examination of sands; methods of the preparation of rock sections for the microscope. Optical properties of crystals. Practical determination of the optical characters of the chief rock forming minerals with the petrological microscope, including the use of convergent light. Determination of the nature and history of rocks by means of the microscope.

Structural and Field Geology.—The relationships of structure to relief, drainage and economics. The composition and structure of rock masses as influencing scenery. Weathering and formation of soils. Each candidate is required to map and describe from his own personal observations the geology of an area selected by himself with the approval of the Professor.

Stratigraphy and Palæontology.—The geological formations with their lithology, sub-divisional fossils, correlation and economics. The physical geography and vulcanicity of the different periods. General distribution of existing faunas and floras and their relation to those of former geological periods; morphological characters of the more important types of fossils; drawing of fossils; Geology of India brought up to date.

The knoweledge of the candidate will be tested also by practical examinations. *Viva voce* questions may be asked.

B.—Examinations

Eligibility for the Degree

10. No candidate shall be eligible for the B.Sc. (Honours) Degree until he has passed an examination in English and in one of the six branches of knowledge and prescribed combinations of subjects detailed in the courses of study.

Examination in Part I

11. The examination in Part I (English) shall be that for the B.A. and B.Sc. Degrees in (1) Nineteenth century prose, and (2) Composition on additional set-books. A candidate shall be declared to have passed if he obtains not less than 40 per cent of the total marks for the two papers taken together; candidates obtaining not less than 60 per cent shall be declared to have passed with distinction. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.

Qualification for admission to the Examination

12. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination in Part I (English) unless he has passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science in this University or an examination in some other University recognized by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.

Examination in subsidiary subjects

13. A candidate who is taking one of the three subjects, Botany, Zoology, or Geology as his main subject, may appear for the examination in the subsidiary subjects at the end of the second year of the course. He shall not be admitted to the examination unless he has passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science in this University, or an examination in some other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.

Admission to the Final Examination

14. The examinations in Botany, Zoology and Geology taken as subsidiary subject shall be the examinations in those subjects for the B.Sc. Degree. No candidate failing to pass the B.Sc. Degree Examination in the two subjects taken as subsidiary shall be admitted to the final examination in his main subject.

Laboratory note books

15. On the first day of the practical examination in his main subject, every candidate shall submit his laboratory note books containing the drawings and other

record relating to all his practical work performed during the period of study for the examination. The record shall be countersigned by the professor or professors under whom the candidate has worked and shall be certified to be a *bona fide* record of work performed by the candidate.

B.Sc.'s should undergo 2 years' course

16. A candidate for the B.Sc. (Honours) Degree who has passed the B.Sc. Degree Examination shall be permitted to appear for the B.Sc. (Honours) Degree Examination after a further two years' course in an affiliated college, provided he has passed the B.Sc. Degree Examination in the subjects for which he desires to appear. He shall be exempted from passing the Part I examination in English, and from the examination in the subsidiary subject or subjects, and shall be credited with the percentage of marks which he obtained in those subjects in the B.Sc. Degree Examination.

Time limit for appearance at Final Examination

17. A candidate for the B.Sc. (Honours) Degree shall appear for the final examination in Part II not later than the end of the fourth year after he has passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science.

Permitted to appear only once

18. No candidate shall be permitted to undergo the complete final examination in Part II for Honours more than once.

Candidates for Honours recommended for B.Sc. Degree

19. In the event of a candidate for the B.Sc. (Honours) Degree failing to satisfy the Examiners in Part II of the examination he may be recommended by them for the B.Sc. Degree, provided that he has passed in Part I (English) and obtains not less than 33⅓ per cent of the total marks and not less than 25 per cent in each division of the examination in Part II.

20. A candidate not already eligible for the B.Sc. Degree, who, having failed completely in the B.Sc. (Honours) Degree Examination, desires to appear for the B.Sc. Degree Examination, shall be allowed to do so without the production of a further certificate of attendance in an affiliated college in the subjects in which he has already appeared.

Candidates failing in Honours may appear for B.Sc. privately

21. A candidate shall be declared to have passed the B.Sc. (Honours) Degree Examination if he has obtained not less than—

Marks qualifying for a pass

40 per cent of the total marks in Part I (English) and 40 per cent of the total marks in Part II and 30 per cent of the marks in each division of Part II. The divisions shall be as follows :—

Divisions of Examination

(i) *Mathematics*.—(*a*) Pure Mathematics, (*b*) Applied Mathematics, (*c*) Optional subject.

(ii) *Physics or* (iii) *Chemistry*.—(*a*) Written examination in the main subject. (*b*) Practical examination and laboratory note books in the main subject. (*c*) Subsidiary subject.

(iv) *Botany*, (v) *Zoology or* (vi) *Geology*.—(*a*) Written examination in the main subject. (*b*) Practical examination and laboratory note books in the main subject. (*c*) A subsidiary subject. (*d*) Another subsidiary subject. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.

Candidates obtaining Honours shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each and shall be arranged in three classes :—

Classification of successful Candidates

The *first*, consisting of those who obtain not less than 60 per cent; the *second*, of those who obtain not less than 50 per cent; and the *third*, of those who obtain not less than 40 per cent of the total marks.

Degree of Master of Science

Eligibility for the Degree

22. A holder of the Degree of Bachelor of Science (Honours) of this University or of a Science degree of some other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto, or a holder of a degree in Science or Arts of this University who has passed the examination held for candidates for the B.Sc. (Honours) Degree in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 23 (i) of this Chapter will be eligible for the degree of Master of Science on payment of a fee of one hundred rupees, provided he produces satisfactory evidence that he has worked for not less than one year after passing the examination held for candidates for the B.Sc. (Honours) Degree or equivalent examination, under the direction of a Professor in an affiliated college or other person approved by the Syndicate, and has submitted a thesis of original work done, which is approved by each of three independent judges nominated by the Syndicate.

Fee

Thesis

Transition from Arts to Science and from Science to Arts

Graduates may appear for Science Examinations

23. (i) Candidates for degrees in Science who have already qualified for a degree in this University shall be permitted to appear for the examinations in Science under the conditions following :—

(a) B.Sc.'s to qualify for M.Sc.

(*a*) A candidate who has qualified for the Degree of Bachelor of Science and desires to qualify for the degree of M.Sc. shall be permitted to appear at any time for the examination held for candidates for the B Sc. (Honours) Degree after a two years' course in an affiliated college and shall be

exempted from re-examination in English and in any subsidiary subject in which he has qualified for the Degree of Bachelor of Science; in such subsidiary subjects he shall be credited with the percentage of marks obtained in those subjects in the B.Sc. Degree Examination;

(*b*) B.A.'s appearing for B.Sc. (Honours)

(*b*) A candidate who has qualified for the B.A. Degree in Groups (i), (ii-A), (ii-B) or (iii) shall be permitted to appear for the B.Sc. (Honours) Degree Examination after a two years' course in an affiliated college, provided he presents himself for examination in the subjects in which he has already qualified himself for the B.A. Degree: he shall be exempted from re-examination in English and in the case of Branch ii or Branch iii from re-examination in Chemistry or Physics, respectively, taken as subsidiary subjects, and in the case of Branches iv, v and vi from re-examination in any subsidiary subjects in which he may have qualified as his main subject in the B.A. Degree Examination. He shall be credited in each subsidiary subject in which he is exempted with the percentage of marks gained in that subject in the B.A. Degree Examination.

Such a candidate appearing in Branch iv, v or vi shall be permitted to appear in the same year both for his main subject and for his subsidiary subject or subjects in which he is not exempted from re-examination under this Regulation.

A candidate who, under this Regulation, passes the B.Sc. (Honours) Degree Examination within four years of passing the Intermediate Examination shall be eligible for the B.Sc. (Honours) Degree. A candidate who under this Regulation passes the examination after the expiry of four years from the date of passing the Intermediate Examination shall be eligible to qualify for the M.Sc. Degree.

Eligibility for B.Sc. (Honours) Degree

Eligibility for M.Sc. Degree

(c) B.A.'s appearing for B.Sc.

(*c*) A candidate who has qualified for the B.A. Degree in Group (i), (ii-A), (ii-B) or (iii) shall be permitted to appear for the B.Sc. Degree Examination in any three subjects after a one year's course in an affiliated college, provided he presents himself for examination in the subjects in which he has already qualified himself for the B.A. Degree. He shall be exempted from re-examination in English and from re-examination in the main subject in which he qualified himself for the B.A. Degree; in the latter subject he shall be credited with the percentage of marks gained in the B.A. Degree Examination.

(*d*) A candidate who has qualified for the B.A. Degree in a Group other than Group (i), (ii-A), (ii-B), or (iii), shall be permitted to appear for the B.Sc. Degree Examination after a two years' course in an affiliated college; he shall be exempted from re-examination in English.

(ii) Science graduates may qualify for B.A. (Honours)

(ii) Candidates for Degrees in Arts, who have already qualified for a degree in this University in Science, shall be permitted to appear for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination within four years

of passing the Intermediate Examination under the following condition :—

A candidate who has qualified for the Degree of Bachelor of Science with Mathematics as one of his subjects shall be permitted to appear for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination in Branch i—Mathematics after a two years' course in an affiliated college and shall be exempted from re-examination in English.

Degree of Doctor of Science

24. A Master of Arts in Science subjects or a Master of Science of the University of Madras, may offer himself as a candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Science (D.Sc.), provided three years have elapsed from the time when he took the Degree of Master.

25. The candidate shall state in his application the special subject within the purview of the Regulations for the Degree of Master of Science, upon a knowledge of which he rests his qualification for the Doctorate, and shall, with the application, transmit three copies, printed or typewritten, of a thesis that he has composed treating scientifically some special portion of the subject so stated, embodying the result of research, or showing evidence of his own work, whether based on the discovery of new facts observed by himself or of new relations of facts observed by others, or tending generally to the advancement of Science. The candidate shall indicate generally in a preface to his thesis and specially in notes, the sources from which his information is taken, the extent to which he has availed himself of the work of others, and the portions of the thesis which he claims as original; he shall further state whether his research has been conducted independently under advice, or in co-operation with others, and, in what respect his investigations appear to him to tend to the advancement of Science.

26. The candidate may also forward, with his application, three printed copies of any original contribution or contributions to the advancement of the Science professed by him, or any cognate branch of Science, which may have been published by him independently or conjointly, and upon which he relies in support of the candidature.

27. The thesis mentioned in Regulation 25 and the original contributions, if any, mentioned in Regulation 26, shall be referred by the Syndicate to a Board of three Examiners.

28. If the thesis is approved by the Board, the candidate shall not be required to submit to any further written examination; but he may be required by the Board at their discretion, to appear before them to be tested orally, or practically, or by both these methods, with reference to the thesis and the special subject selected by him. The Board shall report to the Syndicate the result of the examination of the thesis, and of the oral and practical examinations, if any; and if the Syndicate, upon the report, consider the candidate worthy of the Degree of Doctor of Science, it shall cause his name to be published, with the subject of his thesis and the titles of his published contributions (if any) to the advancement of Science.

29. Every candidate shall be at liberty to publish his thesis and the thesis of every successful candidate shall be published by the University with the inscription 'Thesis approved for the Degree of Doctor of Science in the University of Madras.'

CHAPTER XXV

Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture

A.—Courses of Study

1. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (B.Sc. Ag.) shall be required

Conditions of admission

(1) to have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science of this University and to have qualified in Group i or Group ii of Part II thereof, or an examination of some other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto;

(2) to have undergone subsequently a further course of study in Agriculture extending over three years at a College of Agriculture affiliated to this University, and to have passed the examination for the Degree hereinafter prescribed.

Course of study

2. The course of study in Agriculture shall comprise both theoretical and practical instruction in the following subjects :—

Part I—(1) Agriculture.
(2) Animal Hygiene.
(3) Agricultural Botany including Mycology.
(4) Agricultural Chemistry.
(5) Agricultural Zoology.
(6) Agricultural Engineering.

Part II—(1) Agriculture.
(2) Agricultural Botany.
(3) Agricultural Chemistry.

Syllabus

3. The syllabus of studies under each of the above subjects shall be prescribed from time to time by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Board of Studies in Agriculture.

B.—Examinations

Examinations

4. The examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture shall be held in two parts: no candidate shall be eligible for the degree unless he has passed both Part I and Part II of the examination.

Part I

5. Part I of the examination shall be held at the end of the second year of the course of study and shall be in the following subjects :—

(1) Agriculture, (2) Animal Hygiene, (3) Agricultural Botany including Mycology, (4) Agricultural Chemistry, (5) Agricultural Zoology, and (6) Agricultural Engineering.

Part II

6. Part II of the examination shall be held at the end of the third year of the course of study and shall cover the whole course in the following subjects :—

(1) Agriculture, (2) Agricultural Botany, and (3) Agricultural Chemistry.

No candidate shall be admitted to Part II of the examination unless he has passed Part I, except as provided in Regulation 8 of this Chapter.

Examination, both written and practical

7. The examination in each Part shall be both written and practical, as hereinafter prescribed : in conjunction with each practical examination there may be an oral examination of each candidate. Each candidate shall produce to the Examiners for scrutiny and valuation his laboratory and field note-books.

Exemption from re-examinations in certain subjects in Part I

8. A candidate in Part I of the examination who fails in not more than one subject and who obtains not less than 50 per cent of the aggregate number of marks shall be exempted from re-examination in the remaining subjects of that Part and may appear again in any year for re-examination in the subject in which he has failed without the production of a further certificate. Such candidate may proceed to Part II of the examination on the

production of the certificates required for that Part: provided that he shall not be eligible for the degree until he has passed the remaining subject of Part I in accordance with Regulation 10 (*a*) of this Chapter.

Additional certificate of attendance

9. Except as provided in Regulation 8 of this Chapter, a candidate who fails to pass either Part I or Part II of the examination on the first occasion on which he presents himself will not be permitted to present himself a second time for that part of the examination, unless he produces a certificate of having attended an affiliated college for an additional year of instruction. For any subsequent appearance in such part the production of further certificates will not be required.

Marks for a pass in Part I

10. (*a*) A candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination in Part I if he obtains not less than 50 per cent of the total aggregate marks and not less than 33 per cent in each of the six separate subjects enumerated in Regulation 2 of this Chapter. Candidates obtaining not less than 66 per cent of the total aggregate marks in one and the same examination shall be declared to have passed in the first class; all other successful candidates shall be placed in the second class.

Marks for a pass in Part II

(*b*) A candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination in Part II if he obtains not less than 50 per cent of the total aggregate marks and not less than 33 per cent of the marks in each of the three subjects. Candidates obtaining not less than 66 per cent of the marks in 'Agriculture' and not less than 66 per cent of the total aggregate marks shall be declared to have passed in the first class; all other successful candidates shall be placed in the second class.

CHAPTER XXVI

Degree of Licenciate in Teaching

Qualification for degree

1. No candidate shall be eligible for the Degree of Licentiate in Teaching unless he has taken a degree in this University or a Degree in some other University accepted by the Syndicate and has also passed the prescribed examination.

Qualification of candidates for Examination

2. Candidates for the L.T. Degree Examination shall have taken, or have qualified for, a degree in this University or have taken a degree in some other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.

Conduct of Examination

3. The examination shall be a written examination conducted by means of printed papers.

Courses of Study

4. Candidates shall undergo a course, and be examined in :—

(i) the Theory and Practice of Education—

(*A*) The elements of Human Physiology with special reference to the nervous system and the organs of sense and to Physiological stages of development during childhood and youth. School hygiene including lighting and ventilation of school-rooms, school-furniture and its arrangement, detection of physical imperfection and of ill-health and measures to be taken by the teacher in typical cases. Fatigue: signs of and means of avoiding over-fatigue. Physical training, gymnastics, drill and out-door games: how far these are a remedy for mental fatigue.

(*B*) The elements of Psychology with special attention to the stages of mental development. The training of the senses, the nature and conditions of attention and interest, the use of memory and imagination in education,

the theory of apperception, 'the five steps' in teaching method. The cultivation of the feelings, the will and the moral intelligence. Theories of punishment. School discipline, its aims and methods. Analysis of habit and character. Development of *esprit de corps*. The cultivation of such habits as diligence, accuracy, truthfulness, and politeness.

(*C*) The nature of knowledge; knowledge and language. The nature of judgment and types of judgment. The modes of reasoning, deductive and inductive. Definition, classification and explanation. Specific teaching methods, *e.g.*, expository, catechetical teaching, experiment. Classification of subjects usually taught in schools with reference to their educational and practical value, the drawing up of curricula and of time-tables. Correlation of studies. Planning of courses of lessons and of individual lessons and sections of lessons. Notes of lessons. Classification of pupils according to general progress or progress in separate subjects. Examinations.

(*D*) Methods appropriate to the teaching of (1) English, and (2) one of the following groups of subjects:—(*a*) all subjects to young children, (*b*) Mathematics, (*c*) Physical Science, (*d*) Natural Science, (*e*) History, (*f*) Geography, and (*g*) one language other than English.

Syllabuses under (*D*) may be prescribed by the Syndicate as necessity arises.

(ii) Candidates shall also undergo a course in practical training including instruction in school management and practice in teaching.

Special course in method of teaching English

5. A candidate may further, with the consent of the Principal of his college, undergo a special course and be examined in the methods of teaching English. A syllabus may be prescribed by the Syndicate as necessity arises.

Marks qualifying for a pass

6. Candidates who obtain not less than 35 per cent of the marks in both of the first day's papers taken together, and not less than 35 per cent in each of the second day's papers and not less than 40 per cent in these second day's papers taken together shall be declared eligible to receive the Degree of Licentiate in Teaching. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed. Of successful candidates those who obtain not less than 60 per cent of the total marks shall be placed in the first class and those who obtain not less than 50 per cent of the total marks shall be placed in the second class. The remaining successful candidates shall be placed in the third class.

Classification of successful candidates

Successful candidates who obtain not less than 60 per cent of the marks in the paper relating to D (1) or the paper relating to D (2) shall be declared to have obtained distinction in that subject.

Candidates who obtain not less than 40 per cent of the marks in the special paper in the methods of teaching English shall be declared to have passed in that subject, and the fact shall be recorded in the diploma awarded to them. Candidates who obtain not less than 60 per cent of the marks in the same paper shall be declared to have passed with distinction.

CHAPTER XXVII

Degrees of Bachelor of Laws, Master of Laws and Doctor of Laws

Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Eligibility for the B.L. Degree

1. No candidate shall be eligible for the degree of Bachelor of Laws unless he has taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science in this University or a degree in some other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto, and has also passed the two Examinations in Law.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW

Qualification of candidates

2. Each candidate for the First Examination in Law must forward with his application satisfactory evidence of having taken or of having qualified for the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science or of having taken some other accepted degree.

Candidates qualified to appear in 1902

3. Candidates who were qualified to present themselves for the First Examination in Law in May, 1902, according to the by-laws in force in May, 1902, shall be eligible for admission to any subsequent First Examination in Law.

Exemption

4. Applications for exemption from the production of the prescribed certificates must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar on or before the 15th January in the case of candidates desirous of appearing for the April Examination, and the 1st July in the case of candidates desirous of appearing for the October Examination.

Subjects

5. Candidates for the First Examination in Law shall be examined in the following subjects :—

(i) Jurisprudence.

(ii) Roman Law.

(iii) The Law of Contracts, including Negotiable instruments and Specific Relief.

(iv) The Law of Torts.

(v) Indian Constitutional Law.

Marks qualifying for a pass

Candidates shall be declared to have passed the examination who obtain not less than one-third of the marks in Jurisprudence, Roman Law, and Indian Constitutional Law taken together, one-third of the marks in Contracts, and the Law of Torts taken together, and

not less than forty per cent of the total marks. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.

Classification of successful candidates

6. Successful candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes.

The first, consisting of those who obtain not less than sixty per cent of the total marks.

The second, of those who obtain not less than fifty per cent of the total marks.

The third, of those who obtain not less than forty per cent of the total marks.

The examiners shall be at liberty to bracket candidates when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

B.L. Degree Examination

F.L. Certificate

7. Each candidate must forward with his application a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Law.

Candidates qualified to appear in 1903

8. Candidates who were qualified to present themselves for the B.L. Degree Examination in January, 1903, according to the bye-laws in force in January, 1903, shall be eligible for admission to any subsequent B.L. Degree Examination.

Exemption

9. Applications for exemption from the production of the prescribed certificates must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar not later than the 15th January in the case of candidates desirous of appearing for the April Examination, and the 1st July in the case of candidates desirous of appearing for the October Examination.

10. Candidates for the B.L. Degree Examination shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Subjects

(i) The Law of Property, with special reference to the Transfer of Property Act, the Indian Trusts Act and the Indian Easements Act (2 papers).

Questions shall ordinarily be set only on such points of the English Law of Property as deal with the general principles of the Law of Property and are calculated to enable students to appreciate the Indian Law of Property.

(ii) Hindu and Muhammadan Law.

(iii) The Principles of Land Tenure in the Madras Presidency.

(iv) The Law of Evidence.

(v) Criminal Law (Indian Penal Code).

Marks qualifying for a pass

11. Candidates shall be declared to have passed the examination who obtain not less than one-third of the marks in the Law of Property and Madras Land Tenures taken together, one-third of the marks in Hindu and Muhammadan Law taken together, one-third of the marks in Criminal Law and the Law of Evidence taken together, and not less than forty per cent of the total marks. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.

Classification of successful candidates

Successful candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes :—

The first, consisting of those who obtain not less than sixty per cent of the total marks.

The second, of those who obtain not less than fifty per cent of the total marks.

The third, of those who obtain not less than forty per cent of the total marks.

The examiners shall be at liberty to bracket candidates when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Degree of Master of Laws

Eligibility for M.L. Degree

12. No candidate shall be eligible for the Degree of Master of Laws unless he has taken the Degree of Bachelor of Laws of this University *or* a Degree in some other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto, and has also passed the M.L. Degree Examination.

Qualification of candidates for Examination

No candidate shall be admitted to the examination for the degree of Master of Laws nuless he has passed not less than two years previously the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws in this University or a degree examination in some other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.

Qualification of Candidates

Each candidate must forward with his application satisfactory evidence of having taken *or* having qualified for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws *or* of having taken some other accepted degree.

Branches of Study

13. Candidates for the Degree of Master of Laws shall be examined in one of the following branches :—

Branch I.

(i) Jurisprudence.

Legislation.

(ii) Roman Law—General.

Do. do.

Selections from the translated portions of the Digest.

(iii) International Law—Public.

Do. Private.

(iv) Constitutional Law and History.
Legal History.

Branch II.

(i) Real Property—General. Including the law of mines, quarries, and minerals. Highways, main roads, and bridges. The foreshore and seashore.

(ii) Real Property—Transfer. Including the principles of conveyancing and the interpretation of deeds. Law of Vendors and Purchasers, Mortgage, and Landlord and Tenant.

(iii) The Law of Trusts, Public and Private, and Powers.

The Law of Wills, Succession and Bankruptcy.

(iv) History of the English and Indian Land Laws.

The Law of Easements and Profits.

Branch III

(i) Law of Contracts (in general) and the remedies by specific performance, injunction and damages.

Bailments, carriers, suretyship and guarantee.

(ii) Agency, Partnership and Companies.

Domestic relations. Parent and child, husband and wife, master and servant.

(iii) Law of Torts (in general) and remedies by damages and injunction.

Negligence, Nuisance, Libel and Slander.

(iv) Mercantile Law. Including negotiable securities, trade marks, and insurance.

Maritime Law. Including charter-parties and bills of lading, and the Law of Marine insurance.

Branch IV

(i) Hindu Law, Family Law, Law of Inheritance and of Endowments.

(ii) Muhammadan Law, Family Law, Law of Inheritance and of Endowments.

(iii) Statute Law relating to constitutional matters. Law of Marriage and of Succession in India.

(iv) Customary and Statute Law relating to Land Tenure in India.

Marks qualifying for a pass

14. Candidates who obtain not less than one-third of the marks assigned to each sub-division, and not less than forty per cent on the whole, shall be declared to have passed the examination. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.

Classification of successful candidates

Successful candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each and shall be arranged in three classes :—

The first, consisting of those who obtain not less than sixty per cent of the total marks.

The second, of those who obtain not less than fifty per cent of the total marks.

The third, of those who obtain not less than forty per cent of the total marks.

The examiners shall be at liberty to bracket candi dates when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS

15. "Any Master of Laws of the University of Madras may offer himself as a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Laws, provided one year has elapsed from the time when he passed the examination for the Degree of Master.

16. Every candidate shall state in his application the special subject within the purview of the regulations for the degree of Master of Laws, upon a knowledge of which he rests his qualification for the Doctorate, and shall, with the application, transmit three copies, printed or type-written, of a thesis that he has composed upon some branch of law, or of the history or philosophy of law. The candidate shall indicate generally in a preface to his thesis and specially in notes, the sources from which his information is taken, the extent to which he has availed himself of the work of others and the portions of thesis which he claims as original; he shall further state whether his research has been conducted independently, under advice, or in co-operation with others, and in what respects his investigations appear to him to advance the study of law.

Application

Thesis

17. Every candidate may also forward with his application three printed copies of any original contribution or contributions to the advancement of the science or study of law whether published conjointly or independently, upon which he relies in support of his candidature.

Original contributions to science or study of law

18. No application shall be entertained unless two Members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors of Laws shall have testified, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that since graduating as Bachelor of Laws, the candidate has practised his profession with repute for five years and that, in habits and character, he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor.

Testimonials required

19. The thesis mentioned in Regulation 16 of this Chapter and the original contributions, if any, mentioned in Regulation 17 of this Chapter shall be referred by the Syndicate to a Board consisting of the President of the Faculty of Law and two other persons.

Examination of Thesis

20. If the thesis is approved by the Board, he shall not be required to submit to any further written examination; but he may be required by the Board at their discretion, to appear before them to be tested orally with reference to the thesis, and the special subject selected by him. The Board shall report to the Syndicate the result of the examination of the thesis, and, of the oral examination, if any; and if the Syndicate, upon the report, considers the candidate worthy of the degree of Doctor of Laws, they shall cause his name to be published, with the subject of his thesis, and the titles of his published contributions (if any) to the advancement of the science of study of law.

Oral examination

Report

Notification of success

21. Every candidate shall be at liberty to publish his thesis, and the thesis of every successful candidate shall be published by the University with the inscription, 'Thesis approved for the degree of Doctor of Laws in the University of Madras.'

Publication of Thesis

CHAPTER XXVIII

Degrees of Medicine, Surgery, and Sanitary Science

Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery or Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery

1. Candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery or Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery shall be required :—

(1) To have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science of this University, or an examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto, or one of the examinations which are recognized by the General Medical Council of Great Britain, as a sufficient test of preliminary education.

Preliminary qualification

(2) To have been subsequently engaged not less than five years in their professional studies in a college of medicine affiliated to the University.

Five years' study at college

2. Candidates shall be required to pass four examinations, each held twice a year in March-April and October provided that graduates in Arts or candidates who have passed in the Physical Science or Natural Science group of Part II for the Degree in Arts of this University shall not be required to pass in any of the subjects laid down for the first examination in which they may have already passed at the examination for their degree.

Four Examinations

3. Candidates who fail to pass any examination shall be referred to their studies for a period of six months.

Reference to Studies

4. In the case of the Examinations other than the Final, candidates referred at any examination may on the first occasion on which they are so referred proceed with their studies and enter upon the courses prescribed for the next ensuing higher examination, provided that, if any such student should fail to pass the next succeeding examination, no period of study so spent in the courses for the next higher examination shall be allowed to count for the grant of the certificates prescribed therefor.

Referred candidates may proceed with higher studies

5. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery will be required to pass each of the four examinations for that degree, provided that any such candidate who fails to pass any examination for the M.B. & B.S. degree but satisfies the regulations in that examination for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may elect to proceed to the latter degree.

Candidates for M.B. & B.S.

May qualify for L.M. & S.

Candidates so proceeding to the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may at any time appear again

for any examination in which they have satisfied the regulations for that degree in order to qualify for the M.B. & B.S. degree, subject to the production, on each occasion of such reappearance, of a certificate of further study for six months; such further study may be undertaken at any time without prejudice to any prior period of study for a higher examination, and such candidates will not be required to pass again in any of the higher examinations at which they have already obtained the passing marks required for the M.B. & B.S. degree.*

Certificate of further study

FIRST M.B. & B.S. OR L.M. & S. EXAMINATION

Referred candidates

6. Candidates who have been referred to their studies under Regulation 3 of this Chapter shall on the first occasion on which they are so referred be admitted to the next succeeding examination without the production of additional certificates.

Candidates who have been referred to their studies and who did not appear or who failed at the next succeeding examination shall be admitted to a subsequent examination only on the production of a certificate, in the form hereinafter prescribed, of having been re-engaged in study at an affiliated college for the period of six months immediately preceding.

Candidates for the M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Degree who, not having previously failed at the examination, and having obtained the prescribed certificates did not apply for admission to the next ensuing examination although qualified to do so, or, having applied for admission, did not appear, shall be treated for purposes of these regulations as if they had failed at that examination and had been referred to their studies.

* This additional paragraph adopted by the Senate at its special meeting held on January 21, 1921, has been made retrospective from May 27, 1918, on which date the second paragraph of this Regulation was sanctioned by Government, so as to give full effect to the intention with which the paragraph was inserted.

Candidates for the M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Degree who, not having previously failed at the examination, are unable at the end of the course to produce the prescribed certificates shall be required to recommence the course, and shall be admitted to the examination only on the production of certificates earned during a subsequent year of study.

Examination in Chemistry

7. The examination in Chemistry shall comprise the following :—

Chemical action, the laws governing it, the conditions which modify it and the modes of Chemical action.

Chemical nomenclature and notation; Chemical equations and calculations.

Atomic theory; the determination of equivalents, atomic weights, molecular weights.

Laws of chemical combination by weight,— of gaseous volumes,—Avogadro's Law.

Calculations relating to weight and volume; and calculation of formulæ from percentage composition.

Valency, structural formulæ, compound radicals.

Classification of the elements, including the Periodic system.

The properties of solutions; osmotic pressure.

The character of chemical changes, including the study of combustion, simple endothermic and exothermic reactions, thermal dissociation, and electrolysis,— the conditions which determine and influence such changes and the attendant phenomena.

The occurrence in nature, the sources, and production of the more important and typical elements and of their most familiar compounds; special attention being given to the properties and the reactions and the methods of detection of those compounds which are of medicinal and medico-legal importance.

The above to be treated in an elementary manner and to be illustrated by a detailed study of the following:—

Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen.—Oxides; acids, bases and salts; ozone, allotropy; water, its composition by synthesis and analysis; hard and soft water, principles and methods of softening hard waters, mineral water; peroxide of hydrogen; the atmosphere and its composition; oxides and oxyacids of nitrogen; ammonia and ammonium salts, compound ammonias, hydroxylamine.

Carbon.—Its oxides, carbonates and their properties; carbonyl chloride, carbonic acid, urea: carbon disulphide; ethylene and marsh gas, common alcohol, aldehyde, ether and acetic acid; isomerism, metamerism, polymerism; coal and coal gas; nature of flame; cyanogen, hydrocyanic acid and the common metallic cyanides.

Fluorine, Chlorine. Bromine, Iodine.—Their hydrides, oxides, oxyacids and salts.

Sulphur and Phosphorus.—Their varieties, oxides, oxyacids and salts; their hydrides; chlorides of phosphorus.

Boron and Silicon.—Their oxides, oxyacids; borax; silicates; glass; hydride and fluoride of silicon; silicofluoric acid.

The following metals and their principal compounds, —Lithium, sodium, potassium, copper, silver, magnesium, calcium, strontium, barium, zinc, cadmium, mercury, aluminium, tin, lead, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, chromium, manganese, iron.

Practical Examination in Chemistry.—Candidates will be expected—

(1) to be familiar with the use of the usual materials and apparatus which are employed for laboratory operations, such as solution, filtration, distillation, drying, weighing, etc.

(2) to crystallize and to determine the water of crystallization in a hydrated salt;

(3) to prepare and demonstrate the chief properties of oxygen, nitric acid, ammonia, carbon dioxide, sulphuretted hydrogen;

(4) to perform a qualitative analysis of an inorganic substance containing not more than one base and one acid;

(5) to perform the quantitative estimation of alkalis and acids by neutralization (standard solutions being provided);

(6) to write out a clear account of their practical work, accurately describing the processes employed and the steps by which the results have been arrived at.

Examination in Physics

8. The examination in Physics shall comprise the following:—

States of matter; and the general properties of solids, liquids, and gases. Units of length, area, volume. Units of time, relation to period of earth's rotation. Methods of measuring small intervals of time, and of transmitting and registering movement; the graphic method as applied in physiology and medicine. Uniform linear velocity and acceleration; their measurement. Mass, force, work, energy; and their units. General ideas of the conservation of energy. Circular motion,—simple harmonic motion,—the simple pendulum. Elementary ideas of wave motion. Simple methods of physical measurement of area, volume and mass; the construction and use of the diagonal scale, verniers, callipers, micrometer screw gauge, spherometer, the chemical balance.

Laws of pressure of liquids. Principle of Archimedes; floating bodies; hydrometers, urinometer, lactometer, simple methods of determining relative densities of solids and liquids. Capillarity, diffusion of liquids, their laws; osmosis; dialysis. The movement of liquids through rigid, and through elastic tubes; manometers; the kymographion; the sphygmograph. Atmospheric pressure; barometers; air pumps; water pumps; pipettes; syphons; aspirators; cupping instruments.

Diffusion, liquefaction, and solidification of gases. Absorption of gases by liquids. Relation of volume of gases to temperature and pressure; Charles' Law and Boyle's Law. General ideas of the kinetic theory.

Heat.—Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases. Measurement of temperature; construction and graduation of the mercurial thermometer; the common errors of the thermometer, and the conditions of its delicacy; clinical thermometers; maximum and minimum thermometers. The differential thermometer. Latent heat; specific heat; the unit of heat; the methods of calorimetry. Reflection, absorption, and radiation of heat and the conditions which modify them. Conduction and convection. The laws of fusion, vaporization, ebullition. Vapour pressure; dew point; hygrometers.

Sound.—The production and propagation of sound. Loudness and pitch. Velocity of sound in air; effect of temperature on velocity. Reflection of sound; echoes. Frequency of vibration and determination of pitch. Experimental investigation of the vibrations of strings by means of the sonometer, and of vibrations of air columns by resonance to tuning forks; organ pipes. Reed and mouth instruments. The production of the voice. Transmission of sound by tubes; the speaking trumpet; the stethoscope; the ear.

Light.—Laws of propagation, reflection and refraction of light; Photometry. Direct reflection at plane and spherical surfaces, and the formation of images. Direct refraction at plane surfaces; chromatic dispersion; the spectroscope. Formation of images by single lenses; the combination of two lenses to form a simple telescope or microscope. The photographic camera; the eye; mechanism of vision; long and short sight and their correction by lenses. The laryngoscope; the ophthalmoscope; the endoscope. Outlines of the wave theory and of polarization of light; the polariscope; the saccharimeter.

Magnetism and Electricity.—Properties of magnets; simple phenomena of magnetism and of magnetic induction;

the magnetic field; the earth as a magnet; the mariner's compass; methods of magnetization. Simple phenomena of electrified bodies; laws of electrical attraction and repulsion; conductors and insulators; electrical induction; electroscopes; electrostatic machines; condensers; the Leyden jar. Electric current; the common forms of voltaic cells; batteries; electromotive force; difference of potential resistance; Ohm's law; volt, ohm, ampere; heating and chemical effects of currents; thermo-electricity; electro-magnets; induced currents; Ruhmkorff's coil; mutual action between currents and magnets, and between currents and currents; galvanometers; the capillary electrometer; phenomena accompanying the passage of currents through vacuum tubes; Röntgen rays.

Practical Physics.—Length measurements by millimetre rule, the use of the diagonal scale, the vernier, the spherometer, the micrometer screw gauge.

Determination of the specific gravity of solids and of liquids by the balance and by hydrometers.

Verification of Boyle's Law.

Reading the mercurial barometer.

Use of the sonometer to investigate the vibrations of strings.

Determination of velocity of sound by a resonance tube and a tuning fork.

Determination of the fixed points of a thermometer, and comparison of thermometers whose errors have been determined.

Determination of the temperature of a mixture of known quantities of hot and cold water.

Determination of the dew point by Daniell's hygrometer, and by the dry and wet bulb thermometers.

Experimental verification of the position of an image due to reflection at a plane mirror.

Approximate determination of the focal lengths of convex lenses.

The use of the direct vision spectroscope.

Modes of setting-up and joining-up common voltaic cells, and of determining the signs of the terminals.

Use of simple galvanometers.

Measurement of Resistance by the Wheat stone bridge.

Examination in Biology

9. The examination in *Biology* shall comprise the subjects included in the following syllabus, which is intended only to indicate its general scope and character :—

A. General Biology.

The distinctive properties of living and non-living matter.

The properties of protoplasm.

The cell. Cell division.

Tissues and organs. Division of physiological labour and differentiation of structure.

The differences between animals and plants.

B. Botany.

The structure, life-history, and physiology of yeast, Bacteria, Penicillium or other mould, Spirogyra, Chara, fern.

The elements of the morphology and physiology of the Angiosperms embracing (*a*) the structure (macroscopic and microscopic) of the root, stem and leaf; (*b*) the structure of a typical flower and modifications of the type; (*c*) the inflorescence, and the principal types of branching; (*d*) the structure and development of the seeds and embryo; (*e*) the principal types of fruits; (*f*) the dispersal of seeds and fruits; (*g*) the main facts in relation to nutrition, growth and reaction to environment.

The reproduction and life-history of Angiosperms.

C. Zoology.

The structure, life-history, and physiology of Amœba, Paramœcium, Hydra, earthworm, cockroach, frog, guinea-pig (only an elementary knowledge of the muscular system of the frog and of the muscular and nervous systems of the guinea-pig will be required).

An elementary knowledge of the more important types of animal parasites. The general characters of the animal tissues. The leading types of reproduction in animals. The segmentation of the ovum in Amphioxus, frog, fowl, and guinea-pig.

D. Variation, heredity, natural selection and evolution treated in an elementary manner.

Practical Examination.

Each candidate must be prepared to examine microscopically, to dissect, and to describe specimens or parts of the animals and plants enumerated in the foregoing syllabus, with the exception that for the skull of the guinea-pig will be substituted that of the dog.

Marks qualifying for a pass

10. A candidate for the M.B. & B.S. degree shall be declared to have passed the examination if he obtains not less than one-third of the marks in the written and not less than one-third of the marks in the practical and oral taken together in each subject, and not less than one half of the aggregate number of marks. A candidate for the L.M. & S. degree shall be declared to have passed the examination if he obtains not less than one-third of the marks in the written and not less than one-third of the marks in the practical and oral taken together

in each subject. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.

Candidates obtaining partial exemption

Candidates who obtain partial exemption under Regulation 2 of this Chapter may be declared to have passed this examination—

(*a*) In the case of a candidate for the M.B. & B.S. degree, who is exempted in two out of the three subjects, if he obtains not less than one-half of the maximum number of marks allotted to the third subject; in the case of a candidate so exempted for the L.M.& S. degree, not less than one-third of the maximum number of marks;

(*b*) in the case of a candidate for the M.B. & B.S. degree, who is exempted in only one out of the three subjects, if he obtains not less than one-third of the maximum marks in each of the remaining two subjects and not less than one-half of the total maximum marks for both; in the case of a candidate so exempted for the L.M.&S. degree, not less than one-third of the marks in each subject.

Failure in one subject

11. Candidates for the M.B. & B.S. or the L.M. & S. degree who fail in not more than one subject and who obtain not less than one-half or one-third respectively of the aggregate number of marks in the whole examination, may, at the option of the candidates, be exempted, from re-examination in the subjects in which they passed.

Classification of successful candidates

12. Successful candidates for the M.B. & B.S. degree who pass the whole examination at one time shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each and shall be arranged in two classes :—

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than two-thirds of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, consisting of all others.

Candidates who pass in the first class and who obtain not less than seventy-five per cent of the marks in any subject shall be declared to have passed with distinction in that subject.

All candidates who pass the examination in two parts shall be ranked in the second class.

SECOND M.B. & B.S. OR L.M. & S. EXAMINATION

Admission

13. No candidate shall be admitted to the Second M.B. & B.S. or L. M. & S. Examination on the first occasion on which he presents himself unless he has passed the First M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination or an examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.

Referred Candidates

14. Candidates who have been referred to their studies under Regulation 3 of this Chapter shall on the first occasion on which they are so referred be admitted to the next succeeding examination without the production of additional certificates.

Candidates who have been referred to their studies and who did not appear or who failed at the next succeeding examination shall be admitted to a subsequent examination only on the production of a certificate, in the form hereinafter prescribed, of having been re-engaged in study at an affiliated college for the period of six months immediately preceding.

Candidates for the M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. degree who, not having previously failed at the examination, and having obtained the prescribed certificates did not apply for admission to the next ensuing examination although qualified to do so, or, having applied for admission, did not appear, shall be treated for purposes of these regulations as if they had failed at that examination and had been referred to their studies.

Candidates for the M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. degree who, not having previously failed at the examination,

are unable at the end of the course to produce the certificates of attendance prescribed by Regulation 6 of Chapter XVIII shall be required to recommence the course, and shall be admitted to the examination only on the production of certificates earned during a subsequent year of study.

Examination in Organic Chemistry

15. The examination in Organic Chemistry shall comprise the following :—

Ultimate analysis of organic compounds; estimation of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulphur, phosphorus, and halogens.

Empirical and molecular formulæ; determination of molecular weights.

The general methods of preparation and the properties of the following groups of compounds, illustrated in each case by reference to a few of its more important members :—

Aliphatic Series.—Paraffins (especially methane and ethane).

Unsaturated hydrocarbons (especially ethylene and acetylene).

The different classes of alcohols and their derivatives (with special reference to methyl and ethyl alcohols, glycerol, and mannitol).

Halogen derivatives—especially chloroform and iodoform.

Aldehydes (with special reference to formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, and chloral hydrate).

Ketones (with special reference to acetone).

Acids (with special reference to formic, acetic, lactic, oxalic, succinic, malic, tartaric and citric acids).

Sulphonic acids (with special reference to ethyl sulphonic acid).

Simple ethers (with special reference to ethyl ether).

Esters (with special reference to ethyl nitrate, ethyl nitrite, ethyl acetate), and saponification.

Nitro derivatives (with special reference to nitro ethane).

Amines, Phospines, Arsines.

Amido-acids ; Glycocoll.

Carbohydrates ; Sugars (more especially glucose, lactose, maltose, and cane sugar) ; Starches ; Glucosides.

Amides, Nitriles, Cyanides, Urea, Uric acid.

Aromatic Series.—Benzene, Toluene, and their simple derivatives.

Phenols with special reference to phenol, pyrocatechol, resorcinol and hydroquinol ; pyrogallol.

Benzyl alcohol, Benzaldehyde, Benzoic acid, Salicylic acid, Gallic and Tannic acids ; Phthalic acids, phenolphthalein.

Vegetable alkaloids with special reference to those of Opium, Cinchona, Strychnos, Coca.

Practical Examination.—Candidates will be required (*a*) to show that they are able to perform the tests and to carry out the processes mentioned below ; (*b*) to write out a clear account of the work performed and of the nature of the processes employed. They will be required to submit to the examiners their Laboratory note-books duly certified by the Professor, and these note-books will be taken into account in valuing the practical work of the candidates.

1. Qualitative detection of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulphur, and chlorine in organic compounds.

2. Determination of melting point and boiling point.

3. Preparation of chloroform and of iodoform from ethyl alcohol, and preparation of an ester (*e.g.* ethyl acetate), and its hydrolysis.

4. Tests for and reactions of methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, glucose, cane sugar, phenol, salicylic acid,

formates, acetates, oxalates, cyanides, tartrates, citrates, morphine, strychnine, quinine, cinchonine, urea.

5. Simple volumetric analyses with standard solutions of acids and alkalis, silver nitrate, potassium permanganate, and iodine and sodium thiosulphate (Standard solutions will be provided).

Marks qualifying for a pass in M.B. & B.S

16. A candidate for the M.B. & B.S. Degree shall be declared to have passed the examination if he obtains not less than one-half of the marks in Anatomy (written) and Physiology (written) respectively, not less than one-half of the marks in the Practical and Oral taken together in Anatomy and Physiology respectively, not less than one-third of the marks in each of the other subjects and not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.

Failure in two subjects

17. Candidates for the M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Degree who fail in not more than two subjects and who obtain not less than one-half or forty per cent respectively of the aggregate number of marks in the whole examination, may, at the option of the candidates, be exempted on the next occasion on which the examination is held from re-examination in the subjects in which they passed.

Classification of successful candidates in M.B. & B.S

18. Successful candidates for the M.B. & B.S. Degree who pass the whole examination at one time shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each and shall be arranged in two classes :—

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than two-thirds of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, consisting of all others.

Candidates who pass in the first class and who obtain not less than seventy-five per cent of the marks in any subject shall be declared to have passed with distinction in that subject.

All candidates who pass the examination in two parts shall be ranked in the second class.

Marks qualifying for a pass in L.M. & S.

19. A candidate for the L.M. & S. Degree shall be declared to have passed the examination if he obtains not less than forty per cent of the marks in Anatomy (written) and Physiology (written) respectively and not less than forty per cent in the Practical and Oral taken together in Anatomy and Physiology respectively, not less than one-third of the marks in each of the other subjects, and not less than forty per cent of the aggregate number of marks. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.

THIRD M.B. & B.S. OR L.M. & S. EXAMINATION.

Admission

20. No candidate shall be admitted to the Third M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination on the first occasion on which he presents himself unless he has passed the Second M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination, or an examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto and has produced the prescribed certificates.

Referred candidates

21. Candidates who have been referred to their studies under Regulation 3 of this Chapter shall on the first occasion on which they are so referred be admitted to the next succeeding examination without the production of additional certificates.

Candidates who have been referred to their studies and who did not appear or who failed at the next succeeding examination shall be admitted to a subsequent examination only on the production of a certificate, in the form hereinafter prescribed, of having been re-engaged in study at an affiliated college for the period of six months immediately preceding.

Candidates for the M.B. &. B S. or L.M. & S. Degree who, not having previously failed at the examination, and having obtained the prescribed certificates did not apply for admission to the next ensuing examination although qualified to do so, or, having applied for admission, did not appear, shall be treated for purposes of these Regulations as if they had failed at that examination and had been referred to their studies.

Candidates for the M.B & B.S. or L. M. & S. Degree who, not having previously failed at the examination, are unable at the end of the course to produce the prescribed certificates of attendance shall be required to recommence the course, and shall be admitted to the examination only on the production of certificates earned during a subsequent year of study.

Marks qualifying for a pass in M.B. & B.S.

22. A candidate for the M.B. & B.S. Degree shall be declared to have passed the examination if he obtains not less than one-half of the marks in the written part of each subject, and not less than one-half of the marks in the Practical and Oral taken together in each subject. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.

Classification of successful candidates in M.B. & B.S.

23. Successful candidates for the M.B. & B.S. Degree shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes :

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than two-thirds of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, consisting of all others.

Candidates who pass in the first class and who obtain not less than seventy-five per cent of the marks in either subject shall be declared to have passed with distinction in that subject.

24. A candidate for the L.M. & S. Degree shall be declared to have passed the examination if he obtains not less than one-third of the marks in the written part of each subject, not less than one-third of the marks in Practical and Oral taken together in each subject, and not less than forty per cent of the aggregate number of marks. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.

Marks qualifying for a pass in L.M. & S.

FINAL M.B. & B.S. OR L.M. & S. EXAMINATION.

25. Candidates may present themselves for the whole Final M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination at one time or may take the examination in two parts, viz., Part I comprising Ophthalmology and Medical Jurisprudence, Part II comprising Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, etc.

Examination taken in Parts

26. No candidate shall be admitted to Part I of the examination unless he has passed the Third M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination, or an examination accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto and has produced the prescribed certificates.

Admission to Part I

27. No candidate shall be admitted to Part II of the examination unless he has complied with all the provisions of Regulation 26 of this Chapter and has produced the prescribed further certificates.

Admission to Part II

28. No candidate shall be admitted to the whole examination unless he has complied with all the provisions of Regulations 26 and 27 of this Chapter.

Admission to whole Examination

29. Candidates who have been referred to their studies under Regulation 3 of this Chapter shall on the first occasion on which they are so referred to be admitted

Referred Candidates

to the next succeeding examination without the production of additional certificates.

Candidates who have been referred to their studies and who did not appear or who failed at the next succeeding examination shall be admitted to a subsequent examination only on the production of a certificate, in the form hereinafter prescribed, of having been re-engaged in study at an affiliated college for the period of six months immediately preceding.

Candidates who, not having previously failed at the examination and having obtained the prescribed certificates did not appear for the next ensuing examination shall be treated for purposes of these Regulations as if they had failed at that examination and had been referred to their studies.

Course in Mental Diseases.

30. The course of Mental Diseases shall comprise instruction in the following types of Disorder :—

(i) Failure of Mental Development—
Idiocy ; Imbecility ; Weak-mindedness.

(ii) Mania-Depressive Insanity—
Mania ; Melancholia ; Stupor ; Alternating and Circular conditions.

(iii) Delusional Insanity and Paranoia.

(iv) Dementia—
Primary or Adolescent (D. Præcox) ; Consecutive or Terminal ; Organic ; Para-Syphilitic (G.P.I.) ; Senile.

(v) Insanity due to drugs—
Alcohol ; Indian Hemp ; Opium and its derivatives ; Cocaine ; Lead.

(vi) Epileptic Insanity.

(vii) Hysteria and Psychasthenia.

(viii) Exhaustion Psychoses—
Post Febrile Insanity ; Acute Delirium Neurasthenia.

(ix) Epochal Insanities—

Insanity of Puberty and Adolescence; Insanity of the child bearing period; Insanity of Climacteric ; Insanity of old age.

(x) Mental Disorder, associated with Physical diseases—

Diseases of the Thyroid Gland; Polioencephalitis ; Syphilis ; Tubercle, Nephritis, Diabetes and Gout.

(xi) The Medico-Legal and Social relationships of Insanity.

(xii) General Treatment.

30-A. The course for Practical Midwifery required for the M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Degree shall be as under—

(1) Every candidate for the M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Degree before commencing the study of Practical Midwifery, shall have held the offices of Clinical Medical Clerk and Surgical Dresser and shall have attended a course of lectures on Surgery and Midwifery.

(2) Every candidate shall be required to present a certificate bearing that he has conducted twenty cases of labour under official medical supervision subject to the following conditions, viz., either

(*a*) That he has previously given regular attendance for a period of three months upon the indoor practice of a Lying-in-hospital or the Lying-in-wards of a General Hospital, and has received practical instruction therein under the supervision of a Medical Officer; *or*

(*b*) That he has previously given regular daily attendance for a period of one month upon the indoor practice of a Lying-in-hospital;

or the Lying-in-wards of a General Hospital, and that he has conducted cases of labour therein, and has been certified by the instructor as competent to conduct outdoor cases under official medical supervision.

(3) The certificate that the candidate has conducted the above-mentioned twenty cases of labour should be given by a member of the staff of a Lying-in-hospital or of a Maternity Charity recognized by the University of Madras.

Marks qualifying for a pass in M.B. & B.S.

31. A candidate for the M.B. & B.S. Degree shall be declared to have passed the examination if he obtains not less than one-third of the marks in Ophthalmology and in Medical Jurisprudence respectively, and not less than one-half of the marks in the written part of each of the remaining subjects, not less than one-half of the marks in Clinical and Oral Medicine taken together, in Clinical and Oral Surgery taken together, in Operative Surgery, and Practical and Oral Midwifery, etc., taken together, and not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.

Marks qualifying for a pass in L.M. & S.

32. A candidate for the L.M. & S. Degree shall be declared to have passed the examination if he obtains not less than one-third of the marks in Ophthalmology and in Medical Jurisprudence, respectively, not less than one-third of the marks in the written part of each of the remaining subjects, not less than one-third of the marks in Clinical and Oral Medicine taken together, in Clinical and Oral Surgery taken together, in Operative Surgery, and in Practical and Oral Midwifery, etc., taken together, and not less than forty per cent of the aggregate number of marks. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.

Marks qualifying for a pass in Part I and in Part II

33. A candidate for the M.B. & B.S or the L.M.& S. Degree shall be declared to have passed in Part I of the examination taken alone if he obtains not less than one-third of the marks in each subject and not less than one-half or forty per cent respectively of the aggregate number of marks in the two subjects at one and the same examination ; a candidate for the M.B. & B.S. or the L.M. & S. Degree shall be declared to have passed in Part II of the examination taken alone if he obtains, for the M.B. & B.S. Degree not less than one-half of the marks in each subject, or, for the L.M. & S. Degree, not less than one-third of the marks in each subject and not less than forty per cent of the aggregate number of marks in the three subjects comprising this Part; all other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the parts of the examination taken alone.

Failure in one subject in Part II

34. Candidates for the M.B. & B.S. or the L.M. & S. Degree who fail in Part II of the examination in not more than one subject and who obtain not less than one-half or forty per cent respectively of the aggregate number of marks allotted for the three subjects of this Part may, at the option of the candidates, be exempted from re-examination in the subjects in which they passed.

Classification of successful candidates

35. Successful candidates for the M. B. & B. S. Degree shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes:

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than two-thirds of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, consisting of all others.

Candidates who pass in the first class and who obtain not less than seventy-five per cent of the marks in any

subject shall be declared to have passed with distinction in that subject.

No candidate shall be ranked in the first class unless he has either passed the whole examination at one time or has passed each Part separately on the first occasion of appearing therefor.

Failure in two subjects

36. Candidates for the M.B. & B.S. or the L.M. & S. Degree who, having taken the whole examination at one time, fail in not more than two subjects and who obtain not less than one-half or forty per cent respectively of the aggregate number of marks in the whole examination may, at the option of the candidates, be exempted from re-examination in the subjects in which they passed;

Candidates so exempted who fail in two subjects must pass in those two subjects at one and the same examination;

Candidates who, having taken the whole examination at one time whilst failing in one or more subjects succeed in obtaining the required number of passing marks in the subjects comprising Part I of the examination in accordance with Regulation 33 of this Chapter shall not be required to present themselves for re-examination in that Part, and shall not be debarred from exercising either of the options for exemption provided for in these regulations; provided that such candidates who do not appear again in Part I shall be declared to have passed in Part II only in accordance with the provisions of Regulations 33 and 34 of this Chapter.

Degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery

(i) Doctor of Medicine

Admission

37. (*a*) No candidate shall be admitted to the examination for the Doctor of Medicine unless he produces a certificate showing that

(1) he, having passed the M.B. & B.S. Degree Examination of this Univeristy, has been engaged for three years continuously in the practice of the Medical profession,

or

(2) he, after qualifying for his M.B. & B.S. Degree, has passed two years in hospital practice.

or

(3) he, having passed his M.B. & B.S. Degree Examination in the first class, has passed one year in hospital practice.

(*b*) Each candidate must also produce a testimonial, signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, or two Masters of Surgery, or two Fellows of the University, certifying that he is in habits and character a fit and proper person to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Branches of Examination

38. Candidates shall be examined in one of the following branches :—

Branch I—Medicine.

(*a*) Medicine—one paper.

(*b*) Medicine, including Mental Diseases and Pathology—two papers.

(*c*) A Clinical and Oral Examination, including an examination in Pathological specimens.

Branch II—Midwifery, including Disesaes of Women and Children.

(*a*) Medicine—one paper.

(*b*) Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, including the Pathology of these subjects —two papers.

(*c*) A Clinical and Oral Examination in Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, including an examination in Pathological specimens.

Branch III—Pathology.

(*a*) Medicine—one paper.

(*b*) Pathology—two papers.

(*c*) A Practical and Oral Examination in Pathology.

Branch IV—Tropical Medicine.

(*a*) Medicine—one paper.

(*b*) Tropical Medicine, including the Pathology of Tropical Disesaes—two papers.

(*c*) A Clinical and Oral Examination including the examination of Pathological specimens.

Candidates may qualify in two Branches

39. A candidate who has already passed the examination in one branch may, before he takes the degree, appear on a subsequent occasion in another branch, but no candidate may appear for the examination in two branches in the same year.

Approved candidates

40. Candidates shall be approved by the Examiners and shall be declared to have passed if they have shown a competent knowledge in all the subjects of the examination. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.

(ii) MASTER OF SURGERY

Admission

41. (*a*) No candidate shall be admitted to the examination for the Master of Surgery unless he produces a certificate showing that

(1) he, having passed the M.B. & B.S. Degree Examination of this University, has been engaged for three years continuously in the practice of the Medical profession;

or

(2) he, after qualifying for his M.B. & B.S. Degree, has passed two years in hospital practice;

or

(3) he, having passed his M.B. & B.S. Degree Examination in the first class, has passed one year in hospital practice.

(*b*) Each candidate must also produce a testimonial, signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, or two Masters of Surgery, or two Fellows of the University, certifying that he is in habits and character a fit and proper person to receive the degree of Master of Surgery.

Subjects for examination

42. Candidates shall be examined in

(1) Surgery—two papers.

(2) Surgical Anatomy and Pathology—one paper.

(3) One of the following special subjects—one paper :—

(i) Ophthalmology.

(ii) Venereal and Genito-Urinary Surgery.

(iii) Gynecological Surgery.

(iv) Aural and Laryngeal Surgery.

(v) Dental Surgery.

(4) Operative Surgery and the use of instruments.

(5) A Clinical and Oral Examination including the examination of Pathological specimens.

Approved candidates

43. Candidates shall be approved by the Examiners and shall be declared to have passed if they have shown a competent knowledge in all the subjects of the examination. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SANITARY SCIENCE

Admission

44. No candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Sanitary Science shall be admitted to examination until after the lapse of

not less than twelve months after the date of having passed the examination for the degree of M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. in this University, or any degree in Medicine recognized by the University of Madras.

Course of study

45. The course of study for the degree of B.S.Sc. shall extend over a period of not less than nine calendar months. The examination for the degree shall consist of two parts. Candidates shall not be permitted to proceed to Part II unless they have satisfied the Examiners in Part I. The examination in both parts will be oral, practical and written.

Examination in two Parts

Prescribed certificates

46. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he produces the prescribed certificates.

Submission of reports

47. Candidates shall furnish two concise reports referring to any conditions affecting sanitation reported on by them while undergoing the above course. These should be in their own handwriting, and countersigned by their instructor.

Failed candidates

48. Candidates who fail in either part of the examination shall be required to produce evidence of such further study as shall be prescribed by the examiners

Subjects for examination

49. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects, namely :—

PART I

(*a*) *Physics, Geology, Meteorology and Engineering.*

General Principles of Physics, Geology, Meteorology, and Engineering, as applied to heating, cooling, lighting, ventilation, water-supply, drainage, sewage, and sanitary construction generally. Elements of Meteorology

and Climatology. Practical examination of water and sewage currents and ventilation of rooms and sewers. Use of meteorological instruments. Sketching and interpretation of plans of sanitary works.

(b) Chemistry and Bacteriology including Parasitology.

Characters, composition and analysis of soil, air, water and sewage (including ground, air and water) with detection of impurities. Characters, composition and adulteration of the more common foods, condiments and beverages. Diseased and putrid food. Disinfectants and methods of testing their power. Methods of bacteriology and bacteriological analyses, especially as applied to the investigation of pathogenic microbes, and to the examination of microbes in air, water, food, and soil. Characters of the pathogenic and the commoner non-pathogenic microbes. Intestinal and other animal parasites.

Practical. (See Synopsis of Laboratory Instruction.)

PART II

(a) General Hygiene and Medicine in relation to Public Health.

Duties of Medical Officers of Health and Port Surgeons. Dietaries and their basis of construction. General sanitation of towns, villages, rural districts, houses, huts, and hutting grounds, slaughter-houses, markets, public washing places, workshops, factories, cowsheds, dairies, stables, tanks, and river beds, hospitals, and schools. Ventilation, water-supply and sewage. Nuisances injurious to health, disposal of dead. Aetiology, pathology, symptomatology, prophylaxis, prevention and control of infectious and tropical diseases and of diseases directly arising from insanitary conditions and famine. Influence of soil, climate, and season in production of disease; effects of unwholesome water, air, diet, and of unhealthy occupations and housing.

Diseases of animals in relation to health of man. Isolation, quarantine, disinfection, vaccination, prostitution.

Practical.—Examining and reporting on nuisances and sanitary conditions, etc., on houses, workshops, dairies, hospitals, etc., or localities. Noxious trades. The recognition of infective diseases and of dirt diseases.

(*b*) *Sanitary Law and Vital Statistics, and Vaccination.*

The sections or rules in the following relating to Sanitation and Vaccination :—

1. Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, or any Act, regulations or rules amending the same.
2. Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, or any Act, regulations or rules amending the same.
3. Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, or any Act, regulations or rules amending the same.
4. Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, or any Act, regulations or rules amending the same.
5. Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Nuisances and Adulteration of Food-stuffs) or any Act, regulations or rules amending the same.
6. Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, or any Act, regulations or rules amending the same.
7. Plague Regulations (Mofussil) or any Act, regulations or rules amending the same.
8. Plague Regulations (City) or any Act, regulations or rules amending the same.
9. Marine Plague Regulations or any Act, regulations or rules amending the same.
10. Civil Medical Code, Chapter XVII.
    Sanitation and Sections 326, 443, and 690 relating to Vaccination.
11. Vaccination Code (revised),
12. Manual of Vaccination by Major Cornwall.

13. Cholera Rules in G.O.'s Nos. 1536-M, dated September 9, 1896, 200-L, dated February 6, 1913, and 649-L, dated May 8, 1911.

14. The English Public Health Act of 1875 and all Acts amending the same.

Vital statistics relating to populations, birth, marriage and death rate of communities; mortality and the influence on it of race, age, sex, occupation, housing, season, climate, social, and hygienic conditions, infectious diseases, and migration. Life tables and interpretation of value of statistical facts.

Synopsis of Laboratory Instruction

1. *Examination of Water.*—(Portable mineral and sewage polluted)—mode of collection, physical characters, qualitative chemical tests, quantitative estimations of total solids, dissolved gases, carbonates, chlorides, sulphates, nitrates, nitrites, phosphates, ammonia alkalis, lime, magnesia, metals, organic matter and hardness. Microscopical examination of deposit, mineral, vegetable and animal. Processes for softening and purifying water. Effect of filtration and other methods of treating water. Examination of sewage and effluents after treatment.

2. *Examination of Air.*—(Pure and polluted) physical characters,—barometric pressure, corrections of readings for altitude and temperature; wind, estimation of direction, velocity and pressure, temperature, humidity, estimation of rainfall by various rain gauges, chemical characters, and estimation of carbon dioxide (quantitative), sulphuretted hydrogen, nitrous acid, nitric acid (qualitative). Micro-organisms in dust, examination of ground air.

3. *Examination of Food.*—Condiments and beverages, nutritive value of dietaries. Qualitative and quantitative examination (chemical and microscopical), composition and adulterations of wheat, rice, and other cereals, bread, milk, tyre, butter, ghee, margarine, cheese, sugar,

confections, honey preserves, tea, coffee, cocoa, vinegar, lime juice, pepper, ærated water, alcoholic liquors, tinned foods. Examination by the naked eye, by microscope, and by bacteriological methods of diseased and putrid food. Detection of poisons and antiseptics in food.

4. *Examination of Soil.*

5. *Bacteriology and Parasitology.*—Micro-organisms in relation to epidemic and other diseases. Preparation of media. Culture and recognition of pathogenic and chief non-pathogenic, ærobic and anærobic bacteria. Methods of staining. Application of bacteriology to examination of water, air, soil, food, as stated above. Pathology and causation of diseases transmissible to man from other animals. Examination of animal parasites and their ova, and their detection in water, fæces, urine, etc.

6. *Disinfectants and Deodorisers.*—Chemical examination of the materials and determination of value of various disinfectants and different methods of disinfection.

7. *Ventilation.*—Determination of direction and strength of air currents and of effectiveness of different methods. Experiments with models. Diffusion of gases.

8. *Water supply and Sewage.*—Volume and rate of water or sewage flow. Experiments with working models of various systems of water and sewage works, and drains.

9. *Framing of Reports and Analysis.*

Marks qualifying for a pass

50. Candidates obtaining not less than one-half of the marks in any subject shall be declared to have passed and all other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination.

Classification of successful candidates

Successful candidates shall be arranged in order of proficiency in two classes :

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than seventy-five per cent of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, consisting of all others.

CHAPTER XXIX

Degree of Bachelor of Engineering

Preliminary qualification

1. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering shall be required to have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science in this University or an examination in some other University accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto and subsequently to have attended an affiliated college of engineering for a period of not less than four years.

Duration of Course.

First Examination in Engineering

Subjects

2. Candidates for the First Examination in Engineering shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Pure and Applied Mathematics

Pure Mathematics

Algebra.—Binomial theorem. Elementary tests of convergence and divergence of series. Exponential and logarithmic series. Summation of series. Solution of equation by graphs. Approximate solutions of equations by Horner's method.

Geometry.—Simple problems on the straight line, circle, parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola by analytical or pure Geometry. Elements of solid Geometry.

Mensuration.—Plane and solid.

Plane Trigonometry.—Practical use of logarithms. Adaptation of formulæ to logarithmic computation.

Solution of triangles. Calculation of areas. Heights and distances. Circular and hyperbolic functions and the use of their expansions.

Calculus.—Definitions and elementary notions.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS

Kinematics.—Displacement in one plane. Translation and rotation. The instantaneous centre. Composition and resolution of displacements, velocities and accelerations. Circular motion and simple harmonic motion. Rotation of a rigid body.

Kinetics.—Equations of motion deduced from Newton's laws of motion. Conservation of momentum, work and energy. Motion under gravity, including projectiles. Kinetics of simple harmonic motion in a straight line or curve. Pendulums, simple and compound. Impact. Moment of inertia and radius of gyration.

Statics.—Equilibrium of force in a plane: couple mass centres.

Hydrostatics.—Transmission of fluid pressure. Thrusts due to fluid pressure on a plane area. Centre of pressure. Thrusts due to pressure of a fluid on bodies wholly or partially immersed. Principle of Archimedes. Conditions of equilibrium of floating bodies. Metacentre. Determination of specific gravities of solids and liquids. Hydrometers. The general phenomena of capillary elevation and depression. Machines for raising water.—The principles underlying the action of the suction pump, force pump, centrifugal pump, and jet pump. The syphon. The hydraulic press.

Science

CHEMISTRY

1. Physical and chemical change. Constitution of matter. Simple and compound substances. Chemical action. Chemical nomenclature and symbols. The atomic theory. Equivalent, atomic and molecular weights.

Specific and atomic heats. Calculation of weights and volumes of substances involved in chemical reactions. General properties of gases. Liquefaction. Diffusion. Solution. Dissociation. Electrolysis.

2. The chemistry of the following non-metallic elements and their more important compounds; hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, sulphur, phosphorus, arsenic, boron, carbon and silicon.

3. Chemical and physical characteristics of metals as illustrated by: sodium, calcium, iron, zinc, lead, mercury, copper, silver and gold.

PHYSICS

Heat

Temperature. Expansion of solids, liquids and gases, calorimetry. Change of state. Latent heat: the laws of evaporation: boiling. Conduction, convection and radiation. The laws of cooling. Dynamical equivalent of heat. The laws of thermodynamics with simple applications.

Light

The propagation of light: photometry. The laws of reflection and refraction. The direct reflection and refraction of small pencils at plane and spherical surfaces: passage through a lens. The telescope and microscope. The compound nature of white light: the achromatic lens. Polarization.

Electricity and Magnetism

1. Magnets. The magnetic field. Forces and couples on magnets in the magnetic field. The earth's magnetic field. Magnetic induction; the magnetic properties of iron and steel; hysteresis.

2. Electrification, conductors, and insulators, the electrostatic field, and electrostatic induction. Condensers.

3. Primary and secondary cells. Current galvanometers. Electromotive force. Ohm's law. The heating effects of currents; fuses and incandescent lamps. Elementary phenomena of electrolysis.

4. Potential energy of circuit carrying current placed in magnetic field and derivations of forces and couples on circuit. Application to moving coil instruments (ammeters, voltmeters, etc.)

5. Electromagnetic induction : Maxwell's law. Simple dynamo machines for producing continuous and alternating currents : induction coil.

Elementary Applied Mechanics

1. Stress and strain. Modulus of elasticity. Limit of elasticity. Ultimate strength. Factor of safety and working stress.

2. Elementary statics : parallelogram, triangle, and polygon of forces. Easy applications to ordinary frames.

3. Elementary study of beams : bending moment and shearing force. Sections in iron, steel, and wood.

4. Kinematics of simple machines. Velocity ratio and displacement.

5. Principle of work. Graphic representation. Simple applications to machines. Potential and kinetic energy.

Drawing

Geometrical Drawing

(a) *Practical Plane Geometry.*—Elemtntary problems dealing with lines, triangles, quadrilaterals, circles, polygons. Methods of construction and problems relating thereto. Tangents. Inscribed and described figures. Proportional lines and angles. Areas of plane figures. Plane curves : parabola, ellipse and hyperbola; methods of drawing and chief properties, Cycloidal, spiral, and other common curves. Loci.

(*b*) *Practical Solid Geometry and Projection.*—Lines, points and planes. Projection of simple solids. Regular solids. Sections of solids. Development of plane and curved surfaces. Tangent planes. Interpenetration of solids. Determination of shadows. Isometric projection. Elements of perspective.

(*c*) *Graphics.*—Arithmetic. Plotting of curves from given data.

MACHINE DRAWING

Ability to copy accurately to scale and supply additional views. Drawings of simple machine parts from sketches. Some knowledge of the proportions of the more simple machine details, such as bolts, nuts, keys, cotters, etc.

BUILDING DRAWING

Ability to copy accurately to scale and to make drawings from sketches.

Masonry Details.—Bond in brickwork. Gauged, relieving and inverted arches; footings and ordinary foundations; uncoursed and coursed rubble, ashlar, etc. Dressings, such as window sills, window and door jambs, etc.

Timber Details.—Joints: halving, lapping, notching, etc., also as applied to wall plates, floors, ceilings, etc. Floors. Doors. Windows. Partitions. Roof frames.

Iron and Steel Details.—Sections of cast and rolled beams and simple applications: simple iron frames.

Elementary Practical Surveying

Chain and compass surveying, the level and its adjustments.

Marks qualifying for a pass

3. Candidates obtaining not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks shall be declared to have passed the examination. All other candidates shall

be deemed to have failed in the examination. Successful candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each.

Classification of successful candidates

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING DEGREE EXAMINATION

Examinations, Civil or Mechanical

4. Candidates for the Bachelor of Engineering Degree Examination shall be examined and may proceed to the degree in one or other branch—Civil or Mechanical.

Standard of questions

5. The questions set for this examination shall not be more in respect of number or difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a candidate of average ability who has completed the course of study prescribed for the examination, but who has acquired no practical experience in conducting engineering work.

Subjects for Civil Branch

6. Candidates in the CIVIL BRANCH shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Mathematics

CALCULUS

Differential Calculus.—Fundamental notions with special applications to geometrical and mechanical problems. Theorems of Taylor and Maclaurin. Maxima and minima of one variable. Tracing of well-known curves from their cartesian and polar equations. Curvature, envelopes, evolutes and involutes. Change of the variable. Simple cases of partial differentiation.

Integral Calculus.—Integration of standard forms. Calculation of curve lengths and areas. Volumes and surfaces of solids of revolution. Formulæ of reduction. Integral as the limits of a sum. Double and triple integrals as applied to mass centres and moments of inertia. Planimeters. Elementary standard forms of differential equations.

Applied Mathematics

More advanced treatment of subjects included in the syllabus for the First Examination in Engineering with application of the calculus.

Applied Mechanics

1. *Stress, Strain and the Mechanical Properties of Materials used in Engineering*—

(*a*) Modulus of elasticity: elastic limit, ultimate strength, resilience : strain beyond the elastic limit : fatigue of metals. Complex stress. Applications of the theory of stress and strain.

(*b*) Mechanical properties of the materials of construction.

(*c*) Testing of materials.

2. *Applications of Statics to Structures*—

(*a*) Definition of a structure: simple and compound structures : perfect, imperfect and redundant frames.

(*b*) Principles of graphic statics : applications to roofs, bridges and similar structures.

(*c*) Beams: bending moment and shearing force: load diagrams: deflection: stiffness: the continuous beam.

(*d*) Strength of struts and columns.

(*e*) The arch, rib and hanging chains.

(*f*) Theory of torsion : strength of shafting and other practical applications.

(*g*) Shells and thick cylinders.

3. *Hydromechanics*—

(*a*) Floating bodies : stability of floating vessels.

(*b*) General principles applicable to designs of dams, gates, etc.

Construction

1. *Building Materials*—

Stones of S. India.—Characteristics and preparation. Bricks and Tiles.—Manufacture and uses.

Lime, Cement, Mortar, Concrete and Plaster.—Sources of supply, preparation and working.

Timber.—Varieties used for building purposes: seasoning: preservation.

Metals.—Iron and steel: elementary description of metallurgical processes for production: varieties and suitability for use. Other common metals, such as copper, zinc, lead, tin, and their alloys.

2. *Theory and Design of Structures in*—Wood, iron, steel, masonry and earth—

(*a*) Masonry Structures.—Foundations: buildings: bridges: retaining walls: tunnels.

(*b*) Structures in Iron and Steel.—Roofs: bridges: gates and shutters. Methods of preservation.

(*c*) Reinforced concrete structures.

3. *General Principles governing the Design of*—Railways, roads, harbours, and other works.

Hydraulic Engineering

1. *Hydrostatics.*—Physical properties of water, and general theorems relating to pressure on surfaces and to floating bodies.

2. *Motion of Water.*—Stream line motion. Bernoulli's theorem. Simple flow in passages of varying dimensions. Fluid friction.

3. *Orifices and Notches.*—Flow from small orifices. Mouthpieces and large openings. Notches, weirs and anicuts. Submerged weirs and sluices. Bridge openings.

4. *Flow in pipes.*—Coefficients, mean velocity and discharge. Losses of head along pipe lines, at bends, valves, etc. Branch mains, syphons and nozzles.

5. *Flow in Channels.*—Variation of velocity over cross section. Coefficients, mean velocity and discharge. Limiting velocities. Sections of channels. Falls.

6. *Rivers.*—Estimation of discharge. Gauging. Discharge from catchment basins.

7. *Storage and Distribution.*—Rainfall. Supply from wells, rivers and reservoirs, for irrigation, navigation and town consumption.

8. *Irrigation works.*—Masonry works in general: description and methods of construction.

9. *Canals and Channels.*—Irrigation canals in deltaic and non-deltaic country. Supply from rivers and tanks. Capacity of canal. Limiting velocities. Alignment. Disposal of cross drainage. Height of banks. Navigable canals.

10. *Tanks.*—Isolated rain-fed tanks. Tanks in groups. Tanks supplied by rivers or streams. Capacity. Irrigating duty. Loss of water by evaporation and absorption. Construction of earthen bunds. Design and construction of surplus weirs. Tank sluices and their regulation. Repairs to bunds, and closing breaches.

11. *Water-supply of towns.*—General principles governing the design of works for water-supply and distribution in towns, including filtration, pumping, regulation and waste detection.

12. *Town Drainage and Sewage Disposal.*—General principles governing the design of works for sewerage of towns and sewage disposal, including pumping stations, laying of sewers, flushing arrangements and treatment by bacteriological, chemical and other processes.

13. *Mechanical Appliances.*—General description and methods of working of water-wheels, turbines, water-lifts and pumps.

Surveying

1. Ordinary surveying with chain, compass and plane table.

2. Levels : adjustment and manipulation. Contouring.

3. Theodolites and other surveying instruments : adjustment and manipulation. Traversing, tacheometry, triangulation, and problems in engineering geodesy and astronomy.

4. General operations of setting out and measuring engineering works.

Building, Drawing and Estimate

The papers under these heads will be based on the foregoing syllabuses.

Subjects for Mechanical Branch

7. Candidates in the MECHANICAL BRANCH shall be examined in the following subjects :

Mathematics

As for Civil Branch.

Applied Mechanics

1. *Stress, Strain and the Mechanical Properties of Materials used in Engineering*—

(*a*) Modulus of elasticity : elastic limit, ultimate strength, resilience : strain beyond the elastic limit : fatigue of metals. Complex stress. Applications of the theory of stress and strain.

(*b*) Mechanical properties of the materials of construction.

(*c*) Testing of materials.

2. *Applications of Statics to Structures*—

(*a*) Definition of a structure : simple and compound structures : perfect, imperfect and redundant frames.

(b) Principles of graphic statics : applications to roofs, bridges and similar structures.

(c) Beams : bending moment and shearing force : load diagrams : deflection : stiffness : continuous beam.

(d) Strength of struts and columns.

(e) Arch rib and hanging chains.

(f) Theory of torsion : strength of shafting and other practical applications.

(g) Shells and thick cylinders.

3. *Hydromechanics*—

(a) Floating bodies : stability of floating vessels.

(b) General principles applicable to designs of dams, gates, etc.

4. *Kinematics and Pure Mechanism*—

(a) Definition of a machine. Machine elements and pairs. Links, chains, and mechanisms.

(b) Constrained motion. Translation and rotation, instantaneous centres and centrodes.

(c) Virtual motion in mechanism. Velocity and acceleration diagrams.

(d) Altered mechanisms. Expansion of elements. Reduction of chains.

(e) Higher pairing involving plane motion. Spur wheel trains, cam trains, etc.

(f) Mechanisms containing non-rigid links. Belt gearing, chain and rope gearing, etc.

(g) Ordinary chains involving screw and spheric motion : worm gearing, universal joint, etc.

5. *Applications of Statics and Kinetics*—

(a) Friction of rest and motion. Friction of lubricated surfaces. Friction in mechanism and efficiency of machines.

(b) Inertia forces in mechanism : balancing : gyrostatic action.

(c) Effort and resistance: steadiness: crank effort: governors and fly-wheels.

Mechanical Engineering.

1. *General Machine Design—*

Fastenings ; bolts, nuts, keys and cotters ; riveted joints and connexions generally; pipes and cylinders; shafting and journals ; pedestals, wall fixings, etc. ; belt and rope gearing ; friction and spur gearing.

2. *Fuel, Gas Plants and Boilers—*

(a) Fuel.—Coal, wood, petroleum, gas, petrol, alcohol, etc.: physical characteristics: approximate chemicals composition : heat of cumbustion.

(b) Gas Plants.—Gas producers, pressure and suction plants : arrangement and working.

(c) Boilers.—Draught: natural, forced, and induced. Ordinary forms of stationary, locomotive, marine, water-tube, and other types: heating surface, fire-grate area: boiler efficiency: superheaters: feed water heaters: accessories and management.

3. *Theory of Heat Engines—*

(a) Thermodynamical principles : Carnot's cycle : perfect heat engine : second law.

(b) Air Engines.—Stirling and other forms.

(c) Internal Combustion Engines.—Gas, oil and petrol engines: engines with fluid pistons: types and working: features of cycles. Proportioning of mixtures: efficiencies.

(d) Steam.—Thermodynamics of the generation, expansion, and condensation, of steam: heat diagrams, etc.

(e) Steam Engines and turbines: with special reference to modern developments.

(*f*) Refrigerating Plant.—Theory and general arrangement of the more common types.

(*g*) Air Compressors.—Theory of pneumatic working.

4. *Generating Plants, Accessories and Details*—

(*a*) General arrangement and construction of the more important types.

(*b*) Condensers, air pumps, circulating pumps, cooling tanks, etc.

(*c*) Carburettors, and systems of ignition.

(*d*) Cylinders, pistons, cross heads, guides, connecting rods, cranks, governors, fly-wheels, vlaves and valve gears, glands and pipes.

(*e*) Engine Testing.—Consumption of steam and fuel, gas and oil ; brakes and dynamometers, indicators : and indicator diagrams.

5. *Hydraulic Machinery*—

(*a*) Pumps.—Bucket and plunger : piston forms, valves : air vessels, and stand pipes : efficiency of pumps. Methods of lifting water by animal power.

(*b*) Water wheels.—Theory, design and efficiency : undershot, overshot, breast, and other forms.

(*c*) Turbines.—Theory, design and efficiency : parallel, outward, and inward flow. Governing.

(*d*) Centrifugal pumps : chief types of simple and series pumps.

(*e*) Miscellaneous.—The pulsometer ; hydraulic rams : air lift pumps ; gas pump, etc.

(*f*) Hydraulic transmission of power.—Accumulators, valves and mains, cranes, lifts, etc.

6. *Workshop Practice and Machine Tools*—

(*a*) Metals.—Iron and steel : elementary description of metallurgical processes for production : varieties and suitability for use. Other common metals, such as copper, zinc, lead, tin, and their alloys.

(*b*) Cutting of metals; tool steels; shape and preparation of tools: lubrication of tools; speed of cutting and power required.

(*c*) Surface plates: callipers, and gauges.

(*d*) Lathes: turret, repetition, and other lathes adapted for special purposes: screw cutting; tools and chucks.

(*e*) Machine tools: general principles of construction of chief forms.

(*f*) Methods of driving and general arrangement of machinery.

Electrical Engineering.

1. *Fundamental Laws, Units and Standards.*—C.G.S. electro-magnetic units of current, potential, resistance and quantity, and their relation to practical electric units. Standards of current, electro-motive force, and resistance. Standard cells.

2. *Electrical Measuring Instruments.*—Moving magnet systems. Moving coil systems. Methods of damping. Galvanometers. Measurement of current, electro-motive force, resistance, capacity, and coefficients of induction. Recording instruments, electric meters. Measurements of alternating current and power. Oscillographs.

3. *Magnetic Properties of Materials.*—Magnetic force and magnetic induction. Behaviour of iron and steel under the application of magnetic force. Hysteresis and its effects. Dissipation of energy by hysteresis. Experimental determination of magnetization curve and hysteresis loop.

4. *Secondary Batteries.*—Lead secondary cells. Physical and chemical changes during charge and discharge. Types of battery plates. Relation connecting capacity with rate of discharge. Maintenance and uses of cells.

5. *Continuous Current Machinery.*—Principles of the generator. Field system and armature. Characteristics.

Armature reactions. Commutation. Regulalation. Armature windings. Details of construction. Motors. Starting, reversing, and regulating appliances. Methods of testing generators and motors. Switchboards. Auxiliary machines. General arrangement of plant and installations.

6. *Alternating Current Machinery.*—Production and nature of an alternating current. Maximum and R.M.S. value of wave forms. Effect of resistance, inductance, and capacity in circuit. Power and power factor. Choke coils. Transformers. Alternators and motors. Polyphase circuits.

7. *Electric Light and Power Distribution.*—Filament lamps. Arc and vapour lamps. Photometric tests of intensity, and illumination. Interior and exterior illumination. Mechanical and electrical properties of conductors and insulating materials. Cables. Systems of electric supply and distribution. Wiring of buildings for lighting and power. Fittings and switches. Testing of circuits. Faults. General principles of electric traction.

Machine Drawing

The papers under this head will be based on the foregoing syllabuses.

Marks qualifying for a pass

8. Candidates obtaining not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks shall be declared to have passed the examination. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed in the examination. Successful candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each.

Classification of successful candidates

Practical Work

9. Candidates who have passed the Bachelor of Engineering Degree Examination shall not be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Engineering until they have produced evidence which shall

satisfy the Syndicate that they have spent not less than one year in practical work, of which at least six months shall be passed by candidates in the Civil Branch on Engineering works, and by candidates in the Mechanical Branch in Engineering workshops.

CHAPTER XXX

Titles, Certificates of Proficiency, and Degree in Oriental Learning

Examination

1. There shall be an examination in Oriental Learning with a *compulsory division* for Titles and an *optional division* qualifying for certificates of proficiency in the modern methods of study.

(i) COMPULSORY DIVISION FOR TITLES

2. The titles shall be as follows :—

Names of Titles

Siromani added to Mimamsa, Vedanta, Nyaya, Vyakarana or *Sahitya* according to the special branch of study elected by the candidate who has offered for his examination Sanskrit alone ;

Vidvan in the case of a candidate who has offered for his examination either (*a*) Sanskrit and any one of the Dravidian languages (Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, and Malayalam), or (*b*) Sanskrit and Uriya, or (*c*) Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese or Malayalam as the main language with Sanskrit as a subsidiary language, or (*d*) any two of the Dravidian languages—Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam ;

Afzal-ul-ulama in the case of a candidate who has offered for his examination Arabic alone ;

Munshi-i-Fazil in the case of a candidate who has offered for his examination Persian as the principal language, and Urdu as the subsidiary language, and also possesses an elementary knowledge of Arabic Grammar.

Subjects

3. Candidates for the *Siromani* title shall offer for their examination Sanskrit alone; and those for the *Vidvan* title either (*a*) Sanskrit and any one of the Dravidian languages (Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, and Malayalam), or (*b*) Sanskrit and Uriya, or (*c*) Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam as the main language with Sanskrit as a subsidiary language, or (*d*) any two of the Dravidian languages—Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam.

Candidates for the *Afzal-ul-ulama* title shall offer for their examination Arabic alone; and those for the *Munshi-i-Fazil* title Persian as the principal language and Urdu as the susbsidiary language.

Course of Study, four years

4. The course of studies for the examination for Titles shall extend over four years and shall be taken in an institution or institutions approved by the Syndicate.

Examination—Preliminary and Final

5. The examination for Titles shall be divided into two parts, viz.—preliminary and final—the preliminary examination in a specified portion of the course at the end of the second year and the final in the remaining portion of the course at the end of the fourth year. No candidate shall be admitted to the final examination until he has passed the preliminary examination.

5-A. Candidates who have qualified under the regulations of this Chapter for Titles in Oriental Learning may continue their studies under the same regulations in order to qualify further (i) for the same title in an additional Branch or in additional Branches, or in an additional Language, or in additional Languages, or (ii) for other Titles, under the conditions following:—

General

1. No candidate who has qualified for a Title will be admitted to any further examination for a Title, except

after the expiry of two years from the date of passing the last preceding qualifying examination: provided that candidates who have qualified for (1) the Siromani Title in any one of the three South Indian Schools of Vedanta included in Branch II or (2) one of the titles in Arabic or Persian shall be admitted to a further examination (1) in any other South Indian School of Vedanta, or (2) in the other title in Arabic or Persian after the expiry of one year from the date of passing the last preceding qualifying examination.

ii. Applications for exemption from the production of the prescribed certificates shall be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar before the 1st October preceding the examination.

iii. No candidate who has already proceeded to a Title and has been awarded his Diploma shall be admitted at Convocation a second time to the same Title, notwithstanding that he may have qualified in an additional Branch or in an additional Language : an endorsement will be made upon his Diploma setting forth the further examinations passed by him, the dates of such examinations and the class in which he was placed.

iv. The provisions of Regulation 14 of this Chapter shall apply to all examinations held under this Regulation which shall, for the purposes of this regulation, be deemed to be equivalent to either the Preliminary or the Final Examination for a Title, as the case may be.

Special

i. *Siromani*—

A candidate who has qualified for the Title of Siromani inany one of the special branches of study may further qualify in any other branch by passing in one and the same year an examination in such branch consisting of the question papers set that year in the special part only for both the Preliminary and Final Examinations in that branch; provided that, in the case of candidates who have already qualified in one of the three South Indian Schools of Vedanta and seek to qualify in any other South Indian School of

Vedanta, such further examination in the special part only shall consist only, of two papers, viz.—(1) the paper on prescribed text-books relating to the Bhasva Prasthana included in the Preliminary Examination, and (2) the paper prescribed on text-books : Special I, relating to the Vada Prasthana included under (*a*) in the Final Examination (*vide* Regulation 6, Branch II).

ii. *Siromani and Vidvan*—

A candidate who has qualified for the Title of Siromani may further qualify for the Title of Vidvan by passing the examination for that Title in accordance with the regulations, provided that such a candidate who offers for his examination Sanskrit and a Dravidian language shall be exempt from examination in Sanskrit and shall be permitted to take the whole examination in the Dravidian language in one year, and may qualify for the Title of Vidvan by passing the examination in that language : provided also that such a candidate who offers for his examination two Dravidian languages and is exempted by the Senate from the production of the required certificates shall be permitted to take the Preliminary and Final Examinations in successive years.

iii. *Vidvan*—

A candidate who has qualified for the Title of Vidvan may qualify in an additional language or in additional languages by passing the examination in such language or languages according to the regulations. A candidate who offers one additional language only may take the whole examination in that language in one year, and a candidate who offers for his examination two Dravidian languages and is exempted by the Senate from the production of the required certificates shall be permitted to take the Preliminary and Final Examinations in successive years.

Candidates desiring to qualify in an additional Dravidian language may offer either of the courses in that language detailed in Regulation 7 of this Chapter.

6. *Siromani*—

Siromani—Course of Studies for

i. The course of studies shall be as follows :—

A. *General*

(*a*) The History of Sanskrit Language and Literature.

(*b*) Prescribed Text-books.

B. *A Special Subject*

ii. *For the preliminary examination, the course in the general part shall comprise*—

(*a*) Prescribed text-books relating to the elements of Tarka, Mimamsa and Vyakarana ;

(*b*) Prescribed text-books chosen from among the Mantras, the Brahmanas, the Upanishads, the Grhya and Dharma Sutras and the Smritis.

For the final examination, the course in the general part shall comprise the History of Sanskrit Language and Literature.

iii. The course in the special part shall consist of one of the following branches of study taken by the candidate :—

BRANCH I.—*Mimamsa Group*

For the preliminary examination, prescribed text-books relating to Purvamimamsa, Veda, Srauta and Dharmasastra.

For the final examination, (*a*) prescribed text-books relating to Purvamimamsa. (*b*) The application of Mimamsa to Vedic exegesis and to the proper comprehension of the social and the legal aspects of the Dharmasastras.

BRANCH II.—*Vedanta Group*

For the preliminary examination, prescribed text-books relating to the *Bhasya Prasthana* of one of the three South Indian Schools of Vedanta, viz.—Advaita, Visistadvaita and Dvaita.

For the final examination, (*a*) prescribed text-books relating to the *Vada Prasthana* of one of the three South Indian Schools of Vedanta; and (*b*) prescribed text-books relating to Yoga, Sankhya and the elements of the three South Indian Schools of Vedanta.

BRANCH III.—*Nyaya Group*

For the preliminary examination, prescribed text-books relating to the Nyaya and Vaisesika Darsanas including select portions of Purvavada.

For the final examination, prescribed text-books relating to Nyaya and Vaisesika Darsanas including select portions of Uttaravada and of the Sabdabodha works in Nyaya and Mimamsa.

BRANCH IV.—*Vyakarana Group*

For the preliminary examination, prescribed text-books relating to advanced Vyakarana, including select portions of standard commentaries on the *Siddhantakaumudi*.

For the final examination, prescribed text-books relating to advanced Vyakarana, including Sabdabodha works in Vyakarana and select portions of the *Mahabhasya* and standard commentaries on the *Siddhantakaumudi*.

BRANCH V.—*Sahitya Group*

For the preliminary examination, prescribed Kavyas and Natakas.

For the final examination, (*a*) prescribed text-books relating to Grammar, Prosody and Poetics; and (*b*) prescribed text-books of an advanced character, relating to Alankara Sastra.

iv. *Siromani Examination*—

(*a*) In the preliminary examination there shall be in the general part two papers on the prescribed text-books; and, in the special part, one paper on the prescribed text-books.

(b) In the final examination there shall be in the general part one paper on the History of Sanskrit Language and Literature and in the special part there shall be two papers on the prescribed text-books.

Vidvan—Course of Studies for

7. A. VIDVAN—WITH SANSKRIT

i. Sanskrit—

The course shall be—

For the preliminary examination, prescribed Kavyas and Natakas. The text-books prescribed under this head shall be the same as those prescribed for the preliminary examination under Branch V Sahitya group—Siromani course.

For the final examination, (a) History of Sanskrit Language and Literature; and (b) prescribed text-books relating to Grammar, Prosody and Poetics. The text-books prescribed under this head shall be the same as those prescribed under (a) for the Sahitya Siromani final examination.

ii. *Vernacular language.*

The course shall be—

For the preliminary examination, (a) prescribed text-books in Poetry and Prose; and (b) Vernacular Composition.

For the final examination, prescribed text-books relating to Grammar, Prosody and Poetics.

iii. *Vidvan Examination*—

(a) In the preliminary examination there shall be one paper on the prescribed text-books relating to the selected Vernacular language, one paper in Vernacular Composition and one paper on the prescribed Sanskrit text-books. The last-mentioned paper shall be the same as the paper on the text-books prescribed for the preliminary examination under the special part of the Sahitya Siromani course. A

lower standard than that of the Sahitya Siromani shall be required in the case of the Vidvan candidates.

(b) In the final examination, there shall be—

(i) A paper on the prescribed Sanskrit text-books.

(ii) A paper on the History of the Sanskrit Language and Literature.

N.B.—This paper shall be the same as the corresponding paper for the Siromani examination, a lower standard than that of Siromani being required in the case of Vidvan candidates.

(iii) A paper on the prescribed Vernacular text-books relating to Grammar, Prosody and Poetics.

N.B.—The first paper on the text-books prescribed for the Sahitya Siromani final examination shall be identical with paper (i) comprised in the Vidvan final examination and shall be on the text-books prescribed under (a) for the Sahitya Siromani final examination, a lower standard than that of the Sahitya Siromani being required in the case of Vidvan candidates. The second paper on text-books for the Sahitya Siromani final examination shall be on those prescribed therefor under (b).

'*B*. VIDVAN—WITH TAMIL, TELUGU, KANARESE OR MALAYALAM AS THE MAIN LANGUAGE AND SANSKRIT AS A SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGE.'

I. *The Selected Dravidian Language*—

The course shall be—

For the preliminary examination, (a) prescribed text-books in Poetry and Prose; (b) prescribed text-books relating to Grammar; and (c) Composition.

For the final examination, (a) prescribed text-books in Poetry; (b) prescribed text-books relating to Advanced Grammar, Prosody and Poetics; (c) History of Langauge and Literature.

II. *Sanskrit*—

The course shall be—

For the preliminary examination, (*a*) prescribed texts in simple Poetry and Prose ; (*b*) Elementary Grammar taught in relation to (*a*) ; (*c*) Translation from Sanskrit into the selected Dravidian Language.

For the final examination, (*a*) prescribed text-books in Kavyas and Natakas ; (*b*) Elementary Prosody and Poetics taught in relation to (*a*).

III. *Vidvan Examination*—

(i) In the preliminary examination in the selected Dravidian Language there shall be two papers on the prescribed text-books in Poetry and Prose and those relating to Grammar and one paper on Composition. In Sanskrit there shall be one paper of two parts, the first containing questions on Sanskrit Grammar and Poetry and Prose text-books and the second containing passage or passages for translation from Sanskrit into the selected Dravidian Language.

(ii) In the final examination in the selcted Dravidian Language there shall be one paper on Poetry text-books, one paper on text-books relating to Advanced Grammar, Prosody and Poetics, and one paper on History of Language and Literature. In Sanskrit there shall be one paper containing questions on text-books.

The standard required in Sanskrit shall not be higher than that required for that language taken as an optional subject in Part II of the Intermediate Examination.

C. Vidvan—Two Dravidian Languages without Sanskrit

The course in each Dravidian language, the text-books prescribed and the examination therein shall be identical with those prescribed for the same language when offered

along with Sanskrit for the Vidvan title; provided that a candidate who offers two Dravidian languages shall, at the end of the second year of his course, take his preliminary examination in one of the two Dravidian languages by answering all the three question papers in that language as set forth under 7-A (iii) *supra* for the preliminary and final examinations, and that he shall, at the end of the fourth year of his course, take his final examination in the other Dravidian language by adopting a similar procedure.

Afzal-ul-ulama —course of studies for

8. The following shall be the course of studies in Arabic for the title *Afzal-ul-ulama* :—

A. PRELIMINARY

The course of study shall consist of—

I. Tafsir and Hadith.

II. Fiqh, ' Aqaid and Mantiq.'

III. Prose Text-books.

IV. Poetry Text-books.

V. History.

VI. Translation from Arabic into Urdu and from Urdu into Arabic.

Text-books—

Suratul-Baqara with Tafsir-i-Baidawi, Mishkat-i-Masabih, chapters on Taharat, Salat, Zakat Saum, Manasik and Nikah, Kitabul-Iman (al-Babul-awwal); Hidayah, chapters on Taharat Salat, Zakat, Saum, Hajj; Sharhi, ' Aqu'id, byal-Nasafi; Isaghuji, Mizanul-Mantiq; Tarikh-ul-Khulafa, by Suyuti; Diwan-i-' Ali ; Maqamat of Badi'uz Zaman al-Hamadhani, Maqamat 1-14; (Calcutta Edition).

B. FINAL

The courses of study shall consist of—

I. Tafsir and Hadith and ' Ilmul Hadith.

II. Fiqh, ' Usulul-Fiqh.

III. Prose Text-books.

IV. **Poetry Text-books.**

V. History.

VI. Translation from Arabic into Urdu and from Urdu into Arabic.

VII. Mantiq and Balaghat.

VIII. Composition.

Text-books—

The Quiran with Tafsir-i-Baidawi, and Tafsir-i-Ahmadi; Sahih-i-Bukhari, chapters on ' Ilm, Shuf'a, Nikah. Talaq, Waqf, Nafaqat, Kitabul-adab: Taisirul-' Weesul; Nukhbatul-Fikr; Introduction to Sahih-i-Muslim; Hidayah; al-Majallah, ash-Sharifiyya; Taudih; Hamdullah, Muqaddima of Ibn Khaldun first half An-Nawadirus-Sultaniyyah (Sirat-i-Salahuddin), by Ibni-Shaddad;, al Milalu wan, Nihal, by Shahristani; Hamasah, first two chapters; Sab'a Mu'allaqa; Mutanabbi (according to ' Ukbari), Radif Alif and Ba only; Maqamat of Hariri (first 10 Maqamat); al-Bayan Wat-Taby'in, Vol. I (Egyptian Edition). Mukhtasarul-Ma·ani, by Taftazani.

Munshi-i-Fazil—Course of studies for

9. The following shall be the course of studies for the title *Munshi-i-Fazil*—

A. Preliminary

The courses of study shall consist of Persian as the main language and Urdu as a subsidiary language, together with a text-book in Arabic.

Persian as the main subject will include—

I. Persian Prose.

II. Persian Poetry.

III. Translation from Persian into Urdu and *vice versa.*

IV. Composition in Persian.

Urdu as the subsidiary subject will include—

I. Urdu Prose.

II. Urdu Poetry.

Text-books—

'Akhlaq-i-Muhsini ; Sih Nathr-Zahuri ; Diwan-i-Hafiz to the end of Radif-i-Dal ; Diwan-i-Khusraw poems headed 'Ghurra-luel-Kamal', al-Ghazzai, by Shibli ; 'Urdu-i-Mu'alla, by Ghalib ; Diwan-i-Drd ; Chapters III, IV and V only Nazm-i-'Azad ; Nafhatul-Yaman (Arabic).

Questions on Grammar may be put in the examination papers on the Text-books.

B. FINAL

The courses of study shall consist of Persian as the main language and Urdu as a subsidiary language, together with a text-book in Arabic.

Persian as the main subject will consist of—

I. Persian Prose.

II. Persian Poetry.

III. Translation from Persian to Urdu and *vice versa.*

IV. History of Persian language and literature.

V. Composition in Persian.

Urdu as the subsidiary subject will consist of—

I. Urdu Prose.

II. Urdu Poetry.

Text-books—

'Akhlaq-i-Jalali, excluding the chapter on music ; Athar i-'Ajam, from beginning up to the chapter on Shulistan ; Mathnawi-i-Maulana Rumi, First Daftar ; Qusa'id-i-'Urfi, first ten quasid only ; Diwan-i-Hafiz from Radif-i-Zal to the end inlcuding Masua wiyyal, etc. ; Hayat-i-Jawid ; 'Ab-i-Hayat ; al-Faruq, by Shibli ; Musaddas-i-Hali ; Diwan-i-Zauq up to the end of Radif-i-Sin and all the Quasaid ; 'Ikhwanus-Safa (Arabic) ; Sakbundan-i-Fars, by Azad ; Shi'rul-'Ajam, Part IV, by Shibli.

Questions on Grammar may be put in the examination papers on the Text-books.

Answering of papers

10. All the papers in the examination for titles shall be set and answered in the respective languages to which they relate. Devanagari script shall be used for Sanskrit.

Admission test

11. No person shall be permitted to enter upon any of the foregoing Vidvan and Siromani courses of study for titles unless he has passed the admission test conducted by the Educational Department and obtained from the department a certificate of fitness for the course he proposes to take up.

Certificate of fitness

No person shall be permitted to enter upon the courses of study prescribed for the titles *Afzal-ul-ulama* and *Munshi-i-Fazil*, unless he has obtained a certificate of fitness from the head of the approved institution which he proposes to enter.

Approval of institutions

12. The Syndicate shall be empowered to approve, for the purpose of the examination, such institutions as in its opinion are duly qualified to provide efficient instruction in one or more of the courses prescribed, and also to withdraw such approval if at any time it thinks fit to do so.

Applications for approval

All the applications for approval under this Regulation shall be referred for opinion to the Boards of Studies concerned before they are finally disposed of by the Syndicate.

Exemption from certificates

13. It shall be competent to the Syndicate to recommend to the Senate for exemption from the production of either or both of the prescribed certificates such candidates as are at the time of the examination above twenty-five years of age and are certified by the head of an approved institution or by a member of the Board of Studies dealing with the subject or language offered for the examination, or by some competent scholar recognized by the Syndicate,

to be qualified by their attainments to appear for the examination. Applications for exemption under this Regulation must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar before October 1, preceding the examination.

Certificate for exemption

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief . . . will have completed his twenty-fifth year before the date of the next Oriental Title Examination, and that he is qualified by his attainments to appear for the examination.

STATION

Date *Signature.*

Marks qualifying for a pass

14. A candidate shall be declared to have passed the preliminary examination if he obtains not less than forty per cent of the total marks in that examination. A candidate shall be declared to have passed the final examination if he obtains not less than forty per cent of the total marks in that examination. All other candidates shall be deemed to have failed.

Classification of successful candidates

Successful candidates in the final examination shall be arranged in three classes :—

The first, consisting of those who obtain not less than sixty per cent ;

the second, of those who obtain not less than fifty per cent ;

and the third, of those who obtain less than fifty per cent of the total marks.

(ii) CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY IN ORIENTAL LEARNING

Subjects for Examination

15. Candidates for certificates shall offer for their examination one of the following subjects :—

(1) Literary criticism as applied to Sanskrit Literature according to a syllabus.

(2) Indian Philosophy in its relation to Western Philosophy, according to a syllabus; or

(3) Indo-European Philology with special reference to Sanskrit, according to a syllabus.

(4) South Indian Languages and Literatures in their bearing on Ancient Indian History and Culture.

(5) Hindu Law and Jurisprudence.

(6) Muhammadan Law and Jurisprudence.

(7) Literary Criticism as applied to Arabic or Persian Literature, according to a syllabus.

(8) Arabian Philosophy in its relation to Western Philosophy, according to a syllabus.

(9) Semitic Philology—for Arabic: and Indo-Persian Philology with special reference to Persian—for Persian, according to a syllabus.

Course of studies—two years

16. The courses of studies for the examination shall extend over a period of two years and shall be taken in an institution or institutions approved for the purpose by the Syndicate.

Papers set and answered in English

17. The question papers in the examination for certificates shall be set and answered in English.

Day of Examination

18. The examination for certificates shall follow immediately the Final Examination for Titles in Oriental Learning.

Admission

19. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination for certificates until the expiry of two years from the date of his appearing for and passing the preliminary examination for Titles.

Approval of Institutions

20. The Syndicate shall be empowered, after reference to the Board of Studies in Sanskrit, or in Arabic as the case may be, to approve for the purpose of the examination for certificates such institutions as in its opinion are duly qualified to provide efficient instruction in accordance with the syllabuses prescribed for the several optional subjects of the examination and also to withdraw such approval if at any time it thinks fit to do so.

Exemption

21. Applications for exemption from the production of the prescribed certificate shall be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar before October 1, preceding the examination.

Candidates may qualify for another optional

22. Candidates for certificates, who have passed the examination for Titles and have satisfied the Examiners in one optional subject, may present themselves for examination in another optional subject after an interval of two years without further attendance in an approved institution.

Duration of paper

23. In each subject for examination for certificates there shall be one paper of three hours' duration, which candidates shall be required to answer on the morning of the day following the final examination for Titles.

24. The correspondents of approved institutions shall submit every year to the Syndicate a full report on the working and progress of their respective institutions during the previous academical year. This report should reach the Registrar not later than July 1, and should be referred to the Boards of Studies concerned for remarks and advice as to further action, if any.

(iii) Degree of Master of Oriental Learning

25. Every candidate for the Degree of Master of Oriental Learning shall have passed the Examination

for Certificate of Proficiency in Oriental Learning and shall have thereafter pursued for two years an advanced course of study bearing upon the subject selected by him for the examination for that certificate.

26. Every candidate for the Degree shall be required to submit with his application—

(*a*) a certificate in the following terms from the head of an institution approved under Regulation 12 of this chapter for imparting instruction in, or from a member of the Boards of Studies dealing with, the subject of the candidate's Certificate of Proficiency, or from some competent scholar recognized by the Syndicate :—

Form of Certificate.

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, has pursued, for not less than two years after qualifying for the Certificate of Proficiency in Oriental Learning, an advanced course of study bearing upon the subject of his Certificate of Proficiency.

STATION *Signature*

Date *with designation*

and

(*b*) an original thesis in English showing evidence of original work connected with the special subject in which he qualified himself for his certificate, the candidate indicating in a preface to his thesis, and specially in notes, the sources from which his information is taken and the extent to which he has availed himself of the work of others.

27. The thesis shall be referred by the Syndicate to a Board consisting of not more than three persons who at their discretion may require the candidate to appear before them to be tested orally with reference to the thesis (and to his facility in the use of the English Language). The Board shall report to the Syndicate the result of the examination of the thesis, and of the oral examination, if any, stating whether, in their opinion, the candidate is, by reason of his attainments, a fit person to receive the Degree of Master of Oriental Learning. The Syndicate shall publish the name of each successful candidate for the Degree with the title of his thesis.

CHAPTER XXXI

Diploma in Economics

Eligibility for Diploma

1. No candidate shall be eligible for the Diploma in Economics unless he has completed the prescribed course of study and has satisfied the Examiners in the qualifying examination. The examiners may declare any candidate to have passed the examination with distinction.

Courses of study

2. The courses of study shall be—

i. Economic Theory.

ii. Economic Geography and recent Economic History.

iii. (*a*) Rural Economics with special reference to South India—according to a syllabus.

(*b*) Industrial Organization, with special reference to India—according to a syllabus.

(*c*) Currency and Banking, with special reference to India.

(*d*) International Trade with special reference to India.

iv. Applied Economics.

A special subject.

3. The course of study shall be open to
(*a*) students who have qualified for a degree in this University;

(*b*) other students whose applications have been approved by the Syndicate.

Applications

4. Applications to enter upon the course of study from students who have qualified for a degree in this University must reach the Registrar not later than June 15, and from other students not later than March 31 : in the case of the latter each application must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the applicant is qualified to enter upon the course of study with profit.

Duration of Course

5. For students who can devote their whole time to study, the course shall be of the duration of one academic year; for students who can devote only a part of their time to study the course shall be of the duration of three academic years.

Attendance

6. No student shall be admitted to the examination unless he has attended not less than three-fourths of the lectures and classes provided. and also produces the prescribed certificate.

Fee

7. A fee of Rs. 75 shall be paid to the University by each student on admission to the course except in the case of students taking a three years' course who may pay one-third of the fee at the commencement of each academic year.

Syndicate competent to suspend course and examination

8. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing Regulations, it shall be competent to the Syndicate, by previous notice, in the *Gazette*, to suspend for any year or any number of years the courses and examinations for the Diploma in Economics, or to confine their operation to one

or other of the two classes of students named in Regulation 5; provided always that any student permitted to enter upon the courses, who qualifies for the certificate prescribed in Regulation 6, shall be permitted to present himself for examination in accordance with the Regulations, at the earliest opportunity at which he would have been entitled to appear but for suspensory notice.

CHAPTER XXXII

Time-tables for Examinations

Time-tables and subjects for examinations

The order of time and subjects in which the several examinations shall be conducted shall be as set forth in the following tables and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Provided always

(1) that, in the event of no candidate appearing for any paper in the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination, the time-tables for that examination may be altered by the Syndicate, but the order of the papers shall, so far as possible, be maintained ;

(2) that, in the case of Part II of the B.A. Examination held in April and the B.Sc. Examination, the first day of the examination in each of the optional groups or branches shall be determined annually by the Syndicate and shall be notified in the *Gazette* in the month of February ;

(3) that, unless otherwise determined by the Syndicate, the Practical, Clinical and Oral Examinations shall follow the Written Examinations ;

(4) that the time-table for the Vidvan Examination as may be annually determined by the Syndicate shall be duly notified in the *Gazette* in the preceding February.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks	
First day	10–12.30 2–4.30	English, 1st paper .. Do. 2nd paper ..	75 75	150
Second day	10–1 2–4.30	Arithmetic and Algebra .. Geometry	80 70	150
Third day	10–1 2–4	Second Language .. History		75 50
Fourth day	10–1 2–4	Elementary Science .. Geography		75 50

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCE

PART I-A. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day..	10–1 2–4	Poetry .. .. Prose	90 60
Second day	10–1 2–4	Subjects for Composition .. Composition	90 60

PART I-B. COMPOSITION IN A VERNACULAR OR TRANSLATION FROM A CLASSICAL OR FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10–1	Composition or Translation (see Regulation).	100

PART II. OPTIONAL GROUPS

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks	
		i (*a*) *Mathematics*		
First day	10 – 12.30	First Paper	50	
	2 – 4.30	Second Paper	50	
		i. (*b*) *Physics*		
Second day	10 – 12	First Paper	50	300
	2 – 4	Second Paper	50	
		i. (*c*) *Chemistry*		
Third day	10 – 12	First Paper	50	
	2 – 4	Second Paper	50	
		ii (*a*) *Natural Science*		
First day	10 – 12.30	Botany	50	
	2 – 4.30	Zoology	50	
		ii. (*b*) *Physics*		
Second day	10 – 12	First Paper	50	300
	2 – 4	Second Paper	50	
		ii. (*c*) *Chemistry*		
Third day	10 – 12	First Paper	50	
	2 – 4	Second Paper	50	
		iii. (*a*) *Ancient History*		
First day	10 – 12	History of Greece	50	
	2 – 4	History of Rome	50	
		iii. (*b*) *Modern History*		
Second day	10 – 12	History of Great Britain and Ireland, Political & Economic	50	300
	2 – 4	Do. do.	50	
		iii. (*c*) *Logic*		
Third day	10 – 12	First Paper	50	
	2 – 4	Second Paper	50	
		iii. (*d*) *Classical Language*		
Fourth day	10 – 12	First Paper	50	100
	2 – 4	Second Paper	50	
		iii. (*e*) *Classical, or other Language*		
Fifth day	10 – 12	First Paper	50	100
	2 – 4	Second Paper	50	

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

Part II. Optional Group III for 1925 *et seq.*

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
		iii. (*a*) *Ancient History*	
First day ..	10—12	History of Greece	50
	2— 4	History of Rome	50
		iii. (*b*) *Modern History*	
Second day	10—12	History of Great Britain and Ireland, Political & Economic.	50
	2— 4	Do. do.	50
		iii. (*c*) *Indian History*	
Third day	10—12	First Paper	50
	2— 4	Second Paper	50
		iii. (*d*) *Logic*	
Fourth day	10—12	First Paper	50
	2— 4	Second Paper	50
		iii. (*e*) *Classical Language*	
Fifth day	10—12	First Paper	50
	2— 4	Second Paper	50
		iii. (*f*) *Classical, or other Language*	
Sixth day	10—12	First Paper	50
	2— 4	Second Paper	50

Total of any three subjects. 300

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

English Language and Literature

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day	10–1	Composition	90
	2–4.30	Nineteenth Century Prose ..	60
Second day	10–1	Shakespeare	70
	2–4.30	Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Prose.	60
Third day ..	10–12.30	Modern Poetry	60
		Total ..	340

OPTIONAL GROUPS

(i) Mathematics *

First day	10–1	Algebra and Trigonometry..	90
	2–4	Astronomy	60
Second day	10–1	Calculus and Analytical Geometry	90
	2–4	Dynamics	60
Third day	10–1	Hydrostatics, Properties of Matter and Heat ..	100
	2–4	Pure Geometry	40
		Total ..	440

* For combined time-table for Examinations for the B.A. Degree, Groups (i), (ii) and (iii) and for the B.Sc. Degree Part II, see Appendix XIII, p. 714.

For Scheme of Examinations for the B.A. Degree, Groups (i), (ii) and (iii) and for the B.Sc. Degree Part II showing common papers and examinations, see Appendix XIV, p. 718.

(ii-A) PHYSICAL SCIENCE *

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	2—4	Dynamics	60
Second day	10—1	Hydrostatics, Properties of Matter and Heat	100
	2—5	Light, Electricity and Sound ..	100
Third day	10—1	Chemistry	40
	2—5	Practical Examination in Physics	100
Fourth day..	10—1	Practical Examination in Chemistry	40
		Total ..	440

(ii-B) PHYSICAL SCIENCE

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day	10—1	General Chemistry	80
	2—5	Physics	40
Second day	10—1	Inorganic Chemistry ..	80
	2—5	Chemistry of Carbon Compounds	100
Third day ..	10—4	Practical Examination in Chemistry	100
Fourth day..	10—1	Practical Examination in Physics	40
		Total ..	440

* See note under Mathematics on page 357.

(iii) Natural Science *
(*A*) *Botany* ; (*B*) *Zoology* ; (*C*) *Geology*

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
		Main	
First day ..	10–1	Written Examination in Main Subject I ..	100
	2–5	Do. in Main Subject II.	100
Second day..	10–1	Practical Examination in Main Subject I ..	50
	2–5	Do. in Main Subject II.	50
		Subsidiary	
First day ..	10–12	Written Examination in Subsidiary Subject I ..	50
	2–4	Do. Subsidiary Subject II ..	50
Second day..	10–1	Practical Examination in Subsidiary Subject	50
		Total ..	450

(iv) Psychology, Ethics, and Logic or a Language

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10–1	Logic and Theory of Knowledge *or* a Language	80
	2–5	Special Subject	80
Second day..	10–12	Psychology	60
	2–4	Do.	60
Third day ..	10–12	Ethics	60
	2–4	Do.	60
		Total ..	400

* See note under Mathematics on page 357

(v) History and Economics

A.

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Political Science or a Language..	80
	2—5	General Indian History ..	80
Second day..	10—1	Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland ..	80
	2—5	Outlines of European History ..	80
Third day ..	10—1	Economics—General ..	80
		Total ..	400

B.*

First day ..	10—1	Modern History	80
	2—5	General Indian History ..	80
Second day..	10—1	Economics—Special I ..	80
	2—5	Economics—Special II ..	80
Third day ..	10—1	Economics—General ..	80
		Total ..	400

(vi) Languages other than English

(1) *Sanskrit and Early Indian History*

First day ..	10—1	Books of the Early Period ..	80
	2—5	Books of the Later Period ..	60
Second day..	10—1	Books of the Later Period ..	60
	2—5	Grammar	60
Third day ..	10—1	History of Sanskrit Literature ..	60
	2—5	Early Indian History ..	80
		Total ..	400

* The time-table under B will come into force from the examination of 1925.

(2) *Urdu and Indian History—Muslim Period, or Arabic or Persian*

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Prose books	80
	2—5	Poetry	60
Second day..	10—1	Translation	60
	2—5	Grammar, including Rhetoric and Prosody	60
Third day ..	10—1	History of Language and History of Literature ..	60
	2—5	Indian History—Muslim Period *or* Arabic *or* Persian ..	80
		Total ..	400

(3) *Arabic or Persian, and Early Muslim History*

First day ..	10—1	Prose books	80
	2—5	Poetry	60
Second day..	10—1	Translation	60
	2—5	Grammar, including Rhetoric and Prosody	60
Third day ..	10—1	History of Arabic *or* Persian Language and Literature ..	60
	2—5	Early Muslim History ..	80
		Total ..	400

(4) *A Dravidian Language or Uriya or Marathi, and a Related Subject or Sanskrit*

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Set books and History of Literature	70
	2—5	Do. do. ..	70
Second day..	10—1	History of Language and Grammar	60
	2—5	Comparative Grammar—Dravidian or Gaudian	60
Third day ..	10—1	Composition	60
	2—5	Related Subject or Sanskrit ..	80
		Total..	400

(5) *Greek or Latin*

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Set books and History of Literature	70
	2—5	Do. do ..	70
Second day..	10—1	Prose Composition	60
	2—5	Translation of unprepared passages	60
Third day ..	10—1	Grammar	60
	2—5	Greek or Roman History ..	80
		Total ..	400

(6) *French or German*

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Set books and History of Literature	60
	2—5	Do. do. ..	60
Second day..	10—1	History of the Language ..	70
	2—5	Composition	70
Third day ..	10—1	Translation	60
	2—5	European History	80
		Total ..	400

(7) *Hebrew and History of the Jews*

First day ..	10—1	Set books	70
	2—5	Do. ..	70
Second day..	10—1	Translation	60
	2—5	Grammar	60
Third day ..	10—1	History of Language and Literature	60
	2—5	History of the Jews.. ..	80
		Total ..	400

B.A. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION

Preliminary Examination

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day of the B.A. Degree Examination.	10—1	Composition	90
	2—4.30	Nineteenth Century Prose *or* English History ..	60
		Total ..	150

Branch i (Mathematics)

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Pure Mathematics ..	150
	2—5	Applied Mathematics ..	150
Second day..	10—1	Pure Mathematics ..	150
Third day ..	10—1	Applied Mathematics ..	150
Fourth day..	10—1	Applied Mathematics ..	150
	2—5	Pure Mathematics ..	150
Fifth day ..	10—1	Optional Subject	225
Sixth day ..	10—1	Optional Subject	225
		Total ..	1,350

Branch ii (MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE)

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1 2—5	Logic and Theory of Knowledge Psychology or Ethics ..	200 200
Second day..	10—1	Outlines of European Philosophy	250
Third day ..	10—1 2—5	Outlines of Indian Philosophy. Optional Subject	150 200
Fourth day..	10—1	Essay..	200
Fifth day ..	10—1	General Philosophy ..	200
		Total ..	1,400

Branch iii (HISTORY, ECONOMICS AND POLITICS)

A.

First day ..	10—1 2—5	Essay.. .. .. Indian History—General ..	200 200
Second day..	10—1 2—5	Indian History—Special subject Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland ..	200 200
Third day ..	10—1 2—5	History—Special Subject .. Politics—General	200 200
Fourth day..	10—1 2—5	History—Special Subject .. Economics—General ..	200 200
Fifth day ..	10—1 2—5	Politics—Special Subject .. Economic History—Special Subject	200 200
Sixth day ..	10—1	Economics—Special Subject ..	200
		Total ..	1,400

B. *

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Essay	200
	2—5	Indian History	200
Second day..	10—1	Economics I	200
	2—5	Politics	200
Third day ..	10—1	Economics II	200
	2—5	Special Subject	200
Fourth day..	10—1	Special Subject	200
		Total ..	1,400

Branch iv (TWO LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH)

The time-tables for the examinations in languages will be identical with the time-tables detailed under Group (vi) of the B.A. Degree Courses, with the word 'Composition' substituted in the place of the Related Subject or Language detailed under Third Day, 2—5. Candidates for Honours will each be required to answer the papers set for the B.A. Degree Examination in the languages selected for Honours. The examination in Part II of Group (vi) and Branch iv shall commence on or after the second Monday in April, as will be annually determined by the Syndicate and notified in the Gazette in the preceding February. The Syndicate shall so fix the dates of the examinations in Group (vi) and Branch iv as to avoid, as far as may be practicable, the setting of duplicate sets of question papers in the same subject.

* The time-table under B will come into force from the examination of 1926.

Branch v (ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE)

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	History of the English Language	125
	2—5	Shakespeare	200
Second day..	10—1	Gothic	125
	2—5	Modern English Literature. First Paper	150
Third day ..	10—1	Beowulf and other Old English Texts	125
	2—5	Modern English Literature. Second Paper	150
Fourth day..	10—1	Chaucer and other Middle English Texts	125
	2—5	Essay..	150
Fifth day ..	10—1	Special Period. First Paper..	175
	2—5	Special Period. Second Paper.	175
		Total ..	1,500

Branch vi (SANSKRIT LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE)

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Comparative Philology and Comparative Grammar ..	200
	2—5	History of the Sanskrit Language and Literature ..	150
Second day..	10—1	Prescribed Text-books: General	150
	2—5	Grammar, Prosody and Poetics	150
Third day ..	10—1	Translation	150
	2—5	Prescribed Text-books: Special (i)	150
Fourth day..	10—1	Prescribed Text-books :Special (ii)	150
	2—5	Do. do. (iii)	150
Fifth day ..	10—1	Essay..	50
		Total ..	1,400

Branch vii (ARABIC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE)

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Comparative Philology and Comparative Grammar ..	200
	2—5	History of the Arabic Language and Literature	150
Second day..	10—1	Prescribed Text-books: General.	150
	2—5	Grammar, Prosody and Poetics..	150
Third day ..	10—1	Translation	150
	2—5	Prescribed Text-books: Speical(i)	150
Fourth day..	10—1	Prescribed Text-books : Special (ii)	150
	2—5	Do. do. do. (iii)	150
Fifth day ..	10—1	Essay	150
		Total ..	1,400

MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE EXAMINATION

BRANCH I (MATHEMATICS)

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Pure Mathematics	150
	2—5	Applied Mathematics ..	150
Second day..	10—1	Pure Mathematics	150
Third day ..	10—1	Applied Mathematics ..	150
Fourth day..	10—1	Applied Mathematics ..	150
	2—5	Pure Mathematics	150
Fifth day ..	10—1	Optional Subject	225
Sixth day ..	10—1	Optional Subject	225
		Total ..	1,350

BRANCH II (MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE)

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1 2—5	Logic and Theory of Knowledge. Psychology or Ethics ..	200 200
Second day..	10—1	Outlines of European Philosophy.	250
Third day ..	10—1	Outlines of Indian Philosophy ..	150
Fourth day..	10—1	Essay	200
Fifth day ..	10—1	General Philosophy.. ..	200
		Total ..	1,200

BRANCH III (HISTORY, ECONOMICS AND POLITICS)

A.

First day ..	10—1 2—5	Essay .. .. .. Indian History—General ..	200 200
Second day..	10—1 2—5	Indian History—Special Subject. Constitutional History of Great Britain and Ireland ..	200 200
Third day ..	10—1 2—5	History—Special Subject .. Politics—General	200 200
Fourth day..	10—1 2—5	History—Special Subject .. Economics—General.. ..	200 200
Fifth day ..	10—1 2—5	Politics—Special Subject .. Economic History—Special Subject	200 200
Sixth day ..	10—1	Economics—Special Subject ..	200
		Total ..	1,400

B.

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1 2—5	Essay .. .. .. Indian History	200 200
Second day..	10—1 2—5	Economics I .. .. Politics	200 200
Third day ..	10—1 2—5	Economics II .. .. Special Subject	200 200
Fourth day..	10—1	Special Subject	200
		Total ..	1,400

Note—For Time-table for Branch IV, Two Languages other than English, *vide* time-tables above under Group (vi) of the B.A. Examination and Branch iv of the B.A. (Honours) Examination.

BRANCH V (ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE)

First day ..	10—1 2—5	History of the English Language Shakespeare ..	125 300
Second day..	2—5	Modern English Literature. First Paper	200
Third day ..	10—1 2—5	Beowulf and other Old English Texts .. .. .. Modern English Literature. Second Paper	125 200
Fourth day..	10—1 2—5	Chaucer and other Middle English Texts .. .. .. Essay	125 225
		Total ..	1,300

BRANCH VI (SANSKRIT LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE)

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	2—5	History of the Sanskrit Language and Literature	200
Second day..	10—1	Prescribed Text-books—General.	150
	2—5	Grammar, Prosody and Poetics..	150
Third day ..	10—1	Translation	150
	2—5	Prescribed Text-books—Special(i)	200
Fourth day..	10—1	Prescribed Text-books–Special(ii)	200
	2—5	Do. do. do. (iii)	200
Fifth day ..	10—1	Essay	150
		Total ..	1,400

BRANCH VII (ARABIC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE)

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	History of the Arabic Language and Literature	200
Second day..	10—1	Prescribed Text-books—General.	150
	2—5	Grammar, Prosody and Poetics..	150
Third day ..	10—1	Translation	150
	2—5	Prescribed Text-books—Special (i)	200
Fourth day..	10—1	Prescribed Text-books–Special (ii)	200
	2—5	Do. do. do. (iii).	200
Fifth day ..	10—1	Essay	150
		Total ..	1,400

BSc. DEGREE EXAMINATION

PART I

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Composition	90
	2—4.30	Nineteenth Century Prose ..	60
		Total ..	150

PART II

Mathematics

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Algebra and Trigonometry ..	90
	2—4	Astronomy	60
Second day..	10—1	Calculus and Analytical Geometry	90
	2—4	Dynamics	60
		Total ..	300

Physics *

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Hydrostatics, Properties of Matter and Heat	100
	2—5	Light, Electricity and Sound ..	100
Second day..	10—1	Practical Physics	100
		Total ..	300

* For combined time-table for the examinations for the B.A. Degree, Groups (i), (ii) and (iii) and for the B.Sc. Degree, Part II, see Appendix XIII, p. 714.

For scheme of examinations for the B.A. Degree in Groups (i), (ii) and (iii) and for the B.Sc. Degree, Part II, showing common papers and examinations, see Appendix XIV, p. 718.

Chemistry *

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	General Chemistry	100
	2—5	Optional Chemistry.. ..	100
Second day..	10—4	Practical Chemistry.. ..	100
		Total ..	300

Botany *

First day ..	10—1	Botany I..	100
	2—5	Botany II	100
Second day..	10—1	Practical Botany I	50
	2—5	Practical Botany II ..	50
		Total ..	300

Zoology *

First day ..	10—1	Zoology I	100
	2—5	Zoology II	100
Second day..	10—1	Practical Zoology I	50
	2—5	Practical Zoology II ..	50
		Total ..	300

* See note under Mathematics on page 372.

Geology *

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1 2—5	Geology I .. .. Geology II	100 100
Second day..	10—1 2—5	Practical Geology I.. .. Practical Geology II ..	50 50
		Total ..	300

B.Sc. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION

Branch i (MATHEMATICS)

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1 2—5	Pure Mathematics .. .. Applied Mathematics ..	150 150
Second day..	10—1	Pure Mathematics	150
Third day ..	10—1	Applied Mathematics ..	150
Fourth day..	10—1 2—5	Applied Mathematics .. Pure Mathematics	150 150
Fifth day ..	10—1	Optional Subject	225
Sixth day ..	10—1	Optional Subject	225
		Total ..	1,350

* See note under Mathematics on page 372.

Branch ii (PHYSICS)

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1 2—5	Properties of Matter .. Heat and Sound	120 120
Second day..	10—1 2—5	Sound and Light .. .. Magnetism and Electricity ..	120 120
Third day ..	10—1 2—5	Optional Subject .. .. Chemistry	120 100
Fourth day..	10—4	Practical Examination in Chemistry	100
Fifth & Sixth days ..	10—4	Practical Examination in Physics .. .. .. Laboratory note-books in Physics	400 200
		Total ..	1,400

Branch iii (CHEMISTRY)

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1 2—5	Chemistry .. .. Do.	125 125
Second day..	10—1 2—5	Chemistry .. .. Do.	125 125
Third day ..	10—1 2—5	Optional Subject .. .. Physics	100 100
Fourth day..	10—4	Practical Examination in Physics	100
Fifth, Sixth and Seventh days	10—4	Practical Examination in Chemistry .. .. Laboratory note-books in Chemistry	400 200
		Total ..	1,400

Branches—iv. BOTANY. v. ZOOLOGY AND vi. GEOLOGY

(AS MAIN SUBJECT)

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1 2—5	Written Examination I .. Do. II ..	150 150
Second day..	10—1 2—5	Written Examination III .. Do. IV ..	150 150
Third day ..	10—1 2—5	Practical Examination I .. Do. II ..	100 100
Fourth day..	10—1 2—5	Practical Examination III .. Laboratory note-books ..	100 100
Fifth day ..	10—1	Special Subject in Botany ..	100
		Total Botany ..	1,100
		Total Zoology or Geology ..	1,000

The examination in the subsidiary subjects, in the case of candidates taking Branches iv, v or vi, will be at the times prescribed for the B.Sc. Degree.

B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE

Part I

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	7—10	Engineering (Written) ..	50
	1— 4	Animal Hygiene (do.) ..	50
Second day..	7—10	Chemistry (Written) ..	50
	1— 4	Zoology (do.) ..	50
Third day ..	7—10	Botany I (including Mycology) (Written) ..	50
	1— 4	Botany II (do.) ..	50
Fourth day..	7—10	Agriculture I (Written) ..	50
	1— 4	Agriculture II (do.) ..	50
Days and hours to be notified.		Engineering (Practical) ..	50
		Animal Hygiene (Practical) ..	50
		Chemistry (do.) ..	50
		Zoology (do.) ..	50
		Botany (do.) ..	50
		Agriculture (do.) ..	100
		Total ..	750

B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE—(*contd.*)

Part II

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	7—10	Botany I (Written) ..	100
	1— 4	Do. II (do.) ..	100
Second day..	7—10	Chemistry I (Written) ..	100
	1— 4	Do. II (do.) ..	100
Third day ..	7—10	Agriculture I (Written) ..	100
	1— 4	Do. II (do.) ..	100
Fourth day..	7—10	Agriculture—Essay ..	50
Days and hours to be notified.		Botany I (Practical) ..	50
		Do. II (do.) ..	50
		Chemistry I (do.) ..	50
		Do. II (do.) ..	50
		Agriculture I (do.) ..	100
		Do. II (do.) ..	100
		Total ..	1,050

L.T. DEGREE EXAMINATION

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Theory and Practice of Education A. B. C. I.	100
	2—5	Theory and Practice of Education A. B. C. II	100
Second day..	10—1	Theory and Practice of Education D(1) III	100
	2—5	Theory and Practice of Education D(2) IV	100
Third day ..	10—1	English (Special)	100
		Total ..	**500**

FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Jurisprudence	100
	2—5	Roman Law	100
Second day..	10—1	Contracts, including Negotiable Instruments and Specific Relief I	100
	2—5	Contracts, including Negotiable Instruments and Specific Relief II	100
Third day ..	10—1	The Law of Torts	100
	2—4	Indian Constitutional Law ..	70
		Total ..	570

B.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Law of Property I	100
	2—5	Do. II	100
Second day	10—1	Hindu Law	120
	2—4	Muhammadan Law.. ..	75
Third day ..	10—12	Madras Land Tenures ..	70
	2— 4	Law of Evidence	80
Fourth day..	10—1	Criminal Law	100
		Total..	645

M.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION

BRANCH I

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1 2—5	Jurisprudence .. .. Legislation	150 150
Second day..	10—1 2—5	Roman Law—General .. Do. Digest ..	150 150
Third day ..	10—1 2—5	International Law—Public .. Do. Private ..	150 150
Fourth day..	10—1 2—5	Constitutional Law & History.. Legal History	150 150
		Total ..	1,200

BRANCH II

First day ..	10—1 2—5	Real Property—General .. Do. do. ..	150 150
Second day..	10—1 2—5	Real Property—Transfer .. Do. do. ..	150 150
Third day ..	10—1 2—5	The Law of Trusts, etc. .. Do. Wills, etc. ..	150 150
Fourth day..	10—1 2—5	History of the English and Indian Land Laws .. .. The Law of Easements and Profits	150 150
		Total ..	1,200

BRANCH III

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Law of Contracts (in general) ..	150
	2—5	Bailments, Carriers, etc. ..	150
Second day..	10—1	Agency, Partnership and Companies	150
	2—5	Domestic relations	150
Third day ..	10—1	Law of Torts (in general), etc. ..	150
	2—5	Negligence, Nuisance, etc. ..	150
Fourth day..	10—1	Mercantile Law, etc. ..	150
	2—5	Maritime Law, etc.	150
		Total ..	1,200

BRANCH IV

First day ..	10—1	Hindu Law, etc.	150
	2—5	Do.	150
Second day..	10—1	Muhammadan Law	150
	2—5	Do. ..	150
Third day ..	10—1	Statute Law relating to constitutional matters, etc. ..	150
	2—5	Do. do. ..	150
Fourth day..	10—1	Customary and Statute Law, etc.	150
	2—5	Do. do. ..	150
		Total ..	1,200

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

FIRST M.B. & B.S. OR L.M. & S. EXAMINATION

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Chemistry (Written) ..	100
	2—5	Physics (do.) ..	100
Second day..	10—1	General Biology (Written) ..	100
Days and hours will be duly notified.		Chemistry (Practical) ..	50
		Physics (do.) ..	50
		General Biology (Practical) .	50
		Chemistry (Oral) .. .	50
		Physics (Oral)	50
		General Biology (Oral) ..	50

SECOND M.B. & B.S. OR L.M. & S. EXAMINATION

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Anatomy (Written).. ..	100
	2—5	Physiology (do.).. ..	100
Second day..	10—1	Organic Chemistry (Written) ..	50
	2—5	Materia Medica (do.) ..	50
Days and hours will be duly notified.		Anatomy (Dissections) ..	50
		Physiology, including Histology and Chemical Physiology (Practical and Oral) ..	100
		Anatomy (Oral)	50
		Organic Chemistry (Practical) .	25
		Do. (Oral) ..	25
		Materia Medica (Oral) ..	25
		Practical Pharmacy ..	2

THIRD M.B & B.S. OR L.M. & S. EXAMINATION

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1 2—5	General Pathology (Written) .. Hygiene (do.) ..	100 100
Days and hours will be duly notified		General Pathology (Practical) . Do do. (Oral) .. Hygiene (Practical and Oral) ..	50 50 50

FINAL M.B. & B.S. OR L.M. & S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1 2—5	Medicine including Therapeutics and Mental Diseases. (Written Examination) Part II .. Ophthalmology (Written Examination) Part I	100 50
Second day..	10—1 2—5	Surgery and Surgical Anatomy (Written Examination) Part II Medical Jurisprudence (Written Examination) Part I ..	100 100
Third day ..	10—1	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and the New-born Child (Written Examination) Part II ..	100
Days and hours will be duly notified.		Clinical Medicine .. .. Do. (Oral) .. Clinical Surgery .. .. Do. (Oral) .. Operative Surgery.. .. Midwifery, etc. (Practical and Oral) .. Ophthalmology (Practical and Oral) .. .. Medical Jurisprudence (Oral) ..	150 50 150 50 50 100 50 50

M.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION

BRANCH I

Days	Hours	Subjects
First day ..	10—1 2—5	Medicine. Medicine, including Mental Diseases and Pathology. First Paper.
Second day..	10—1*	Medicine, including Mental Diseases and Pathology. Second Paper.
Third day ..	10—4	Clinical and Oral Examinations.

BRANCH II

First day ..	10—1 2—5	Medicine. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, including Pathology. First Paper.
Second day..	10—1	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, including Pathology. Second Paper.
Third day ..	10—4	Clinical and Oral Examinations.

BRANCH III

First day ..	10—1	Medicine.
Second day..	10—1 2—5	Pathology. First Paper. Pathology. Second Paper.
Third day ..	10—4	Practical and Oral Examinations.

BRANCH IV

Days	Hours	Subjects
First day ..	10—1 2—5	Medicine. Tropical Medicine, including the Pathology of Tropical Diseases. First Paper.
Second day..	10—1	Tropical Medicine, including the Pathology of Tropical Diseases. Second Paper.
Third day ..	10—4	Clinical and Oral Examinations.

M.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

Days	Hours	Subjects
First day ..	10—1 2—5	Surgery. First Paper. Surgery. Second Paper.
Second day..	10—1 2—5	Surgical Anatomy and Pathology. Special Subject.
Third day ..	10—1 2—5	Operative Surgery and the use of instruments Clinical and Oral Examinations.

B.S.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION

PART I

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Meteorology and Engineering (with Drawing) (Written) ..	100
	2—5	Bacteriology and Parasitology (Written)	100
Second day..	11—3	Practical Chemistry ..	150
Third day ..	10—3	Practical Bacteriology and Parasitology	150
	3—5	Oral: Chemistry, Physics, etc.	50
		Oral: Bacteriology and Parasitology	50

PART II

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	General Hygiene and Medicine in relation to Public Health (Written)	100
	2—4	Sanitary Law, Vital Statistics and Vaccination (Written) ..	50
Second day..	..	Special Report under the direct supervision of an examiner ..	200
Third day ..	..	Oral: General Hygiene and Medicine in relation to Public Health ..	100
		Oral: Sanitary Law, Vital Statistics and Vaccination	50

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING

Days	Hours.	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1 2—5	Pure Mathematics .. .. Applied Mathematics ..	150 150
Second day..	10—1 2—5	Physics .. .. .. Chemistry	100 100
Third day ..	10—1 2—5	Elementary Applied Mechanics .. Geometrical Drawing ..	100 100
Fourth day..	10—1 2—5	Building Drawing .. .. Machine Drawing ..	100 100
Fifth day ..	....	Practical Surveying	100
		Total ..	1,000

B.E. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(Civil Branch)

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Calculus	100
	2—5	Applied Mathematics ..	100
Second day..	10—1	Applied Mechanics I ..	100
	2—5	Do. II ..	100
Third day ..	10—1	Construction I	100
	2—5	Do. II	100
Fourth day..	10—1	Hydraulic Engineering I ..	100
	2—5	Do II ..	100
Fifth day ..	10—1	Surveying .. .	100
	2—5	Building Drawing I	100
Sixth day ..	10—1	Building Drawing II.. ..	100
	2—5	Estimating	100
Seventh day	..	Laboratory Test	150
Eighth day..	..	Surveying Field Work ..	150
..	..	Engineering, Laboratory and Surveying note-books ..	100
		Total ..	1,600

B.E. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(MECHANICAL BRANCH)

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks	Remarks
First day ..	10—1	Calculus ..	100	
	2—5	Applied Maths. ..	100	
Second day ..	10—1	Applied Mechs. I ..	100	
	2—5	Do. II ..	100	
Third day ..	10—1	Mechanism and Mechanical Engineering ..	100	Sub-head (1)
	2—5	Mechanical Engineering ..	100	„ „ (2)
Fourth day ..	10—1	Mechanical Engineering ..	100	Sub-head (3) „ „ (4)
	2—5	Do. ..	100	„ „ (5)
Fifth day ..	10—1	Mechanical Engineering ..	100	Sub-head (6)
	2—5	Electrical Engineering ..	100	
Sixth day ..	10—1	Machine Drawing I	100	
	2—5	Do II	100	
Seventh day ..	..	Laboratory Test ..	150	
Eighth day ..	..	Workshop Test ..	150	
..	..	Engineering Laboratory note-books ..	100	
		Total ..	1,600	

ORIENTAL TITLES EXAMINATION

Mīmāmsā, Vedānta, Nayāya, Vyākaraṇa or Sāhitya Siromaṇi

Preliminary

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Prescribed Text-books (i) General	200
Second day..	10—1	Prescribed Text-books (ii) General	200
Third day ..	10—1	Prescribed Text-books—Special ..	200
		Total ..	600

Final

First day ..	10—1	History of Sanskrit Language and Literature	200
Second day..	10—1	Prescribed Text-books—Special(i)	200
Third day ..	10—1	Prescribed Text-books—Special(ii)	200
		Total ..	600

Vidvān—Preliminary

For parts A and C in Regulation 7 of Chapter XXX

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1	Prescribed Vernacular Text-books	200
Second day..	10—1	Vernacular Composition ..	200
Third day ..	10—1	Prescribed Sanskrit Text-books ..	200
		Total ..	600

For part B in Regulation 7 of Chapter XXX

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1 2—5	Prescribed Text-books I .. Do. II ..	150 150
Second day..	10—1	Composition	150
Third day ..	10—1	Sanskrit Text-books and Translation	150
		Total ..	600

Vidvān—Final

For parts A and C in Regulation 7 of Chapter XXX

First day ..	10—1	History of Sanskrit Language and Literature	200
Second day ..	10—1	Prescribed Sanskrit Text-books ..	200
Third day ..	10—1	Prescribed Vernacular Text-books	200
		Total ..	600

For part B in Regulation 7 of Chapter XXX

First day	10—1 2—5	Prescribed Text-books I .. Do. II ..	150 150
Second day..	10—1	History of Language and Literature	150
Third day ..	10—1	Sanskrit Text-books.. ..	150
		Total ..	600

CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY

A paper of three hours' duration to be answered on the morning of the day following the final examination for Titles.

Afzal-ul-ulama

I. Preliminary

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day	10—1 2—5	Tafsir and Hadith .. .. Fiqh, 'Aqá'id and Manṭiq ..	100 100
Second day.	10—1 2—5	Prose Text-books .. .. Poetry Text-books	100 100
Third day	10—1 2—5	History .. .. .. Translation from Arabic into Urdu and *vice versa* ..	100 100
		Total ..	600

II. Final

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1 2—5	Tafsir, Hadith and 'Ilmul- Hadith Fiqh and 'Uṣúl'-ul Fiqh ..	100 100
Second day	10—1 2—5	Prose Text-books .. .. Poetry Text-books	100 100
Third day ..	10—1 2—5	History .. .. .. Translation from Arabic into Urdu and *vice versa*	100 100
Fourth day..	10—1 2—5	Manṭiq and Balághat .. Composition in Arabic ..	100 100
		Total ..	800

Munshi-i-Fazil

I. Preliminary

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1 2—5	Persian Text-books .. Urdu Text-books	100 100
Second day..	10—1 2—5	Translation from Persian into Urdu .. .. .. Translation from Urdu into Persian	100 100
Third day ..	10—1 2—5	Composition in Persian .. Arabic Text-books	100 100
		Total ..	600

II. Final

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1 2—5	Persian Text-books .. Urdu Text-books	100 100
Second day..	10—1 2—5	Translation from Persian into Urdu .. .. .. Translation from Urdu into Persian	100 100
Third day ..	10—1 2—5	History of Persian Language and Literature .. .. Arabic Text-books	100 100
Fourth day..	10—1	Composition in Persian ..	100
		Total ..	700

EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA IN ECONOMICS

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day ..	10—1 2—5	Economic Theory. Economic Geography and recent Economic History.	
Second day..	10—1 2—5	Rural Economics and Industrial Organization. Currency and Banking and International Trade.	
Third day ..	10—1 2—5	Applied Economics. Special Subject.	

CHAPTER XXXIII

Transfer and Term or Annual Certificates

Transfer Certificates

1. No student who has previously studied in any recognized school or college shall be admitted to a college unless he presents a transfer certificate showing—

(*a*) the name of the student in full,

(*b*) the date of birth as entered in the admission register,

(*c*) the dates on which he was admitted to and on which he left the institution,

(*d*) the class in which he studied at the time of leaving it,

(*e*) the subjects or portions thereof studied by him while enrolled,

(*f*) if it be the time when annual promotions take place whether he is qualified for promotion to a higher class,

(*g*) that he has paid all fees or other moneys due to that institution in respect of the last term in which he was enrolled.

No student shall be enrolled pending the production of such certificate. Every such certificate shall be endorsed with the admission number under which the student is enrolled and shall be filed for reference and inspection.

2. A student applying for a transfer certificate during a college term on any day of which he has been enrolled, or applying not later than the fifth working day of the college term immediately following shall forthwith be given such certificate upon payment of all fees or other moneys due, or of such portion thereof as the principal may see fit to demand, for the college term in which he was enrolled.

A student applying for such certificate after the fifth working day of the college term immediately following that during which he has been last enrolled shall forthwith be given it on payment of (1) all fees or other moneys due, or of such portion thereof as the principal may see fit to demand, in respect of the college term in which he was last enrolled, and (2) an additional fee of Rs. 3 at the option of the principal.

Provided that, when a student has been enrolled at favourable fee rates, he shall be liable for such rates only.

No student shall be considered to have been enrolled in any college term unless he has attended the college and received instruction for at least one day of that college term or has paid the fees or portions thereof prescribed.

In the case of a student who has been a candidate for a University Examination, the results of which have not been published before the beginning of the college term, the eleventh day after the results of that examination have been announced at the Senate House shall be counted for him the first working day of the college term so far as the grant of a transfer certificate is concerned.

In the event of a principal refusing or delaying to give a transfer certificate to which a student may be entitled the student shall have right of appeal to the Syndicate.

Expulsion of student from College

3. If any student is expelled from an affiliated college, intimation of the fact of expulsion, with a statement of the reasons therefor, shall be given forthwith by the Principal (*a*) to the parent or guardian of the student, (*b*) to the Syndicate; intimation to the Syndicate shall be accompanied by the transfer certificate of the student. The Syndicate, on the application of the student or his parent or guardian, may after making such enquiry as it deems proper deliver the certificate to the student with any necessary endorsement or withhold it temporarily or permanently.

Academic year

4. The academic year for colleges affiliated in Arts, Teaching and Law shall consist of three terms, which shall ordinarily begin and end as follows :

First term—June to September, closing with the Michaelmas holidays.

Second term—October to December, closing with the Christmas holidays.

Third term—January to April, closing with the Summer holidays.

Combination of attendances

5. A student shall ordinarily qualify for the annual certificate in one and the same college, but in special cases the Syndicate may allow attendance in different colleges to be combined for the purposes of the annual certificate.

Conditions of grant of annual certificate

6. In colleges affiliated in Arts, Teaching and Law the grant of the annual certificate shall be in respect of three terms ordinarily consecutive comprising one year; but it shall be competent for the authorities of an affiliated college to grant such certificate in respect of three terms which are not consecutive, provided that the student has during those terms completed the necessary courses of study for the year.

7. The grant of the annual certificate shall be subject, in addition, to the following conditions :—

(1) In colleges affiliated in Arts, Teaching and Law, the certificate shall not be granted unless a student has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the college in the course of instruction followed by him during the year, and in institutions approved by the Syndicate under the regulations for Oriental Titles and Certificates of Proficiency in Oriental Learning unless he has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the institution in the particular course of study for which the certificate is issued.

(2) In colleges of Science the certificate shall not be granted unless a student has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the college in the course of instruction followed by him during the year, in colleges in Medicine unless he has attended four-fifths of the lectures in each course and in colleges of Engineering unless he has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the college.

(3) The certificate shall not be granted unless the student has completed the course of instruction to the satisfaction of the authorities of his college and his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

Forms of Certificates 8. The certificates shall be drawn up in the following forms :—

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

I hereby certify that..........has kept attendance for not less than 120 days of the previous school year before 10th March in............School.............that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the several classes of a high school, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

................19 *Head Master.*

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCE

I certify that...............has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the..........College..........in the course of instruction followed by him during the year consisting of the following terms:—1..............2..............3..............and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

................19 . *Principal.*

I certify that............has attended the course of practical instruction in Mathematics.

.................19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

I certify that............has attended the course of practical instruction in Physics.

................19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

I certify that...............has attended the course of practical instruction in Chemistry.

..............19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

I certify that............has attended the course of practical instruction in Natural Science.

(1)

(2)

..............19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

I certify that...............has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the............College............in the course of instruction followed by him during the year consisting of the following terms:—1............2............3............that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory and that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science.

................19 . *Principal.*

I certify that............has satisfactorily completed the course of practical instruction in Mathematics.

................19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

I certify that............has satisfactorily completed the course of practical instruction in Physics.

...............19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

I certify that..............has satisfactorily completed the course of practical instruction in Chemistry.

..................19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

I certify that..............has satisfactorily completed the course of practical instruction in Natural Science.

(1)

(2)

................19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

I certify that............has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the............College............in the course of instruction in............during the year consisting of the following terms :—1..............2............3..........and that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

................19 *Principal.*

I certify that............has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the.............College..........in the course of instruction in ....during the year consisting of the following terms :—1............2............3..............that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory and that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the B.A. Degree Examination.

................19 . *Principal*

* *I certify that............has attended the course of practical instruction in............for the B.A. Degree Examination at the.. ....during the year consisting of the following terms :— 1............2............3............*

................19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

* *I certify that............has attended the course of practical instruction in..............for the B.A. Degree Examination at the..............during the year consisting of the following terms :— 1...........2............3............and that he has satisfactorily completed the course.*

................19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

* These certificates have to be produced only by candidates in Groups (i), (ii) and (iii).

B.A. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

I certify that..............has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the............College for the year consisting of the following terms :—1..............2............3.......... in the course of instruction in..........that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory, and that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the Preliminary Examination for the B.A. (Honours) Degree.

................19 . *Principal.*

FINAL EXAMINATION

I certify that..........has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the............College for the year consisting of the following terms :—1............2............3................ in the course of instruction in............and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

................19 . *Principal.*

I certify that............has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the ....College for the year consisting of the following terms :—1............2............3...........in the course of instruction in..............and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

....................19 . *Principal.*

I certify that..............has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the............College for the year consisting of the following terms :—1............2............3........... in the course of instruction in..............that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory, and that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination.

... .19 . *Principal.*

I certify that............has attended and has satisfactorily completed the course of instruction in $\frac{\textit{Ethics}}{\textit{Psychology}}$ *required of candidates selecting* $\frac{\textit{Psychology}}{\textit{Ethics}}$ *in the B.A (Honours) Degree Examination, at the..............during the year..............*

................19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION

I certify that............has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the..............College..............in the course of instruction in English during the year..............and th his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

(*Signature*)

................19 . *Principal.*

I certify that............has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the..............College..............in the course of instruction in..............during the year..............and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(*Signature*)

................19 . *Principal.*

I certify that.........has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the.........College............in the course of instruction in............during the year.................... that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory and that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the B.Sc. Degree Examination.

(*Signature*)

..............19 . *Principal.*

* *I certify that....................has attended the course of practical instruction in..............for the B.Sc. Degree Examination at the..................during the year..................*

(*Signature*)

(1)..................
(2)....................
(3)....................

................19 . *Professor or Lecturer.*

* *I certify that................has attended the course of practical instruction in................for the B.Sc. Degree Examination at the....................during the year....................and that he has satisfactorily completed the course.*

(*Signature*)

(1)....................
(2)....................
(3)....................

Professor or Lecturer.

* These will not be required in the case of Mathematics.

CERTIFICATE OF ADDITIONAL STUDY

I certify that............subsequently to his appearance in the year............for Part II of the B.Sc. Degree Examination, has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the............ ....in the course of additional instruction in........durin the year............and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

................19 . *Principal.*

B.Sc. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION (IN ENGLISH)

I certify that............has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the..............College..............in the course of instruction in English, during the year..............that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory and that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the Preliminary Examination in English for the B.Sc. (Honours) Degree.

(Signature)

...............19 . *Principal.*

PART II OF THE EXAMINATION

I certify that............has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the..............College..............in the course of instruction in............during the year............and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

..............19 . *Principal.*

I certify that..............has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the..............College............in the course of instruction in............during the year..........and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

................19 . *Principal.*

I certify that..............has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the..............College..............in the course of instruction in............that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory and that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the B.Sc. (Honours) Degree Examination.

(*Signature*)

................19 . *Principal.*

* *I certify that..............has attended the course of practical instruction in................for the B.Sc. (Honours) Degree Examination at the................during the year................*

(*Signature*)

* *Professor or Lecturer.*

* *I certify that..........has attended the course of practical instruction in..................for the B.Sc. (Honours) Degree Examination at the..................during the year..................*

(*Signature*)

Professor or Lecturer.

* *I certify that............has attended the course of practical instruction in...............for the B.Sc. (Honours) Degree Examination at the................during the year.............. and that he has satisfactorily completed the course.*

(*Signature*)

Professor or Lecturer.

CERTIFICATES REQUIRED UNDER REGULATION 23 (i) (*a*) AND (*b*) OF CHAPTER XXIV

Same as for the second and third years of the B.Sc. (Honours) Degree courses

CERTIFICATE REQUIRED UNDER REGULATION 23 (i) (*c*) OF CHAPTER XXIV

Same as for the second year of the B.Sc. Degree courses

CERTIFICATES REQUIRED UNDER REGULATION 23 (i) (*d*) OF CHAPTER XXIV

Same as for the B.Sc. Degree courses

CERTIFICATES REQUIRED UNDER REGULATION 23 (ii) OF CHAPTER XXIV

Same as for the second and third years of the B.A. (Honours) Degree courses

*** These will not be required in the case of Mathematics.**

B.Sc. Ag. DEGREE EXAMINATION

I certify that............has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the............College............in the courses of instruction in Agriculture during the year............. and that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

(*Signature*)

................19 . *Principal.*

I certify that............has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the............College..............in the courses of instruction in Agriculture during the year............ that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory, and that he has completed the courses of study prescribed for Part I of the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.

Signature

..............19 . *Principal.*

I certify that............has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the..............College..............in the course of instruction in Agriculture during the year..................that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory, and that he has completed the courses of study prescribed for Part II of the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.

Signature

..............19 . *Principal.*

CERTIFICATE OF ADDITIONAL STUDY

I certify that............,subsequently to his appearance in the year.............for Part I / Part II of the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the...........College.............. the course of additional instruction in..............during the year and that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

(*Signature*)

................19 . *Principal.*

L.T. DEGREE EXAMINATION

I certify that..........has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the.............College..............in the course of instruction and practical training in teaching during the year consisting of the following terms:—1...........2.............. 3............that he has completed the course prescribed for the L.T. Degree, and that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

(*Signature*)

..................19 . *Principal.*

I further certify that............with my consent has satisfactorily completed a special course in the methods of Teaching English.

(*Signature*)

................19 . *Principal.*

FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW

I certify that............after passing the..............Degree Examination has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the Law College during the year consisting of the following terms:— 1................2................3................that he has completed a course of study in each of the subjects prescribed for the First Examination in Law, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(*Signature*)

................19 . *Principal.*

B.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION

I certify that...........after completing and receiving the certificate for the course of study prescribed for the First Examination in Law, has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by the Law College during the year consisting of the following terms:—1.......... 2..........3..........that he has completed a course of study in each of the subjects prescribed for the B.L. Degree Examination, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(*Signature*)

................19 . *Principal.*

FIRST M.B. & B.S. OR L.M. & S. EXAMINATION

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief................ has completed his eighteenth year.

(*Signature*)

I certify that..............has attended a course of lectures on Inorganic Chemistry and a course of instruction in Practical Chemistry.

(*Signature*)

Professor of Chemistry.

I certify that............has attended a course of Experimental Physics, including Practical Physics.

(*Signature*)

Professor of Physics.

I certify that...............has attended a course of General Biology, Theoretical and Practical.

(Signature)

Professor of Biology.

I certify that..............has attended a course of Practical Anatomy.

(Signature)

Professor of Anatomy.

ADDITIONAL CERTIFICATE AFTER SIX MONTHS' STUDY.

I certify that..................has been re-engaged in medical Studies for..................Examination for a period of six months subsequently to his appearance at that examination in............ when he was referred to his studies by the Examiners, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

Dated................ *Signed:..................*

Principal,

Madras Medical College

SECOND M.B. & B.S. OR L.M. & S. EXAMINATION

I certify that..............has been engaged in medical studies at the ....† for not less than two years, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(Signature)

Principal of College of Medicine.

I certify that subsequently to passing or after completing and receiving the certificates for the course prescribed for the First M.B. & B.S. or L.M & S. Examination..........has attended a course of lectures on Anatomy.

(Signature)

Professor of Anatomy.

* Date of examination must be entered here

† The name of the College of Medicine at which the candidate has studied must be entered here.

I certify that subsequently to passing or after completing and receiving the certificates for the course prescribed for the First M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination..........has attended a course of lectures on Physiology.

(*Signature*)

Professor of Physiology.

I certify that subsequently to passing or after completing and receiving the certificates for the course prescribed for the First M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination..........has attended a course of instruction in Practical Physiology, including Histology.

(*Signature*)

Professor of Physiology.

I certify that subsequently to passing or after completing and receiving the certificates for the course prescribed for the First M.B. & B S. or L.M. & S. Examination........has attended a course of Chemical Physiology.

(*Signature*)

Professor of Physiology

I certify that subsequently to passing or after completing and receiving the certificates for the course prescribed for the First M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination..........has attended a course of lectures on Organic Chemistry and a course of instruction in Practical Organic Chemistry.

(*Signature*)

Professor of Chemistry.

I certify that subsequently to passing or after completing and receiving the certificates for the course prescribed for the First M.B. & B.S or L.M. & S. Examination........has attended a course of lectures on Materia Medica.

(*Signature*)

Professor of Materia Medica.

I certify that subsequently to passing or after completing and receiving the certificates for the course prescribed for the First M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination..........has attended a course of instruction in Practical Pharmacy.

(*Signature*)

Professor of Materia Medica.

I certify that subsequently to passing or after completing and receiving the certificates for the course prescribed for the First M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination..........has dissected for twelve months during the regular sessions and has completed the dissection of the human body.

(*Signature*)

Professor of Anatomy.

ADDITIONAL CERTIFICATE AFTER SIX MONTHS' STUDY.

*I certify that..........has been re-engaged in medical studies for..........Examination for a period of six months subsequently to his appearance at that examination in *............when he was referred to his studies by the Examiners, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

(*Signature*)

Dated................ *Principal,*
Madras Medical College.

THIRD M.B. & B.S. OR L.M. & S. EXAMINATION

I certify that..............has been engaged in medical studies at the..............† for not less than one year after passing or after completing and receiving the certificates for the course prescribed for the Second M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(*Signature*)

Principal of College of Medicine.

I certify that..............has attended a course of lectures on General Pathology.

(*Signature*)

Professor of Pathology.

I certify that............has attended a course of instruction in Practical Pathology including Bacteriology.

(*Signature*)

Professor of Pathology.

* The date of the examination must be entered here.

† The name of the College of Medicine at which the candidate has studied must be entered here.

I certify that............has attended a course of lectures on Hygiene and a course of instruction in Practical Hygiene.

(*Signature*)

Professor of Hygiene.

I certify that..............has attended a course of instruction in Minor Surgery.

(*Signature*)

Professor of Surgery.

I certify that..............has attended the medical practice of the.......... Hospital for a period of three months, and lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.*

(*Signature*)

Physician,.......... Hospital.*

I certify that..........has attended the surgical practice of the .... Hospital for a period of three months, and lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.*

(*Signature*)

Surgeon,.......... Hospital.*

I certify that..............has attended the out-patient department of the............ Hospital for a period of three months.*

(*Signature*)

Medical Officer.

I certify that..............has been engaged in post-mortem-room clerking for a period of one month.

(*Signature*)

Professor of Pathology.

Additional Certificate after Six Months' Study

I certify that............has been re-engaged in medical studies for..................Examination for a period of six months subsequently to his appearance at that Examination in..........† when he was referred to his studies by the Examiners, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

................*19* *Signed*..................

Principal.

Madras Medical College.

* The name of the hospital must be entered here.

† The date of the examination must be entered here.

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FINAL M.B. & B.S. OR L.M. & S. EXAMINATION

PART I

I certify that............has been engaged in medical studies at the.................. for not less than one year subsequently to passing or after completing and receiving the certificate for the course prescribed for the Third M.B. & B.S. or L. M. & S. Examination and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

(Signature)

..............19 . *Principal of College of Medicine.*

I certify that..............has attended a course of lectures on Medicine, including Therapeutics.

(Signature)

.............19 . *Professor of Medicine.*

I certify that..............has attended a course of lectures on Surgery.

(Signature)

................19 . *Professor of Surgery.*

I certify that, before commencing the study of Practical Midwifery. ....has attended courses of lectures on Surgery and on Midwifery and Diseases special to women and the newborn child.

(Signature)

..................19 . *Professor of Midwifery.*

I certify that..............has attended a course of lectures on Medical Jurisprudence.

(Signature)

................19 . *Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.*

I certify that................has attended a course of lectures on Ophthalmology.

(Signature)

..................19 . *Professor of Ophthalmology.*

* The name of the College of Medicine at which the candidate has studied must be entered here.

I certify that.................has attended the medical practice of the............ Hospital for three months, and lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.*

(*Signature*)

..................19 . *Surgeon........* Hospital.*

I certify that..............has attended the surgical practice of the................ Hospital for three months, and lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.*

(*Signature*)

..................19 *Surgeon..........* Hospital.*

I certify that..............has attended the practice of the................ Hospital for three months.*

(*Signature*)

..................19 *Professor of Ophthalmology.*

I certify that................has been engaged in post-mortem-room clerking for a period of two months.

(*Signature*)

..................19 *Professor of Pathology.*

I certify that..............has worked in the out-patient department of the.................... Hospital for a period of three months.*

(*Signature*)

Medical Officer.

PART II

I certify that..............has been engaged in medical studies at the....................† for an additional year subsequently to passing or after completing and receiving the certificates for the course prescribed for Part I of the Final M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination, and that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

(*Signature*)

..................19 . *Principal of College of Medicine.*

* The name of the hospital should be entered here.

† The name of the College of Medicine at which the candidate has studied must be entered here.

I certify that................has attended a course of instruction in Operative Surgery.

(Signature)

..................19 . *Professor of Surgery.*

I certify that..............has attended a course of lectures on Mental Diseases.

(Signature)

..................19 . *Professor of Mental Diseases.*

I certify that..................has attended a series of eight Clinical Demonstrations in Mental Diseases at a Lunatic Asylum of not less than fifty beds.

(Signature)

*Superintendent, *Lunatic Asylum.*

..................19 .

I certify that............is qualified to perform Vaccination.†

(Signature)

..................19 . *Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.*

I certify that..............has attended a course of practical instruction in the administration of anæsthetics and has personally administered a general anæsthetic in at least six cases.

(Signature)

..................19 . *Physician........† Hospital.*

I certify that in addition to the periods prescribed for Part I of the Final M B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examination.................. has attended the Medical and Surgical practice of the..............‡ Hospital during the fifth year of the course for the M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Degree, for a period of six months.

(Signature)

..............19 . *Senior Medical Officer......† Hospital.*

I certify that..................... *has regularly attended / has regularly daily attended* *the practice of the.......................‡ Hospital for a period of* *three months / one month*

(Signature)

Professor of Midwifery.

* The name of the asylum must be entered here.

† The certificate must be signed by a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.

‡ The name of the hospital should be entered here.

I certify that..............has personally attended............ ....cases of labour under my supervision, of which.............. cases were conducted by him in my presence; also that, under my supervision he attended in the cases enumerated during the puerperal period.

(*Signature*)

Medical Officer,

.................* *Hospital.*

ADDITIONAL CERTIFICATES AFTER SIX MONTHS' STUDY

I certify that................has been re-engaged in Medical Studies for the Final M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S Examination for a period of six months subsequently to his appearance at that examination in...........† when he was referred to his studies by the Examiners, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

Dated.............. *Signed........................*

Principal,

Madras Medical College.

B.S.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION

I certify that..............has been engaged in the course of study required for the B.S.Sc. Degree Examination at the........for not less than nine calendar months subsequently to passing the examination for the................Degree of the University and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(*Signature*)

..................*19* . *Principal, Madras Medical College.*

I certify that................has attended an advanced course of lectures in Minor Sanitary Engineering.

(*Signature*)

Lecturer in Minor Sanitary Engineering.

I certify that..............has attended an advanced course of lectures in Public Health and Hygiene, Bacteriology,, Parasitology and Tropical Diseases.

(*Signature*)

................*19* . *Professor of Hygiene and Bacteriology.*

I certify that............has attended the Laboratory courses in Chemistry, Bacteriology, Parasitology, and the Pathology of the diseases of animals transmissible to man, that the instruction given has embraced

* The name of the hospital should be entered here.

† The date of the examination must be entered here.

the subjects enumerated under Synopsis of laboratory instruction, that the attendance has extended to 240 hours of which not more than half have been devoted to practical Chemistry.

(*Signature*)

.................19 . *Professor of Hygiene and Bacteriology.*

I certify that.................*has attended the practice of the*...................*Hospital for Infectious Diseases during a period of three months and that he has attended not less than twice weekly during that period*

(*Signature*)

..................19 . *Medical Officer.*

I certify that..............*has been diligently engaged in acquiring a practical knowledge of the duties, routine and special, of public health administration under my personal supervision for a period of six months, three of which were distinct and separate from the period of laboratory instruction.*

(*Signature*)

..................19 . *Health Officer.*

I certify that................*has attended a course of practical instruction in drawing and interpretation of plans, consisting of not less than ten meetings of one hour each.*

(*Signature*)

Lecturer in Minor Sanitary Engineering.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

I certify that................*has studied for a period of not less than two years in the*..................*College of Engineering since passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science of the*..............*University, that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the First Examination in Engineering to the satisfaction of the authorities of the College, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

(*Signature*)

Principal.

B.E. DEGREE EXAMINATION

I certify that ....*has studied for a period of not less than four years in the*................*College of Engineering, that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the* $\frac{\textit{Civil Engineering}}{\textit{Mechanical Engineering}}$ *Branch of the B.E. Degree Examination to the satisfaction of the authorities of the college, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.*

(*Signature*)

Principal.

ORIENTAL TITLE EXAMINATION

PRELIMINARY

I hereby certify that, after passing the admission test mentioned in Regulation 11 of Chapter XXIX.....................has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by..............(name of institution) during the first two years of the course, that he has received adequate instruction in....................and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

STATION

Date.............. *Principal.*

FINAL

I hereby certify that after completing the course of instruction prescribed for the preliminary part of the Oriental Title Examination...... has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by................ (name of institution) for a further period of two years, that he has received adequate instruction in................and that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

STATION

Date.............. *Principal.*

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY IN ORIENTAL LEARNING

I hereby certify that after passing the Preliminary Examination for a Title............................has kept three-fourths of the attendances prescribed by..................(name of institution) for a period of two years, that he has received adequate instruction in ....that he has completed the course prescribed, and that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

STATION

Date.............. *Principal.*

EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA IN ECONOMICS

I certify that............has, during the year (s)........attended not less than three-fourths of the courses of lectures and classes arranged for the benefit of candidates for the Diploma in Economics; that he has, under my supervision systematically followed the course of study prescribed; and that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

Signature.......................

Professor of Indian Economics.

CHAPTER XXXIV

Transitory Regulations

Candidates who have passed one Division of B.A. (old) to qualify for the degree

1. (*a*) (i) Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts who have passed at least one of the divisions of the B.A. Degree Examination under the Old By-laws may, on the recommendation of the Syndicate and by special order of the Senate, be permitted to appear for the B.A. Degree Examination under the New Regulations in the Parts or Groups corresponding to the divisions of the B.A. Degree Examination under the Old By-laws which they have not passed. Orders of exemption granted under this regulation shall be permanent.

(ii) For the purposes of the foregoing regulation the following three papers in each of the sub-divisions of Group (vi) (Languages other than English) shall be taken as the equivalent of Division II under the Old By-laws :—*Sanskrit*—Books of the Later Period (first paper), Books of the Later Period (second paper), History of Sanskrit Literature ; *Urdu*—Prose Books, Poetry, Composition ; *Arabic* or *Persian*—Prose Books, Poetry, Translation ; a *Dravidian Language* or *Uriya* or *Marathi*—Set Books and History of Literature, Set Books and History of Literature, Composition ; *Greek* or *Latin*—Set Books and History of Literature, Set Books and History of Literature, Prose Composition ; *French* or *German*—Set Books and History of Literature, Set Books and History of Literature, Composition ; *Hebrew*—Set Books, Set Books, translation. Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in these papers taken together shall not pass.

(iii) Applications for admission to the examination, together with the necessary exemption orders or applications for exemption, must be submitted by the date specified for the submission of applications by candidates for the B.A. Degree Examination under the New Regulations.

(iv) The fee for admission to the examination in both parts shall be Rs. 36 : in either Part I or Part II [except in Group (vi)] Rs. 22 : and in Part II, Group (vi) Rs. 18.

B.A.'s under Old By-laws to qualify for M.A. Degree

(*b*) In the years 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920 Bachelors of Arts under the Old By-laws, who have qualified for that degree not less than two years previously shall be permitted, on payment of a fee of fifty rupees on each occasion, to appear for the final examination as conducted in any of these years in accordance with the regulations for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts (Honours). They shall not be required to produce any certificates of attendance at affiliated colleges, nor to submit dissertations for valuation. Such Bachelors of Arts as pass the examination shall be declared to have qualified for the Degree of Master of Arts and be permitted to proceed to that degree at the Convocation next following the examination or any subsequent Convocation, but they shall not be eligible for any of the University prizes that are awarded on the results of the B.A. (Honours) Examinations.

The names of Bachelors of Arts under the Old By-laws qualifying for the M.A. Degree under this regulation shall be published in a separate list.

Candidates with F.A. four term certificates to appear for Intermediate

2. A student who has qualified for the four term certificates required to be produced by candidates for the First Examination in Arts under the existing by-laws and regulations shall be allowed to appear for the Intermediate Examination under the new regulations on the production of a certificate or certificates of having attended an additional year in an affiliated college provided he offers for the examination the following optional groups :—i (*a*) Mathematics, (*b*) Physics, (*c*) Chemistry, or ii (*a*) Natural Science, (*b*) Physics, (*c*) Chemistry.

In case he offers any three of the subjects of Group ii, the production of a certificate or certificates of having attended an additional year shall not be required.

When Medical Regulations in force before 1914-15 to come to force and persons to whom they apply

3. The examinations for the Medical and the Sanitary Science degrees shall be held under the *new regulations, for the first time in April, 1908; but the new regulations, in so far as they relate to the period of attendance in the Medical and Surgical wards of a hospital and to the period of medical study required between the Second and the Third and the Final M.B. & C.M. Examinations, shall not apply to candidates who passed the Second M.B. & C.M. Examination in April, 1906, or in any year previous to this date. Candidates who pass the Second L.M. & S. or the Third M.B. & C.M. Examination in April, 1907, and candidates who have passed these examinations respectively in any year previous to this date, shall not be required to pass again in Medical Jurisprudence at the Final Examination.

Candidates for L.M. & S. admitted to courses before 1914-15 allowed option to continue studies either under regulations *before* 1914-15 or those in force *from* 1914-15

4. (i) Candidates for the L.M. & S. degree who have been admitted to the courses of study for that degree before the academic year 1914–15 shall be allowed the option either (i) of continuing their studies for the degree under the old regulations, in which case these regulations shall continue in force both as to the courses of study prescribed therein and the number and dates of the examinations to be held thereunder or (ii) of proceeding with their studies under the *new regulations, in which case

(*a*) candidates who have commenced medical studies in July, 1913, will be admitted to the Second L.M. & S. Examination on production of certificates of two years' study and will be exempted from examination in Physics and Biology;

* The regulations in force *from* the academic year 1914-15.

(*b*) candidates who have failed at the First L.M. & S. Examination under the *old regulations will be permitted to appear for the Second L. M. & S. Examination under the †new regulations and will be examined only in Anatomy, Physiology and Histology provided that before being considered qualified for the L.M. & S. degree they produce the certificates required by the regulations of having completed at some time during their course in a college of medicine affiliated to the University the necessary course of study in Materia Medica and Pharmacy and pass the examination held in these subjects according to the regulations for the L.M. & S. degree;

(*c*) candidates who passed the First L.M. & S. Examination under the old regulations will be allowed *either* to proceed to the Third L.M. & S. Examination and to continue their studies under the new regulations for the L.M. & S. degree *or* to enter upon the courses for the Third M.B. & B.S. Examination as candidates for the M.B. & B.S. degree, *on condition that*, before being considered qualified for a degree they produce the certificates required by the regulation of having completed at some time during their course in a college of medicine affiliated to the University the necessary courses of study in Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the one case, *or* in Physics, Biology, Organic Chemistry, Chemical Physiology, Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the other case, and pass the examinations held in these subjects according to the regulations for the L.M. & S. degree or the M.B. & B.S. degree respectively;

(*d*) candidates who have passed the Second L.M. & S. Examination under the *old regulations will be allowed to proceed to the Final L.M. & S. Degree Examination under the †new regulations, on the first occasion on the production of certificates of study for one year and thereafter in accordance with the provisions of these regulations; and

---

* The regulations that were in force *before* the academic year 1914–15.

† The regulations in force *from* the academic year 1914–15.

(*e*) candidates who failed at the Second L.M. & S. Examination of April, 1914, will be allowed while proceeding with their studies for the Final L.M. & S. Examination, two chances to appear for the Third L.M. & S. Examination under the *new regulations, one in October, 1914, and the other in April, 1915, so that those who pass the Third L.M. & S. Examination to be held in October, 1914, may appear for the Final L.M. & S. Examination in April, 1915, and those who fail at the Third L.M. & S. Examination in October, 1914, shall proceed with the fourth year course of study till April, 1915, and be permitted to appear for the Final L.M. & S. Examination on the production of certificates for one year's further study after passing the Third L.M. & S. Examination provided that before being considered qualified for the L.M. & S. degree they produce the certificates required by the regulations of having completed at some time during their course in a college of medicine affiliated to the University the necessary course of study in Materia Medica and Pharmacy and pass the examination held in these subjects according to the regulations for the L.M. & S. degree.

(ii) Candidates for the M.B. & B.S. degree who have completed the course of study for the Second M.B. & C.M. Degree Examination shall be permitted

(1) if they passed the Second M.B. & C.M. Degree Examination, to proceed with their studies for the degree;

(2) if they have not appeared at or have failed to pass the Second M.B. & C.M. Degree Examination, to appear for the Second M.B. & B.S. Degree Examination without the production of further certificates and to be examined in all subjects prescribed for the examination other than Materia Medica, and in the event of passing the examination therein to proceed with their studies for the degree;

* The regulations in force *from* the academic year 1914–15.

provided that no such candidates shall be considered qualified for the M.B. & B.S. degree unless they produce the certificates required by the regulations of having completed at some time during their course in a college of medicine affiliated to the University the necessary course of study in Materia Medica and pass the examination held in this subject according to the regulations for the M.B. & B.S. degree.

(iii) The revised Regulations for the M.B. & B.S. and the L.M. & S. degrees sanctioned in G.O. No. 668, Home (Education), dated May 27, 1918, shall have retrospective effect—

(*a*) for the benefit of candidates for a degree in Medicine who, during the year 1917–18, were engaged in the study of Medicine in a college affiliated to this University;

and

(*b*) until and including the examination held in April, 1924, for the benefit of candidates who have taken or have qualified for the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery and who passed the Third M.B. & B.S. or the Third M.B. & C.M. Degree Examination under preceding Regulations.

They shall be exempted as candidates for the M.B. & B.S. Degree from re-examination in any subject or subjects in which they have at any time gained total marks qualifying for such exemptions under the revised Regulations.

(iv) A Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery who graduated under the Regulations prior to April, 1914, shall be permitted to appear for the M.D. or M.S. Degree Examination subject to the following provisions:—

(1) that the candidate produces satisfactory evidence of having been regularly engaged in the practice of Medicine for a period of not less than seven years subsequent to obtaining the L.M. & S. Degree;

(2) that the candidate produces satisfactory evidence of having taken an approved course or courses or of having held a Medical or Surgical appointment at one or more of the hospitals attached to a College of Medicine affiliated to this University, for a period of not less than one year immediately preceding the date on which he applies to be admitted to the examination for the M.D. or M.S. Degree ;

(3) that the candidate produces testimonials from two Doctors of Medicine, or two Masters of Surgery or two Fellows of the University, certifying that he is in habits and character a fit and proper person to receive the degree ;

(4) that the candidate produces a certificate signed by the President of the Faculty of Medicine and by the Medical Officer in charge of the Hospital in which he has taken the course or courses at which he has held an appointment as approved in para. 2 above, that the work in which he has been specially engaged in the said hospital is a suitable preparation for the particular branch or subjects of the M.D. or M.S. Degree Examination respectively for which he selects to appear.

(v) The Second paragraphs of Regulations 12 and 18 of Chapter XXVII, which were rescinded at the special meeting of the Senate held on 21st January, 1921, shall remain in force for the benefit of candidates for a Degree in Medicine who previous to the year 1921-22 were engaged in the study of medicine in a college affiliated to this University, but had not completely passed the First and Second M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. Examinations.

Candidates for B.L. degree who began study in 1914 or earlier, how to qualify for degree

5. (i) Candidates for the B.L. Degree who entered upon the courses of study in Law in the year 1914 or earlier may qualify for the degree as follows:—

(a) if they have qualified for both the certificates of attendance at an affiliated college prescribed by the regulations in force in the year 1914 for the examinations for that degree,

by appearing for and passing the First Examination in Law and the B.L. Degree Examination under the regulations in force in the year 1917, without the necessity of producing additional certificates of attendance at an affiliated college; such candidates as have already passed the First Examination in Law held under the regulations in force in the year 1914, will not be required to pass the corresponding examination under the regulations in force in the year 1917;

(b) if they have qualified for the certificate of attendance at an affiliated college prescribed by the regulations in force in the year 1914 for the First Examination in Law,

by appearing for and passing the First Examination in Law and the B.L. Degree Examination under the regulations in force in the year 1917 without the necessity of producing an additional certificate of attendance at an affiliated college in respect of the corresponding First Examination in Law under the regulations in force in the year 1917.

Candidates for B.L. degree who began study in 1915 or later, how to qualify for degree

(ii) Candidates for the B.L. degree who entered upon the courses of study in Law in the year 1915 or later, may qualify for the degree,

(a) if they have passed the First Examination in Law under the regulations in force in the year 1916,

by passing the B.L. Degree Examination under the regulations in force in the year 1917;

(*b*) if they have not passed the First Examination in Law under the regulations in force in the year 1916,

by passing the two examinations under the regulations in force in the year 1917, provided that candidates who have qualified for the certificates of attendance required under the regulations for the First Examination in Law in force in the year 1916 shall not be required to produce additional certificates of attendance in respect of the corresponding examination held under the regulations in force in the year 1917.

Filling up of vacancies on the Syndicate by Faculties

6. As and when the members of the Syndicate holding office at the time the revised regulations providing for the election of members of the Syndicate by the Faculties receive sanction and become operative first cease to hold office under the regulations, the vacancies so caused shall be filled in the manner following :—

the first two vacancies caused by members of the Faculty of Arts and Science ceasing to hold office as members of the Syndicate shall be filled under the revised regulations by the Faculty of Arts and Science ; the first vacancies caused by members of the Faculty of Law, Medicine, or Engineering ceasing to hold office shall be filled under the revised regulations by the Faculty of Law, Medicine, or Engineering respectively ; the remaining vacancies shall be filled by the Senate.

6-A After the creation of the Faculty of Science it shall be competent to the Syndicate to decide whether the first vacancy on the Syndicate caused by a member of the Faculty of Arts ceasing to hold office under the regulations shall be filled by the Faculty of Arts or by the Faculty of Science. Should the Syndicate direct that the first such vacancy be filled by the Faculty of Arts, the second such vacancy shall be filled by the Faculty of Science, and *vice versa*.

Candidates prevented from attendance at Convocation of 1916 by cyclone

7. Candidates for degrees at the Convocation held on November 23, 1916, who were prevented from attendance thereat by the conditions of weather then prevailing, may, with the permission of the Syndicate, and without payment of the fee of rupees twenty-five prescribed by Regulation 68 (Calendar, 1918), be admitted to their several degrees *in absentia* at any subsequent Convocation: such candidates for degrees may also with the further permission of the Syndicate and notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in the regulations, appear for any examination open to graduates of the University for which they are otherwise qualified, as if they had actually received their diplomas and had been admitted to their degrees in Convocation.

B.A. (Hons.) students enlisted in I.D.F.

8. * In the case of B.A. (Honours) students, who have enlisted in the Indian Defence Force, the period of time within which they shall appear for the Final Examination in Honours shall be extended to the end of the *fifth* year after passing the Intermediate Examination.

Old Regulation 210 (Calendar, 1918) to remain in force until the first examination for B.Sc. (Hons.)

9. Regulation 210-B (Calendar for 1918) shall remain in force, for the benefit of candidates desiring to qualify for the M.A. Degree in Physical or Natural Science, up to and including the year in which the first examination is held for the Degree of Bachelor of Science (Honours) in those Sciences.

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*The following resolution was passed by the Senate at its meeting held on October 19, 1917 :—

'That the following temporary regulation be adopted :

In the case of B.A. (Honours) students, who have enlisted in the Indian Defence Force, the period of time within which they shall appear for the Final Examination in Honours be extended to the end of the *fifth* year after passing the Intermediate Examination.'

This temporary regulation was sanctioned by Government in G.O. No. 1498, Home (Education), dated November 26, 1917.

B.A.'s qualified for M.A. Degree under Old Regn. 210-B

10. A graduate in Arts who has qualified for the M.A. Degree under former Regulation 210-B, 1 (Calendar, 1918), in Branches of the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination, may, after a lapse of five years from the date of his having passed the Intermediate Examination, proceed without further examination to the degree of Master of Arts on payment of a fee of Rs. 25.

B.A. (Hons.) Examinations in Branches ii and iii, how long held

11. The examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in Branches ii and iii under the regulations previously in force (Calendar for 1918) shall be held under those regulations up to and including the year in which the first examination is held for the Degree of Bachelor of Science (Honours) in the corresponding Branches ii to vi.

11-A. A candidate for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination in Mathematics may present for the examination as his special subjects any two subjects out of the list of subjects mentioned in the B.A. (Honours) Regulations and the similar list of subjects mentioned in the B.Sc. (Honours) Regulations, up to and including the year in which the first examination in Mathematics under B.Sc. (Honours) Regulations takes place.

12. In the year 1920 the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination in Branch V—History, Economics and Politics, will be held both in accordance with the Regulations then in force and also in accordance with Regulations in force for the examination of the year 1919.

Bachelors of Arts under the Old By-laws appearing at this examination under the provisions of Transitory Regulation 1 (*b*) of this Chapter as candidates for the M.A. Degree shall have the option of selecting the examination under the regulations in force in the year 1920 or the examination under the regulations in force for the year 1919.

Candidates at the M.A. Degree Examination in Branch III—History, Economics, and Politics of 1920 shall be permitted to select their optional subjects under (*b*) of the course from among those offered by all candidates for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examinations of that year.

The time-tables for the B.A. (Honours) and M.A. Degree Examinations of 1920 in History, Economics and Politics shall be determined by the Syndicate and duly notified in the Gazette in the preceding December.

When examination under Revised Oriental Title Regulations to begin

13. (i) From 1919 every year in the month of April, there shall be an examination for Titles in Oriental Learning, comprising both the preliminary and final parts, under the revised regulations. No examination under the existing regulations shall be held after the year 1918.

Declaration by existing approved institutions

(ii) Every institution which is now approved by the Syndicate under the existing Regulation 361 (Calendar, 1918) shall within six months of the coming into operation of the revised Regulations be required to declare in what subjects or groups of subjects it desires to be approved and such declaration shall entitle the institution to be treated as approved by the Syndicate in such subjects or groups of subjects :—

Provided that, as shown in the table below, no institution shall be treated as approved in any language other than that in which it is now approved and in the case of the Siromani course in any branch other than that which is identical with or partly comprised in the branch in which it is now approved :—

Approval under the existing Regulations in	*shall be tantamount to approval under the revised Regulations only in*
Sirōmani—Branch I—Vedic group.	Sirōmani—Branch I—Mimāmsā group.

Approval under the existing Regulations in	*shall be tantamount to approval under the revised Regulations only in*
Śirōmaṇi—Branch II—Vedanta (Advaita or Viśiṣṭadvaitā or Dvaita).	The same group.
Śirōmaṇi—Branch III—Nyayā group.	Śirōmaṇi—Branch I—Mīmāṃsā group and Branch III—Nyāya group.
Śirōmaṇi—Branch IV—Vyākaraṇa group.	Śirōmaṇi—Branch IV—Vyākaraṇa group and Branch V—Sāhitya group.
Vidvān with Sanskrit and one of the languages mentioned in Group I, existing Regulation 342 (Calendar, 1918)	Vidvān with Sanskrit and the same Vernacular.

(iii) Candidates for Titles in Oriental Learning who

How to apply the new Regulations to candidates who began courses under the old Regulations

(1) are able to produce certificates required under the existing Regulations of having completed at any time before examination of 1918 the courses prescribed under those Regulations, or

(2) after completing three years of such courses by the end of academic year 1917-18, continue their studies satisfactorily for another year under the revised Regulations and produce certificates to that effect from heads of approved institutions, or

(3) are exempted by the Senate from the production of the prescribed certificates,

shall be permitted to appear for the examination in April, 1919, or any subsequent year and shall be allowed, to sit for both the preliminary and final parts thereof. They shall be declared successful and eligible for receiving the diploma, if they obtain not less than forty per cent of the

total marks in all the papers relating to both the preliminary and final parts taken together; provided that, from the year 1920 those who obtain not less than forty per cent of the total marks in the papers of the preliminary part alone shall be declared to have passed the preliminary examination and shall be admitted without any fresh certificate to the final examination in any subsequent year. Such successful candidates in both the parts taken together or in the final part shall be ranked and arranged in three classes, as indicated in Regulation 14 of Chapter XXIX.

Other candidates who have satisfactorily completed two years of the courses prescribed under the existing Regulations by the end of the academic year 1917-18 shall be eligible for the certificate prescribed under Regulations 4 and 5 of Chapter XXIX and may enter upon the courses prescribed for the final examinations in any corresponding branch of study under the rivised Regulations. Such candidates shall be admitted to the preliminary examination in April, 1919, and, if successful thereat, to the final examination in any subsequent year on the production of the prescribed certificate.

Other candidates who have satisfactorily completed one year of the course prescribed under the existing Regulations shall be deemed to have completed one year of the course in the corresponding branches of study under the revised Regulations.

Admission test

(iv) The existing Regulations 349 and 350 (Calendar, 1918) regarding the admission test shall continue to have force for the Siromani and Vidvan Examinations until the date of the first departmental examination in Sanskrit and for two years thereafter.

Candidates qualified under old Regulations except in English

(v) Notwithstanding anything contained in existing Regulations 351, 360, 367 and 368 (Calendar, 1918) candidates for Titles in Oriental Learning at the examinations held under the existing Regulations who qualified except in English for the

grant of the diploma, shall be entitled to be presented with such diploma at any Convocation, irrespective of the qualifications in English required by those Regulations.

Holders of Titles under old Regulations can appear for Examination for certificates

(vi) Holders of Titles in Oriental Learning under the existing Regulations shall, at any time after the award of the diploma, be permitted to appear at the examinations held under the revised Regulations as candidates for certificates of proficiency in modern methods of study as applied to Oriental Learning. Such candidates shall not be required to produce the prescribed certificates of attendance at an approved institution.

Candidates for Vidvan title who passed Preliminary Examination in 1919

(vii) Candidates for the Vidvan title who passed the Preliminary Examination with Sanskrit held in April, 1919, shall take their Final Examination in accordance with the regulations in force in April, 1919.

14. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the regulations, the Syndicate shall arrange to hold another examination for the Intermediate in Arts and B.A. Degree Examinations and the B.A. (Honours) Preliminary Examination, in October, 1920, the last dates for submitting applications and the date of commencement of the examinations being respectively the last Monday in August and the last Monday in October, 1920, and the subjects and the text-books prescribed being the same as those prescribed for the B.A. (Honours) Preliminary Examination, B.A. Degree Examination and Intermediate Examination, held in April and March, 1920.

15. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the regulations, the Syndicate shall arrange to hold the Intermediate, Bachelor of Arts, B.A. (Honours) Preliminary and the L.T. Degree Examinations on such dates before December 15, 1921, as may be fixed by the Syndicate, that the subjects for each of these examinations be the same as those prescribed for the corresponding

examinations held in March or April, 1921, and that the Syndicate is hereby authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the same.

Transitory Regulation for the B.Sc. Ag. Degree Examination

16. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the Regulations for the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, candidates for the Degree who shall satisfy the Syndicate that prior to the affiliation to the University of a College of Agriculture they have undergone instruction in and have completed the course of study prescribed for Part I of the examination for that degree, and have on the recommendation of the Syndicate been exempted by the Senate from the production of the certificates required for that Part, shall be permitted to appear for both Parts of the examination for the degree in the same year, provided that they produce the certificates required for Part II of the examination.

Any such candidate who fails in not more than one subject in Part I of the examination and who obtains not less than 50 per cent of the aggregate marks in that part shall be exempted from re-examination in the remaining subjects of that part and may appear again in any year for re-examination in the subject in which he has failed without the production of a further certificate, but shall not be eligible for the degree until he has passed the remaining subject of Part I in addition to Part II of the examination.

Any such candidate who fails in both parts shall be permitted to appear again for the examination in both parts on the production of a certificate of having attended an affiliated college for an additional year of instruction.

Any such candidate who passes in Part II but fails in Part I of the examination shall not be required to present himself again for examination in Part II, but he shall not be eligible for the degree until he has passed Part I in accordance with Regulation 10 (*a*) of Chapter XXV.

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATIONS

TEXT-BOOKS RECOMMENDED BY THE BOARDS OF STUDIES AND APPROVED BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

1924

English

I. Text-books of which a detailed knowledge *will not be required :*

I. The Mahabharata by Channing Arnold, B.A. (Oxon.), (Longmans' Indian Classics)—Longmans, Green & Co., Madras Branch, Madras. Price, Rs. 1–4–0.

II. Stories from Scott by H. Malim, M.A. (Stories Re-told for Indian Students Series)—Oxford University Press, Madras Branch, Madras. Price, Re. 1.

III. The Hitopadesa by Channing Arnold, B.A. (Oxon.), (Longmans' Indian Classics)—Longmans, Green & Co., Madras Branch, Madras. Price, Re. 1.

IV. A Legend of Montrose by Sir Walter Scott, abridged and simplified by C. W. Stewart, B.A. (Oxon.). (Stories Re-told for Indian Students Series)—Oxford University Press, Madras Branch, Madras. Price, Re. 1.

2. Text-book of which a detailed knowledge *will be required :*

Selections in Poetry and Prose.—Published by the University of Madras, copies whereof can be had from Messrs. Higginbothams, Ltd., Madras, for one rupee a copy exclusive of postage.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCE

PART I-A

1924

English

For detailed study—

Shakespeare : Richard II.

Milton : L'Allegro and I. Penseroso.

Wordsworth : Resolution and Independence.

Tennyson : Oenone, Ulysses, The Lotus Eaters, Sir Galahad.

Lockhart : Life of Scott, abridged by O. L. Reid (Macmillan Co.).

Representative Classical Essays, selected by F. F. Monk (Macmillan Co.).

For non-detailed study—

G. H. Blore : Victorian Worthies (Oxford University Press).

Meadows Taylor : Tara, abridged by H. Martin (Longmans).

PART I-A

1925

For detailed study—

Shakespeare : Julius Cæsar.

Matthew Arnold : Sohrab and Rustum.

"The following selections published in 'Songs of Four Centuries,' Part II (Oxford University Press, 1923) :

Tennyson.—Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington, Ulysses, Sir Galahad and sections lxiii and cvi of 'In Memoriam.'

Rupert Brooke.—The Dead."

Representative Classical Essays (Selected by F. F. Monk Macmillan)

Carlyle's : Abbot Samson or The Ancient Monk—Book II of Past and Present.

For non-detailed study—

Homer's Odyssey (Translated by Butcher and Lang), the first twelve books (Macmillan).

The Story of Dr. Johnson, by S. C. Roberts (Cambridge University Press).

PART 1-A

1926

For detailed study—

Shakespeare—Julius Cæsar.

Byron's Childe Harold, Canto IV omitting stanzas V to X, XX to LXXVII, and XCIX to CXXIX.

The following poems in Lyra Heroica, edited by W. E. Henley (Macmillan) :—

Landor—*Sacrifice* ; Tennyson— *The Heavy Brigade*. Matthew Arnold—*Flee fro' the Press* and W. Morris—*The slaying of the Niblungs*. Carlyle—*Abbot Samson* or *The Ancient Monk*, Book II *Past and Present*.

The selections from Swift to Hazlitt, pages 96 to 219 in *English Essays* edited by J. H. Lobban, "Star of India English Authors Series" (Blackie & Son, Ltd.), Madras.

Non-detailed study—

Scott—*Guy Mannering*.

Plutarch's Lives of *Cæsar*, *Brutus* and *Antony*. Edited by M. Brier (The Macmillan Company).

David Livingstone by C. S. Horne (Macmillan & Co.).

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

PART I

1924

English

(*A*) *Books set for Composition—Non-detailed study :*

E. L. Elias : In Georgian Times (Harrap).

Selected English Short Stories, Second Series (Oxford University Press).

R. L. Stevenson : Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde.

(*B*) *Detailed study :—*

Shakespeare : A Winter's Tale.

King Lear.

Select examples of 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Cent. Verse.

Spenser : Prothalamion.

Milton : Comus.

Pope : Rape of the Lock.

Wordsworth : On revisiting the Wye above Tintern Abbey, Ode to Duty, Intimations of Immortality.

Browning : Saul.

17th and 18th Cent. Prose :

Sir W. Temple : Essays on Ancient and Modern Learning and of Poetry.
Cowper : Selected letters edited by W. T. Webb.
Burke : Reflections on the French Revolution.
Swift : Battle of the Books.

19th Century Prose :

Carlyle : The Hero as Man of Letters.
M. Arnold : Essays in Criticism, Second series (omitting Essays on Tolstoi and Amiel).
Landor : Imaginary Conversations omitting Metellus and Marius, Marcus Tullius and Quinctus Cicero. (Blackie & Sons).

PART I

1925

(*A*) *Books set for Composition—Non-detailed study :*
Henry Newbolt : The Book of the Long Trail (Longmans).
Charles Dickens : David Copperfield.
Rosebery : Pitt (Macmillan).

(*B*) *Detailed study :*

Shakespeare :

King Lear ; Midsummer Night's Dream.

16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Cent. Poetry :

Spenser : Epithalamion.
Milton : Samson Agonistes.
Gray : The Bard and the Progress of Poesy and the Selections from Browning, Arnold, Fitzgerald, Bridges and Newbolt in the *Tennyson Epoch.* Edited by Stobart (Edward Arnold, London).

17th and 18th Cent. Prose :

Burke : Reflections on the French Revolution.
Swift : Battle of the Books.
Johnson's : 'Life of Addison and twelve Essays by Addison. Edited by G. E. Hadow (Clarendon Press) *or* Dryden's : Preface to the Fables.

19th Century Prose :

Literary Essays. Edited by Rawlinson, omitting pp. 94 to 96 (Macmillan).
Nineteenth Century Essays. Edited by Sampson (Cambridge University Press) omitting the selections from Carlyle, Newman, Bagehot, Arnold and Stevenson.

PART I

1926

Shakespeare : A Midsummer Night's Dream.
Othello.

Modern Poetry—

Spenser : *Epithalamion.*
Milton : *Samson Agonistes.*
The selections from Collins, Shelley and Keats in Palgrave's Golden Treasury. (The World's Classics.)

17th and 18th Century Prose—

The following selections in English Critical Essays (Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries), The World's Classics :—
Dryden : *An Essay of Dramatic Poesy.*
Hurd : *Heroic and Gothic Manners, Spenser and Milton, The Færie Queene.*
Johnson : *Dryden as Critic and Poet, Gray.*
Warton : *Preface to Milton's Minor Poems.*
Goldsmith : *She Stoops to Conquer.*

19th Century Prose—

Literary Essays, edited by Rawlinson, omitting Myers and Pater.
Modern Essays, edited by George Sampson (Macmillan & Co.).
The French Revolution in the selections from Carlyle, edited by Hemingway and Seymour (D. C. Heath & Co.).

Non-detailed study—

Jane Austen—*Persuasion.*
George Eliot—*The Mill on the Floss.*
Sophocles in English Verse, Part I, by Dr. Arthur S. Way (Macmillan)
The Autobiography of Anthony Trollope (The World's Classics)

B.A. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION

Part I—English (Preliminary)

1924

(1) *19th Century Prose*

Carlyle : The Hero as Man of Letters.
M. Arnold : Essays in Criticism, Second Series (omitting Essays on Tolstoi and Amiel).
Landor : Imaginary Conversations, omitting Metellus and Marius, Marcus Tullius and Quinctus Cicero (Blackie & Son).

(2) *Additional Books set for Composition.*

E. L. Elias : In Georgian Times (Harrap).

Selected English Short Stories, Second Series (Oxford University Press).

R. L. Stevenson : Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde.

1925

(1) *19th Century Prose*

Literary Essays. Edited by Rawlinson, omitting pp. 94-96 (Macmillan).

Nineteenth Century Essays. Edited by Sampson (Cambridge University Press) omitting the selections from Carlyle, Newman, Bagehot, Arnold and Stevenson.

(2) *Additional Books set for Composition.*

Henry Newbolt : The Book of the Long Trail (Longmans).

Charles Dickens : David Copperfield.

Rosebery : Pitt (Macmillan).

1926

(1) *19th Century Prose*

Literary Essays, edited by Rawlinson, omitting Myers and Pater.

Modern Essays, edited by George Sampson (Macmillan & Co.).

The French Revolution in the selections from Carlyle, edited by Hemingway and Seymour (D. C. Heath & Co.).

(2) *Additional Books for Composition.*

Jane Austen—*Persuasion.*

George Eliot—*The Mill on the Floss.*

Sophocles in English Verse, Part I, by Dr. Arthur S. Way (Macmillan).

The Autobiography of Anthony Trollope (The World's Classics).

B.A. (HONS.) & M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

BRANCH V. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

1924-26

Division (*a*)—

Gothic.—St. Mark, Chapters vii to xvi.

Old English.—Anglo-Saxon Reader, by A. J. Wyatt (Cambridge University Press, 1919).

For detailed study—Selections 1, 2, 3, 7, 11, 14, 20, 24, 26, 28, 33, 34,

Middle English.—A literary Middle English Reader, edited by A. S. Cook (Ginn & Co.).

For detailed study :—

Malory : *Selections ; King Horn ; Havelock the Dane ; Sir Gawaine and the Green Knight ;* Chaucer : *Sir Topas ; The Nonne's Prieste's Tale ;* Layamon: *The Brut ;* O.E. Chronicle: *The Reign of Stephen ; Barbour's Bruce ; Rolle ; The Form of Perfect Living ; Ancren Riwle ; The Bestiary ; The Owl and Nightingale ;* Piers Plowman : *The Vision ; Pearl.*

Division (*b*)—

Candidates are required to show a general knowledge of all the books prescribed in Division (*b*) and a detailed knowledge of books marked with an asterisk.

* Shakespeare : *A Midsummer Night's Dream ; Henry IV,* Part I ; *All's Well that Ends Well ; Antony and Cleopatra ; A Winter's Tale.*

Poetry and Prose from the 15th to the 19th Century :—

Specimens of English Literature A.D. 1394 to A.D. 1579, edited by Skeat :—III, IV, V, VII, IX, X, XIX, XX, XXI, XXIV, XXV, XXVI.

Poetry and the Drama.—

Marlowe : *Edward II ;* Jonson : *Every Man in His Humour ;* Beaumont and Fletcher : *Philaster ;* Spenser : *The Færie Queene,* Books VI and VII.* *Anthology of the Poetry of the Age of Shakespeare,* edited by W. T. Young (Cambridge University Press). Milton : *Paradise Lost,* Books I—IV ; *Samson Agonistes* ;* Dryden : *Absalom and Achitophel * ;* Pope : *The Rape of the Lock, The Epistle to Augustus* ;* Gray, Wordsworth and Keats, *Selections in Ward's English Poets.* Tennyson : *The Lady of Shalott* ; Ulysses, Launcelot and Elaine, Gareth and Lynette, The Passing of Arthur.* Browning : *The Lost Leader ; A Grammarian's Funeral ; Rabbi Ben Ezra*,* as published in the Golden Treasury (Oxford University Press). William Morris : *The Defence of Guenevere* and other Poems.

Prose.—

Malory : *Morte D'arthur,* Books I—X. Sidney : *Apology for Poetry**; Bacon : *Essays,* I—XII (edited by Abbot, Longmans Green & Co.); Browne : *Religio Medici* ; Dryden : *Essay on Dramatic Poetry** ; Swift : *Gulliver's Travels* ; Addison : *Selections from the Spectator,* edited by Lobban. Johnson : *Lives of the Poets, Swift, Addison and Pope** ; Gibbon : *The Age of the Antonines* ; Miss Austen : *Pride and Prejudice* ; Hazlitt : *The Spirit of the Age* ; Lamb : *The Essays of Elia** (First Series).

Nineteenth Century Essays, edited by Sampson (Cambridge University Press).

Division (*c*)—Special Period—

1. *Elizabethan Literature* (1558 *to* 1637)

I. *The Drama.*—Kyd : *The Spanish Tragedy**. Greene : *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.* Marlowe : *Dr. Faustus.** Ben Jonson : *The Alchemist, Volpone.* Beaumont and Fletcher : *The Faithful Shepherdess, The Knight of the Burning Pestle.* Webster : *The Duchess of Malfi.** Dekker : *A Shoemaker's Holiday.* Heywood : *A Woman Killed with Kindness.* Middleton : *The Witch.* Massinger : *A New Way to Pay Old Debts.** Shirley : *The Traitor.*

II. *Non-dramatic Poetry.*—Spenser : *The Færie Queene,* Books I* and II. *An Anthology of the Poetry of the Age of Shakespeare,* edited by W. T. Young (The Cambdrige Press). Shakespeare : *Sonnets.** Marlowe : *Hero and Leander,* Sestidas I and II.

III. *Prose.*—Lyly : *Euphues, The Anatomie of Wit.* Ascham : *The Schoolmaster,* Book II.* Hakluyt : *Voyages of Elizabethan Seamen,* edited by E. J. Payne, First Series. Raleigh : *The Last Fight of the Revenge.* Hooker : *Ecclesiastical Polity,* Book I. Bacon : *The New Atlantis, Henry VII.** Dekker : *The Gull's Horn Book.*

2. *The Age of Milton and Dryden.*
(Set books will be announced later if required.)

3. *The Age of Pope and Johnson.*

Poetry.—

Pope : *The Essay on Criticism. The Rape of the Lock. The Epistle to Augustus.** *The Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot.** *The Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady.* Gay : *Trivia.* Swift : Selections in *Ward's English Poets.* Smart : *Song to David.* Thomson : *The Seasons—Winter.* Collins : *Odes.* Johnson : *The Vanity of Human Wishes, London.* Goldsmith : *The Deserted Village, Retaliation.*

Prose.—

Defoe: *Captain Singleton.* Addison: *The Coverly Papers.* Swift: *Selections* in the Scott Library. Richardson: *Pamela.* Fielding: *Tom Jones, Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon.** Sterne: *A Sentimental Journey.* Smollett: *Humphry Clinker.* Gibbon: *The Crusades.** Burke: *Letter to a Noble Lord.* Walpole: *Letters*—Selection by Henry Morley (Cassells); *The Castle of Otranto.* Goldsmith: *She Stoops to Conquer.* Sheridan: *The School for Scandal.* Miss Burney: *Evelina.*

4. *Wordsworth and his Contemporaries.*

Poetry.—

Wordsworth, Coleridge and Landor: Selections in *Ward's 'English Poets.'* Keats: *Hyperion, Isabella. The Eve of St. Agnes.* Shelley: *Prometheus Unbound, Adonais.* Byron: *The Vision of Judgment, Childe Harold,* III and IV; Selections in Palgrave's *Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics,* Book IV.

Prose.—

Coleridge: *Biographia Literaria.* Wordsworth: *Prefaces* (Lord Morley's Edition of Wordsworth's Poems, pp. 849 *et seq.*). *A Guide to the Lakes.* Hazlitt: *The English Poets.* Lamb: *Essays of Elia,* and Critical Essays (see Poems, Plays and Essays, ed. by Ainger). Landor: *The Pentameron.* De Quincey: *Rhetoric and Style, Shakespeare, Milton, Pope, Shelley.*

5. *Tennyson and his Contemporaries.*
(Set books will be announced later if required).

6. *Indo-Germanic Philology with special reference to Sanskrit.*

A Sanskrit Reader, by C. R. Lanman (Ginn & Co).
A Sanskrit Grammar for Beginners. New edition, by A. A. Macdonell (Longmans).
A Sanskrit Primer, by G. D. Perry (Ginn & Co.).

The following books indicate the character and scope of the course:—

A. Thumb: Handbuch der Sanskrit, Vol. I.
C. G. Uhlenbeck: A Manual of Sanskrit Phonetics.
Loewe: Germanic Philology, English Translation, by Jones.
L. Armitage: Introduction to Old High German Grammar.
Giles: A Short Manual of Classical Philology for Classical Students (1907).
L. Bloomfield: An Introduction to the Study of Language—English Education (G. Bell & Sons, London).

1927

Division (*a*)—

Gothic.—St. Mark, Chapters vii to xvi.

Old English.—Anglo-Saxon Reader, by A. J. Wyatt.

For detailed study.—Selections 1, 2, 3, 7, 11, 14, 20, 24, 26, 28, 33, 34

Middle English —Emerson's Middle English Reader, the following selections :—

Part 1-A.—1, 2.
Part 1-B —1, 6, 7.
Part 2-A.—1, 3, 5, 6.
Part 2-B —2, 4, 5, 6, 8.

Chaucer.—*The Prologue, The Knight's Tale, The Nun's Priests Tale.*

The Pearl (edited by Osgood, *Belles Lettres Series*).

Division (*b*)—

* Shakespeare—

A Midsummer Night's Dream, Henry V, Twelfth Night, Othello, Cymbeline.

Poetry and Prose of the fifteenth to the nineteenth Century—

Specimens of English Literature 1394 to 1579, edited by Skeat :—3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 28.

Poetry and the Drama—

Marlowe : *Dr. Faustus.* Kyd : *The Spanish Tragedy.* Jonson : *Every Man in His Humour.* Massinger : *A New Way to Pay Old Debts.* Beaumont and Fletcher : *Philaster.* Spenser : *Færie Queene,* Books 1 and 2. Milton : *Paradise Lost,* Books 1 and 2 ; *Samson Agonistes.* Dryden : *Absalom and Achitophel, MacFlecknoe, Palgrave's Golden Treasury of Lyrics,* Book 2. Pope : *Rape of the Lock, Epistle to Arbuthnot.* Gray, Wordsworth, and Keats : *Selections in Ward's English Poets.* Crabbe : *The Village.* Shelley : *Queen Mab.* Tennyson : *The Coming of Arthur*, The Passing of Arthur*, Ulysses.* Browning : *Pippa Passes.* Mathew Arnold : *Thyrsis, The Scholar Gypsy*, The Forsaken Merman.* Morris : *Defence of Guinevere and other Poems.* Rossetti : *The Blessed Damozel.*

Prose.—

Craik's Selections from English Prose—Mandeville, Malory, Berners, More. Sidney : *Apologie for Poetry.** Bacon : *First Twelve Essays,* edited by Abbot. Browne : *Religio Medici,* Book 1. Milton : *Areopagitica.* Dryden : *Essay on Dramatic Poesy,* Preface to the Fables.** Addison : *Selections from the Spectator,* edited by Lobban. Swift : *The Battle of the Books.* Hobbes : *Leviathan.* Johnson :

*Life of Pope.** Burke: *Letter to a Noble Lord.* Austen: *Pride and Prejudice.* Scott: *Kenilworth.* Lamb: *Essays of Elia,* First Series. Carlyle: *Hero as Poet.** Ruskin: *Unto this Last.* Thackeray: *The Newcomes.* Meredith: *The Egoist.* Newman: *Literary Selections* (Longmans). Pater: *Leonardo da Vinci.* Stevenson: *Master of Ballantrae.* M. Arnold: *Essays in Criticism,* First Series.

Division (*c*)—Special Period—

1. *Elizabethan Literature* (1558 *to* 1637).

   I. *The Drama.*—Kyd: *The Spanish Tragedy.** Greene: *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay,* Marlowe: *Dr. Faustus.** Ben Jonson: *The Alchemist, Volpone.* Beaumont and Fletcher: *The Faithful Shepherdess. The Knight of the Burning Pestle.* Webster: *The Duchess of Malfi.** Dekker: *A Shoemaker's Holiday.* Heywood: *A Woman Killed with Kindness.* Middleton: The *Witch.* Massinger: *A New Way to Pay Old Debts.** Shirley: *The Traitor.*

   II. *Non-Dramatic Poetry.*—Spenser: *The Færie Queene,* Books I* and II. *An Anthology of the Poetry of the Age of Shakespeare,* edited by W. T. Young (The Cambridge Press). Shakespeare: *Sonnets.** Marlowe: *Hero and Leander,* Sestiads I and II.

   III. *Prose.*—Lyly: *Euphues, The Anatomie of Wit.* Ascham: *The Schoolmaster,* Book II.* Hakluyt: *Voyages of Elizabethan Seamen,* edited by E. J. Payne, First Series. Raleigh: *The Last Fight of the Revenge.* Hooker: *Ecclesiastical Polity,* Book I. Bacon: *The New Atlantis, Henry VII.** Dekker: *The Gull's Horn Book.*

2. *The Age of Milton and Dryden.*

   (Set books will be announced later if required.)

3. *The Age of Pope and Johnson.*

Poetry.—

Pope: *The Essay on Criticism. The Rape of the Lock. The Epistle to Augustus.** *The Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot.** *The Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady.* Gay: *Trivia.* Swift: Selections in *Ward's English Poets.* Smart: *Song to David.* Thomson: *The Seasons—Winter.* Collins: *Odes.* Johnson: *The Vanity of Human Wishes, London.* Goldsmith: *The Deserted Village, Retaliation.*

Prose.—

Defoe: *Captain Singleton.* Addison: *The Coverly Papers.* Swift: *Selections* in the Scott Library. Richardson: *Pamela.* Fielding: *Tom Jones, Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon.** Sterne: *A Sentimental Journey.* Smollet:

Humphry Clinker. Gibbon: *The Crusades.** Burke: *Letter to a Noble Lord.* Walpole: *Letters*—Selection by Henry Morley (Cassells). *The Castle of Otranto.* Goldsmith: *She Stoops to Conquer.* Sheridan: *The School for Scandal.* Miss Burney: *Evelina.*

4. *Wordsworth and his Contemporaries.*

Wordsworth: *The Prelude.* Coleridge: *The Ancient Mariner, Christabel, Dejection.** Scott: *Marmion, Lay of the Last Minstrel.* Campbell: *Ye Mariners of England, Battle of the Baltic.* Shelley: *Prometheus Unbound,* Adonais.** Keats: *Endymion,* Eve of St. Agnes, Isabella.* Byron: *Childe Harold,* Cantos 1 to 4; *Don Juan,* Cantos 1 to 4. Southey, Landor, Moore: *Selections in Ward's English Poets.*

The Drama.—Shelley: *The Cenci.* Byron: *Manfred.*

Prose.—Coleridge: *Biographia Literaria.* Wordsworth: *Preface to the Lyrical Ballads.** Hazlitt: *The English Poets, Essays on the Comic Writers.* Lamb: *Essays of Elia and Critical Essays,* edited by Ainger. Landor: *Imaginary Conversations** (Blackie & Son, Indian edition). De Quincey: *Confessions of an Opium Eater.* Shelley: *Defence of Poetry.** Southey: *Life of Nelson.* Cobbet and Leigh Hunt: *Selections in Craik's English Prose,* Vol. 5.

The Novel.—Jane Austen: *Pride and Prejudice, Emma.* Lytton: *Last Days of Pompeii.* Scott: *Kenilworth, Rob Roy, Quentin Durward.* Peacock: *Melincourt.*

5. *Tennyson and his Contemporaries.*

(Set books will be announced later if required.)

6. *Indo-Germanic Philology with special reference to Sanskrit.*

A Sanskrit Reader, by C. R. Lanman (Ginn & Co.).

A Sanskrit Grammar for Beginners. New edition, by A. A. Macdonell (Longmans).

A Sanskrit Primer, by G. D. Perry (Ginn & Co.).

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C. G. Uhlenbeck: A Manual of Sanskrit Phonetics.

Loewe: Germanic Philology, English Translation by Jones.

L. Armitage: Introduction to Old High German Grammar.

Giles: A Short Manual of Classical Philology for Classical Students (1907).

L. Bloomfield: An Introduction to the study of Language—English Education (G. Bell & Sons, London).

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCE

For 1924, 1925 and 1926

PART II

GROUPS (i) AND (ii)

Physics and Chemistry.

Books recommended :—

Physics :

Rintoul, D. : Introduction to Practical Physics (Macmillan).
Watson, W. : Elementary Practical Physics (Longmans).
Schuster and Lees : Intermediate Course of Practical Physics (Macmillan)
Crowther, J. A. : Manual of Physics (Oxford University Press).
Glazebrook : Hydrostatics, Light and Heat (Cambridge University Press).
Hadley : Magnetism and Electricity for Beginners (Macmillan).

Chemistry :

Smith : Experimental Inorganic Chemistry (Bell).
Shenstone : The Elements of Inorganic Chemistry (Arnold).

Reference :

Smith : Introduction to Inorganic Chemistry (Bell).
Holmyard, E. J. : Inorganic Chemistry (Edward Arnold).

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

PART II

For 1924, 1925 and 1926

GROUPS (ii-A) AND (ii-B)

Physical Science for the B.A. and B.Sc. Degree Examinations

GROUP (ii-A)

Physics :—

Porter : Intermediate Course in Mechanics (Murray).
Wagstaff : Properties of Matter (Clive).
Edser : General Physics (Macmillan).
Poynting and Thomson : Sound (Griffin).
Catchpool : Sound (Clive).
Capstick : Sound (Cambridge University Press).
Edser : Heat (Macmillan).
Edser : Light (Macmillan).
Hadley : Electricity and Magnetism (Macmillan).
Glazebrook : Electricity and Magnetism (Cambridge University Press).
Whetham : Experimental Electricity (Cambridge University Press).
Schuster and Lees : Practical Physics (Cambridge University Press).
Glazebrook and Shaw : Practical Physics (Longmans).

Reference :—
Searle : Experimental Elasticity (Cambridge University Press).
Poynting and Thomson : Heat (Griffin).
Clay : Treatise on Practical Light (Macmillan).
Watson : Practical Physics (Longmans).

Chemistry :—
Smith : Introduction to Inorganic Chemistry (Bell).
Senter : Outlines of Physical Chemistry (Methuen).
Thorpe : History of Chemistry, 2 Volumes (Watts).
Fenton : Notes on Qualitative Analysis (Cambridge University Press).
Hooton : Qualitative and Volumetric Analysis (Edward Arnold).
Thorpe : Inorganic Chemical Preparations (Ginn).

Reference :—
Partington : Text-book of Inorganic Chemistry (Macmillan).
Lowry : Historical Introduction to Chemistry (Macmillan).

GROUP (ii-B)

Chemistry—
Partington : Text-book of Inorganic Chemistry (Macmillan).
Mellor : Modern Inorganic Chemistry (Longmans).
Caven and Lander : Systematic Inorganic Chemistry (Blackie).
Senter : Outlines of Physical Chemistry (Methuen).
Fenton : Outlines of Chemistry, Part I (Cambridge University Press).
Thorpe : History of Chemistry, 2 Volumes (Watts).
Caven : Systematic Qualitative Analysis (Blackie).
Cumming and Kay : Quantitative Chemical Analysis (Gurney).
Thorpe : Inorganic Chemical Preparations (Ginn).
Cohen : Practical Organic Chemistry for Advanced students (Macmillan).
Perkin and Kipping : Organic Chemistry (Chambers).
Moureu : Fundamental Principles of Organic Chemistry (Bell).
Coward and Perkins : Exercises in Chemical calculations (Arnold),

Reference :—
Walker : Introduction to Physical Chemistry (Macmillan).
Russell : Chemistry of Radio-active Substances (Murray).

Physics :—
Wagstaff : Properties of Matter (Clive). Omitting Chapters IX, X, XII and XIV.
Edser : Heat (Macmillan).
Edser : Light (Macmillan).
Glazebrook : Electricity and Magnetism (Cambridge University Press).
Schuster and Lees : Practical Physics (Cambridge University Press).
Allen and Moore : Text-book of Practical Physics (Macmillan)

B.A. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION

For 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927

PART II—PHYSICAL SCIENCE

1924-26

BRANCH II-A

Physics :

Cox : Mechanics (Cambridge University Press).
Lamb : Dynamics (Cambridge University Press).
Barton : Analytical Mechanics (Longmans).
Wagstaff : Properties of Matter (Clive).
Poynting and Thomson : Properties of Matter (Griffin).
Edser : General Physics (Macmillan).
Searle : Experimental Elasticity (Cambridge University Press).
Poynting and Thomson : Sound (Griffin).
Capstick : Sound (Cambridge University Press).
Barton : Text-book of Sound (Macmillan).
Preston : Theory of Heat (Macmillan).
Poynting and Thomson : Heat (Griffin).
Preston : Theory of Light (Macmillan).
Wood : Physical Optics (Macmillan).
Houston : Treatise on Light (Longmans).
Clay : Treatise on Practical Light (Macmillan).
Mann : Manual of Advanced Optics (Chicago University Press).
Whetham : Experimental Electricity (Cambridge University Press).
Thomson : Elements of Electricity and Magnetism (Cambridge University Press).
Pidduck : Treatise on Electricity (Cambridge University Press).
Campbell : Modern Electrical Theory (Cambridge University Press).
Lamb : Alternate Currents (Cambridge University Press).
Starling : Electricity and Magnetism (Longmans).
Millikan : The Electron (Chicago University Press).
Schuster and Lees : Practical Physics (Cambridge University Press).
Glazebrook and Shaw : Practical Physics (Longmans).
Watson : Practical Physics (Longmans).

Reference :

Ewing : The Strength of Materials (Cambridge University Press).
Lamb : Dynamical Theory of Sound (Arnold).
Schuster : Theory of Optics (Arnold).
Encyclopaedia Britannica : Article Wave Theory.

Baly : Spectroscopy (Longmans).
Jeans : Dynamical Theory of Gases (Cambridge University Press).

Boynton : Kinetic Theory of Gases (Macmillan).
Jeans : Electricity and Magnetism (Cambridge University Press).

Webster : Electricity and Magnetism (Macmillan).
Richardson : Electron Theory (Cambridge University Press).
Lorentz : The Theory of Electrons (Teubner).
Gray : Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism (Macmillan).

Whetham : Theory of Solution (Cambridge University Press).
Cunningham : Relativity, Electron Theory and Gravitation (Longmans).

Lehfeldt : Electro-Chemistry, Part I (Longmans).

Chemistry :

As for Group ii-A Course.

BRANCH ii-B

The following books are recommended in addition to books recommended for the Pass, Group (ii-B), Course :—

Arrhenius : Theories of Chemistry (Longmans).
Ostwald : Scientific foundations of analytical Chemistry (Macmillan).

Ladenburg : History of Chemistry (Simpkin).
Thorpe : Essays in Historical Chemistry (Macmillan).
Holleman : Organic Chemistry (Wiley).
Cohen : Organic Chemistry for Advanced Students (Arnold).
Lewis : System of Physical Chemistry (Longmans).
Le Blanc : Electro-Chemistry (Macmillan).
Findlay : Phase Rule (Longmans).
Mellor : Chemical Statics and Dynamics (Longmans).
Young : Stoichiometry (Longmans).
Dana : Minerals and how to study them (Wiley).
Williams : Elements of Crystallography (Macmillan).
Groth : Chemical Crystallography (Gurney).
Treadwell and Hall : Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis (Wiley)

Dennis : Gas Analysis (Macmillan).
Sudborough and James : Practical Organic Chemistry (Blackie).
Clarke : Handbook of Organic Analysis (Arnold).
Spencer : Experimental Course of Physical Chemistry (Bell).

Reference :

Mendeleef : Principles of Chemistry (Longmans).

Nernst : Theoretical Chemistry (Macmillan).

Alembic Club : Reprints (Simpkin).

Chemical Society : Memorial Lectures, 2 Volumes (Gurney).

Roscoe and Schorlemmer : Treatise on Chemistry, Volumes 1 and 2 (Macmillan).

Spencer : Metals of the rare earths (Longmans).

Richter : Organic Chemistry (Routledge).

Sidgwick : Organic Chemistry of Nitrogen (O. U. P.)

Stewart : Stereo-Chemistry (Longmans).

Armstrong : Simple Carbohydrates and the Glucosides (Longmans).

Bayliss : Enzyme Action (Longmans).

Cain and Thorpe : Synthetic Dye Stuffs (Griffin).

Perkin : Natural Organic Colouring Matters (Longmans).

Fierz-David : Fundamental Processes of Dye Chemistry (Churchill).

Van't Hoff : Lectures on Theoretical and Physical Chemistry (Arnold).

Soddy : Interpretation of Radium and Structure of the Atom (Murray).

Bragg : X-rays and Crystal Structure (Bell).

Stewart : Recent advances in Physical and Inorganic Chemistry (Longmans).

Partington : Thermodynamics (Constable).

Prideaux : Problems in Physical Chemistry (Constable).

Smiles : Chemical Constitution and Physical Properties (Longmans).

Miers : Mineralogy (Macmillan).

Biltz : Laboratory Methods of Inorganic Chemistry (Wiley).

Low : Technical Methods of Ore Analysis (Wiley).

Lunge : Technical Chemists' Handbook (Gurney).

Gattermann : Practical Methods of Organic Chemistry (Macmillan).

Perkin : Practical Methods of Electro-Chemistry (Longmans).

Physics :

As for Group ii-B Course.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCE.

PART II

Group (ii)

1924–26

Botany

Books recommended :—

Thoday : Botany for Senior Students (Cambridge University Press.)

P. F. Fyson : Botany for India.

K. Rangachari : Manual of Elementary Botany for India.

Zoology and Physiology

G. C. Bourne : Comparative Anatomy of Animals, two volumes.

Huxley (revised by Barcroft): Lessons in Elementary Physiology.

Bainbridge and Menzies : Essentials of Physiology (Longmans Green & Co.

Group (iii)

1924–26

Logic

As a further indication of the scope and standard of the Intermediate Examination, Creighton's "Introductory Logic," Parts I and II, or Mellone's "Introductory Text-book of Logic" (with the exception of the concluding Chapter) is recommended as a suitable text book.

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

Group (iv)

Logic, Psychology and Ethics

1924

Text-books recommended :—

(1) Creighton's 'Introductory Logic' (especially Part III) and Bosanquet's 'Essentials of Logic.'

(2) Angell's 'Psychology.'

(3) Mackenzie's 'Manual of Ethics.'

Philosophical work prescribed :—

(4) Leibniz's 'Monadology.'

GROUP (iv)

1925

Text-books recommended :—

(1) Creighton's 'Introductory Logic' (especially Part III) and Bosanquet's 'Essentials of Logic.'

(2) R. S. Woodworth's 'Psychology: A Study of Mental Life' (Methuen).

(3) Mackenzie's 'Manual of Ethics.'

Philosophical work prescribed :—

(4) Kant's 'Fundamental Principles of the Metaphysics of Ethics.'

GROUP (iv)

1926

Text-books recommended :—

(1) Creighton's 'Introductory Logic' (especially Part III) and Bosanquet's 'Essentials of Logic.'

(2) R. S. Woodworth's 'Psychology—A study of mental life' (Methuen).

(3) Mackenzie's 'Manual of Ethics.'

(4) Philosophical work prescribed: Berkeley's 'Principles of Human Knowledge.'

B.A. (HONOURS) AND M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.

BRANCH ii

Mental and Moral Science (1924–26)

(1) ***Syllabus of Logic and Theory of Knowledge:***

(A) Knowledge and Thought

1. Postulates of knowledge, formal and material. Relation between logical theory and functional psychology, including a detailed consideration of the antecedent conditions, datum and content of judgment. Unity and continuity of intellectual life.

2. The central function of the knowledge-process. Image, idea and meaning as factors in logical thought. Thought and language. Names and their import. Extension and intension of terms and the doctrine of their inverse relation.

3. Nature of judgment. The various theories of judgment. Unity of judgment. Varieties of judgment and their affiliation. Negation and disjunction.
4. Nature of inference. The various theories of inference. Induction. Enumerative induction and analogy.
5. Scientific induction by perceptive analysis. Value of Mill's Experimental Methods as methods of proof.
6. Scientific induction by hypothesis. Different forms of explanation.
7. The varieties of deductive inference. Relation between induction and deduction. Classification of the sciences. Fallacies.
8. Necessity in knowledge.

(B) Knowledge and Reality

Relation of knowledge of truth and reality. The criterion of truth. Error. Theories of the relativity of knowledge. The concep tion of degrees of truth and reality. The ideal of knowledge.

(2) (*a*) *Syllabus of Psychology*:

I. *The Primary Data of Psychology.*—1. The stimulus-response reaction. 2. Analysis of a response system. 3. Substitute stimuli and responses.

II. *Analysis of Mental Reactions.*—1. Congenital: (*a*) Reflexive; (*b*) Instinctive. 2. Acquired: (*a*) The basis in congenital behaviour; (*b*) The characteristics of consciousness; (*c*) The habitual responses. 3. Abnormal reactions and pathological conditions.

III. *Affective Experiences.*—1. The typical feelings, and their relation to other processes. 2. Classification of the feelings. 3. General theory of the feelings. 4. The emotions and their characteristics. 5. Physiological accompaniments of emotion. 6. Theories of the emotions.

IV. *The Sensations.*—1. Neural account of Sensations. 2. Functions of sensory processes. 3. The principal sensations, their typical functions, and theories of explanation: i. Visual; ii. Auditory; iii. Olfactory; iv. Gustatory; v. Cutaneous; vi. Organic (including kinaesthetic).

V. *The Thought processes.*—1. Learning in animals and men. 2. The perceptual processes. 3. The manipulation of images in imagination, memory and reasoning. 4. The conceptual mechanism and its place in judgment. 5. The associative tendencies.

VI. *The Conative Phase of Consciousness.*—1. The motor tendencies of the organism. 2. Sensori-motor and ideo-motor action. 3. Interest and attention. 4. Deliberated decisions. 5. Social determinations. 6. Teleological elements—character and personality.

(2) (b) *Syllabus of Ethics* :

1. Scope and method of Ethics. Relation to other sciences.
2. The beginnings and growth of morality—custom; conscience; systematic reflection.
3. Moral development of the individual—Childhood; adolescence; 'conversion'; 'temptation'; fixation of character. The moral and the religious life.
4. Psychology of Ethics—Analysis of the moral judgment: the situation which provokes it; the course it follows; the function of moral criteria. Motive; intention; character.
5. Constructive theory—Good and moral good. Obligation. Casuistry. The moral ideal. Discussion of the principal virtues. The moral significance of institutions: the family; the state; property and rights; punishment.
6. Critical study of ethical thought—General characteristics of Indian, Greek and European morality. Ethical systems—hedonistic, rationalistic, psychological, idealistic.
7. Metaphysics of Ethics—The ultimate validity of moral judgment. Free will and responsibility. Morality and religion.

(3) *Syllabus of European Philosophy* :

Pre-Socratic Philosophy (7).
The Sophists and Socrates (4).
Socratic Schools (1).
Plato (6).
Aristotle (6).
Stoics, Epicureans and Sceptics (2).
Neo-Platonism (1).
The Philosophy of the Middle Ages (3).
Philosophical Writers of the Renaissance (3).
Descartes (7).
Transition to Spinoza (1).
Spinoza (7).
Leibniz (7).
Locke (5).
Berkeley (3).
Hume (6).
Kant (30).
Transition to Hegel (6).
Hegel (15).
Philosophy after Hegel (5).

NOTE.—*The figures in brackets are offered as an approximate indication of the number of days which, in a course extending over* 125 *lectures, might suitably be given to the respective periods or tendencies or thinkers enumerated.*

(4) *Syllabus of Outlines of Indian Philosophy :*

I. *Historical Antecedents.*—The world conception characteristic of the Mantra period. Germs of philosophic thought in the later hymns. Development of ritualism in the Brāhmaṇās. Ritual as the means of attaining the ideal of enjoyment here and in Svarga.

II. *Rise and development of the main currents of Speculation.*—Subordination of ritual to knowledge in the Upaniṣads due to change of ideal. Tendency of the early Upaniṣads towards Pantheistic Monism. Germs of Sānkhyan thought. Karma and Re-birth. Conception of deliverance. Jñāna and Dhyāna as means for its attainment.

(*a*) Theism of the later Upaniṣads and the Gīta. The liberal attitude of the Gīta in respect of means of salvation. Ethics and Metaphysics of the Gīta. Germs of other philosophical schools in the later Upaniṣads and the Gīta.

(*b*) Jainism and Buddhism. Their independence of authority. Their rejection of single Supreme Being. Universality of Law and Suffering. Karma and Re-birth. Buddha's view of Nirvāna. His rejection of ritual. His emphasis on ethical life as the only means of salvation. Buddhistic Logic, Psychology and Ethics. The Jaina emphasis on *Samyagjnana. Samyagdarsana* and *Caritra.*

III. *Resultant Systems.*—Issue of the above speculative tendencies in well-defined schools of thought: formation of Sūtras. (*A*) Logical Prolegomena: the study of the Pramāṇas, Pratyakaṣa and Anumāna, and an investigation of the nature of cause and causal relation.

(*B*) A comparative and critical study: (1) Materialistic, (2) Rationalistic and (3) Supra-rationalistic systems.

(1) *Materialistic.*—The system of the Cārvākas. Perception, the only test of reality. Denial of the Supersensible. Denial of the validity of inference. Denial of the causal relation. Four elements. Mind, only a function of matter. Denial of any real connexion between virtue and happiness, vice and misery. Artha and Kāma as only ends of life.

(2) *Rationalistic.*—The Buddhistic schools. Their common features. Kṣaṇabhanga-vāda, as Atmabhanga-vāda and Bāhyārtha-bhanga-vāda. The Atmakhyāti-vāda of the Yōgacāras. The Bāhyārthānumēya-vāda of the Saūtrāntikas. The Bāhyārthapratyaksa-vāda of the Vaibhāṣikas. The Sūnya-vāda of the Madhyāmikas. Samvriti-Satya.

(3) *Supra-rationalistic* systems, accepting the authority of the Vēdas.

(i) *The Nyāya and the Vaisesika.*—Their standpoints. Their theory of cognition. Theory of atoms. Conception of God as extra-cosmic and personal. Relation of God to the Universe. Nature of the soul and its final destiny. Relation of the individual soul to God. Conception of Mōkṣa and the means for its attainment.

(ii) *The Sānkhya Schools (Sānkhya and Yōga).*—View of cognition. Conception of reality. Causality. Cosmology and Psychology of the Sānkhyas. The doctrine of the plurality of souls: Puruṣa and Prakrit, the only ultimate realities. Their nature and relation. The attitude of Kapila and Patañjali to the existence of God. Purpose of cosmic evolution. Conception of Kaivalya. Yōga the only means for its attainment. The condition of Puruṣa in Kaivalya.

(iii) *The Mīmāmsa Schools (Pūrva Mīmāmsa and Uttara Mīmāmsa).*—Pūrva Mīmāmsa as the systematization of the varieties of Vedic ritual. Uttara Mīmāmsa (Vēdanta) as a philosophy based entirely on the Upaniṣads. Brahman the highest reality. Brahman both upādana and nimitta of the universe. Identity of cause and effect. Different schools of the Vēdanta.

(a) *Advaita.*—Theory of cognition. Conception of reality. Kinds of reality as Pratibaṣika, Vyavahārika and Paramārthika. Causality. Brahman, devoid of all attributes, the only Paramārthika reality. Māya. Isvara Avidya. Jīva. Relation of Jīva to Brahman: Avaccēda Vāda and Pratibimba Vāda. Relation of Brahman to

Māya. Salvation through the realization of Jīva's identity with Brahman. Jñāna Yôga, the only direct means for its attainment.

(*b*) *Visiṣtādvaita.*—Conception of reality. Causality. Aprthaksīdda-Sambandha (inseparable union). Plurality of souls. Personality of God. Universe an emdodiment of God. The nature of soul. Its relation to God. Môkṣa. Bhakti and Prapatti the direct means of Môkṣa. Condition of the released soul in Môkṣa and its relation to God.

(*c*) *Dvaita.*—Its essential features. Points of difference from Visiṣtādvaita.

(5) For 1924 : Taylor : 'Elements of Metaphysics.'

For 1925 : Bergson's : 'Matter and Memory.'

For 1926 : Pringle Pattison : 'The Idea of God.'

(6) (*a*) The Advaita Vēdanta, to be studied historically and critically :

Syllabus of Advaita Vēdanta

(A) *History* (15)—

I. Traces of Advaita thought in the Rg Vēda, Mandalas I and X.

II. Development of Advaita thought in—

(*a*) The Upaniṣads—mainly (1) Bṛhadāranyaka-Yājñavalkya's discourses; (2) Coāndōgya—discourses addressed to Svētakētu and Indra, also Sāndilya, Upakôsala. Bhūma and Dahara Vidyas; (3) Taittirēya; (4) Kēna; and (5) Māndūkya. (3)

(*b*) Brahma-Sūtras, esp. I i, 1 to 9; II i, 14 and II 3, 50; III 2, 3 and III 2, 22.

(*c*) Bhagavad-Gīta—esp. chapters ii, v, xiii and xviii

(*d*) Viṣnu Purāna (chiefly monistic extracts considered in the Sri Bhāṣya) and Srīmad Bhagavata (Skandhas x and xi). . . (1)

III. First systematic formulation of Advaita doctrine in Gaudapāda's Māndūkyakārikas . . . . (3)

IV. Classical exposition of Advaita doctrine in Sankara's work :

(a) Bhāṣya on Brahma Sūtras—esp. reference in section II (b) and Sūtra IV, 3, 14.

(b) Bhāṣya on Bṛhadāranyaka and Ccāndōgya (select passages).

(c) Vivēkacūdāmaṇi, Atmabôdha and Upadēsa Sahasri. . . . . (2)

V. Rise of divergent views within the fold of Advaita.

Main topics of interest.

(a) Ajñāna as positive (bhāva-rupa).
(b) Ekajīva-vāda and Nānājīva-vāda.
(c) Dṛṣti-Sṛṣti-vāda and Pratikama-vyavastha.
(d) Sabdaparōkṣa and Akhandārtha doctrines.

VI. Controversy with other systems—as in Madhusudana's Advaita Siddhi . . . . (1)

(B) *Exposition* (25)—

I. Relation to other Eastern systems (Buddhism-Sānkhya, etc.) *Cf.* Brahma-Sūtra Sankara. Bhāṣya, II. 2. Relative unimportance of affinities with Western systems (Idealism, Pantheism and Monism). . . . . (3)

II. Theory of knowledge—

(a) The Pramāṇas or means of knowledge—importance of Sabda—Para and Apara Vidyas—nature of Jñāna and its relation to Antakarana and vritti—Theory of pratyakṣa—intuition and inference (pratyakṣa and parôkṣa) . . . . (3)

(b) Truth and Reality and the doctrine of three kinds of Reality (satvatraya) . . . (1)

(c) Nature of Adhyasa and theory of error (anirvacanīyakhyāti) . . . . (3)

III. Metaphysics—

(a) Nature of Brahman—proofs of his existence—categories of cause and substance—transcendence (neti-neti) and immanence (antaryāmitva)—saguṇa and nirguṇa vāda (3)

(*b*) Nature of jīvātman—plurality of jīvas—their respective avidya, karma and upādhi—nature and proof of the identity of Brahman and Atman—bimba-pratibimba-vāda and avaccēda vāda . . . . (2)

(*c*) Nature of prapañca—theory of abhinnanimittôpādana-pariṇāmavāda and vivartavāda—doctrine of māya; its history and proof; its relation to time, space and causality . . . . (2)

IV. Ethics—

(*a*) Nature of the highest good (puruṣārtha)—mukti or complete freedom from māya or avidya—beyond good and evil—free from activity—positive aspects of mukti-saccidānanda—Jīvanmukti and vidēha-mukti . . . . (2)

(*b*) Means of realization (sādhana)—vidya the one means—value of such other means as karma, samadamādi and upāsana—call for divine grace . . . . (3)

(*c*) Advaita and social service (lōkasangraha) (1)

(*d*) The ideal and the real—metaphysical warrant of moral endeavour—problem of free-will—morality and religion . . . . . . (2)

(*C*) *Criticism—in the light of other systems, Eastern and Western* . . . . (20)

I. Criticism of Māya or mithyatva—charge of acosmism . . . . (3)

II. Criticism of anirvācyatva or transcendence—charges of agnosticism and mysticism . . . . (2)

III. Criticism of svaprakāśatva or self-knowability—charge of subjectivism . . . . (1)

IV. Criticism of nirguṇa vāda—charge of absolutism. (1)

V. Criticism of abhēda vāda—charge of abstract identity . . . . (1)

VI. Criticisms of jīvabrahmaikya—charge of atheism and solipsism . . . . (3)

VII. Criticism of jñānasādhana or the subordination of both bhakti and karma to jñāna—charge of intellectualism . . . . (4)

VIII. Criticism of karmasaññyāsa—charges of renunciation and quietism . . . . (2)

IX. Criticism of kaivalya as a goal—charges of moral stultification and pessimism . . . . . (2)

X. Criticism of Atmarati—charge of egoism . . (1)

NOTE.—*The figures in brackets are offered as an approximate indication of the number of days which in a course extending over 60 lectures, might suitably be given to the various sections and sub-sections specified.*

(6) (*b*) The development of philosophy from Plato to Aristotle.

(*c*) The development of philosophy from Kant to Hegel.

(*e*) *Syllabus of the Philosophy of Religion—*

Introductory—

(1) The Problem and Task.
(2) Methodology.
(3) Special Problems of a Philosophy of Religion.

I. The History of Religions—

(1) Animism—
- (*a*) Origins.
- (*b*) Development.

(2) Totemism—
- (*a*) The totemic group.
- (*b*) Organization.
- (*c*) Exogamy.

(3) Fetichism.

(4) Magic and Taboo—
- (*a*) Definition.
- (*b*) Functions.
- (*c*) Relation to religion.

(5) The cult and its various developments.

(6) Tribal religions.

(7) National religions.

(8) Universal religions.

II. The Psychology of religion—

1. The Psychological Characteristics of religion—
   (*a*) An attitude and a technique.
   (*b*) Social experience.
   (*c*) Faith rather than proof.
   (*d*) Interpretation and evaluation.

2. The Psychological function of religion—
   (*a*) Satisfaction for felt needs.
   (*b*) Opportunities for overt motor activities.
   (*c*) Consciousness of fellowship in collective life, both human and extra-human.

3. The Psychological Phenomena of the religious life—
   (*a*) A sense of dependence—from magic to religion.
   (*b*) Rites and ceremonies—the cult and its power.
   (*c*) Belief—the doctrine and the dogma—from animism to ethical theism.
   (*d*) Religious persons—shamans, prophets and priests.
   (*e*) Religious objects.

4. The Psychological origin of religion—the instinctive basis of the attitude—
   (*a*) In the race.
   (*b*) In the individual.

5. The Development of religion in human experience—
   (*a*) The religion of childhood.
   (*b*) Adolescence and its religious experiences.
   (*c*) The religion of mature minds.

6. The Psychology of religious practices—
   (*a*) Prayer.
   (*b*) Mythology.
   (*c*) Sacred texts.
   (*d*) Worship and the collective life.

7. The Psychology of Mysticism—
   (*a*) Various types of mysticism.
   (*b*) The place of ecstasy.
   (*c*) The Mystic life.
   (*d*) The worth of mystic experience.

III. The Logic of religion—

1. The Problem of definition—
   (a) Facts to be reckoned with.
   (b) Individualistic definitions.
   (c) Sociological definitions.

2. The relation of religion to science—
   (a) Genetically.
   (b) Functionally.

3. The relation of religion to morality—
   (a) Historical associations.
   (b) Reality and the moral and religious consciousness.

IV. The Epistemology of religion—

1. The validity of religious knowledge.

2. The subject-object relationship in religious knowledge.

3. Theories of religious knowledge—
   (a) Revelation and authority.
   (b) Idealism.
   (c) Experience.

4. The significance of doubt.

5. The dilemma of agnosticism.

6. The function of faith as a way to know truth and reality.

V. The Metaphysics of religion—

1. The ultimate Nature of Reality—
   (a) Mechanism and teleology.
   (b) Naturalism and agnosticism.
   (c) The unity of reality, truth and value.

2. Evidence for the Existence of God—
   (a) The concept of God is symbolical and anthropomorphic.
   (b) The teleological argument.
   (c) The argument from religious experience.
   (d) The moral ideal and hope of immortality.
   (e) Pragmatic arguments.
   (f) Arguments against belief in God.

3. The Problem of Evil and the Character of God—

   (a) Transcendence and creationism.
   (b) Immanence and pantheism.
   (c) Goodness and infinity.
   (d) Doctrine of a finite God.
   (e) Idealistic conceptions : absolute and personal—.

4. God and Human Freedom—

   (a) Determinism and indeterminism.
   (b) Reality and the worth of the Moral life.

(f) *Syllabus of Experimental Psychology*—

1. The psycho-physical methods. Methods of treating series of observations—average, median, mean variation. Graphic methods.
2. Cutaneous sensations. The compass test and localization.
3. Visual sensations. Colour vision. Mixture. After-Images. Contrast. Visual perception of space. Binocular vision. Illusions.
4. Auditory sensations. Binaural audition.
5. Gustatory and olfactory sensations.
6. Discrimination of movements and of lifted weights. The size-weight illusion.
7. Sensory acuity.
8. Weber's law.
9. Reaction times: simple and complex. Estimation of intervals of time.
10. Experimental investigation of memory and association.
11. Mental work. Fatigue and practice.
12. Feeling. Its expression.

In connexion with the respective subjects of examination the following courses of reading are suggested but in no sense prescribed :—

1. Bosanquet : Logic or the Morphology of Knowledge. Dewey : Studies in Logical Theory, Chapters I to V, VIII. Joachim : The Nature of Truth.

2 (a) I. *Primary Data.*—Woodworth : Psychology ; Watson : Psychology from the standpoint of a Behaviourist ; Judd : Psychology.

II. *Mental Reactions.*—Ency. Brit : Articles on Spinal Cord, Instinct, Intelligence, and Hypnotism ; Lloyd Morgan : Instinct and Experience ; James : Psychology (Chapters on the Stream of Consciousness, and Habit). Rivers : Instinct and the Unconscious.

III. *Affective Experiences.*—Shand : Foundations of Character ; James ; Psychology (Chapter on the Emotions); Ward : Psychological Principles (on Feeling) ; Stout : Manual of Psychology (Chapter on the Emotions) ; Angell : Psychology (Chapters 13, 14, 18, 19) ; Whately Smith : The Measurement of Emotion.

IV. *Sensations.*—McKendrick and Snodgrass : Physiology of the Sensations ; Titchener : Experimental Psychology ; Stout : Manual of Psychology, Book II ; Ward : Psychological Principles (on presentations) ; Watson : Psychology from the point of view of a Behaviourist.

V. *Thought Processes.* — Thorndike : Educational Psychology, Vol. II ; Stout : Manual of Psychology, Book III ; Angell : Psychology (Chapters 6, 7) ; Titchener : Experimental Psychology ; Whipple : Manual of Mental and Physical Tests ; Dewey : How We Think ; Miller : The Psychology of Thinking ; Pilsbury : The Psychology of Reasoning ; Titchener : Experimental Psychology of the Thought Processes.

VI. *Conative Phase.*—Stout : Manual of Psychology, Book I, ii & IV. x ; Sully : The Human Mind (Chapters 6, 17, 18) ; Titchener : Outlines of Psychology (Chapters 6, 14) ; Ward : Psychological Principles ; Ross : Social Psychology ; McDougall : Social Psychology ; Cooley : Human Nature and the Social Order ; Dewey : Human Nature and Conduct ; Ribot : Psychology of Attention.

2. (*b*) **Dewey and Tufts : Ethics.**

Stuart : Valuation as Logical Process (in Dewey : Studies in Logical Theory).
Croce : Philosophy of the Practical.
Green : Prolegomena to Ethics, Books II and III.
Münsterberg : The Eternal Values, Chapters I to VI ; XI. C ; XII. C.
Moore : Principia Ethica, Chapters I to IV.
Bradley : Appearance and Reality, Chapter XXV.
Mezes : Ethics : Descriptive and Explanatory.
Rogers : Short History of Ethics.

3. Rogers : Students' History of Philosophy.
Adamson : Development of Greek Philosophy.
Adamson : Development of Modern Philosophy.
Rand : Modern Classical Philosophers, pp. 381 to 420 ; 583 to 588.
Croce : What is Living and What is Dead of the Philosophy of Hegel.

4. Bloomfield : The Religion of the Vēda.
Deussen : The Philosophy of the Upanisads.
Max Müller : Six Systems of Indian Philosophy.
Sarva Darsana Sangraha (translation by Cowell and Gough).
Davies : Hindu Philosophy. The Sānkhya Kārikas of Isvara Krsna.
Chatterjee : Indian Realism.
Thibaut : The Introduction to his translation of the Vēdanta Sūtras (S.B.E., Vol. XXXIV).
Mrs. Rhys Davids : Buddhism.

5. (*a*) Brhadāranyaka and Ccāndōgya Upanisads, with Sankara's commentaries (English translation, edited by V. C. Seshachariar, Mylapore).
Bhagavadgita, with Sankara's commentary (translation by Mahadeva Sastri).
Gaudapāda's Kārikas on the Mandūkyōpanisad (English translation).
Deussen : The system of the Vēdanta.
Shastri : The Doctrine of Māya.

(*b*) Plato : Republic, Protagoras and Phædo (translation published in Golden Treasury Series).
Aristotle : Metaphysics, Bk. I (transl. by A. E. Taylor).
Aristotle : Nicomachean Ethics (transl. by F. H. Peters).
Wallace : Outlines of the Philosophy of Aristotle
Grote : History of Greece, Chapters 67-68.

(c) The selections from Kant's Critiques of Pure and of Practical Reason in Rand : Modern Classical Philosophers, pp. 376 to 485.
The selections from Kant's Critique of Judgment in Watson : Selections from Kant, pp. 307 to 349.
The first six Chapters of Hegel's Logic in Wallace : The Logic of Hegel, pp. 1 to 155.
The selections from Hegel's Logic in Rand : Modern Classical Philosophers, pp. 588 to 613.

(d) Green : Principles of Political Obligation.
Bosanquet : Philosophical Theory of the State.
Barker : Political Thought from Spencer to Today.
Rousseau : The Social Contract.
MacIver : Community.

(e) *Introductory—*

Galloway, G. : The Philosophy of Religion, pp. 1–53.
Foster, G. B. : The Function of Religion.

I. Historical—

Tylor, E. B. : Primitive Culture.
Frazer, J. G. : The Golden Bough (abridged edition).
Galloway, G. : The Philosophy of Religion, pp. 88–152.
Wright, W. K. : A Student's Philosophy of Religion, Chapters 6 to 12.
Wundt, W. : Elements of Folk Psychology, on Totemism.
Durkheim, E.: Elementary Forms of Religious Life.
Hastings : Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics, articles : *Animism, Totemism, Fetishism, Magic and Taboo.*

II. Psychological—

Höffding, H. : Philosophy of Religion, section on *Psychology.*
Galloway, G. : Philosophy of Religion, pp. 54–87, 153–179 ; 219–250.
Wright, W. K. : A Student's Philosophy of Religion, Chapters 14–17.
Coe, G. A. : The Psychology of Religion.
Pratt, J. B. : The Religious Consciousness.
King, Irving : The development of Religion.

III. Logical—

Galloway: Philosophy of Religion, pp. 180–218.
Wright, W. K.: A Student's Philosophy of Religion, Chapters 3–5.
Leuba, J. H.: A Psychological Study of Religion: appendix.
Pratt, J. B.: The Religious Consciousness.
Woodburne, A. S.: The Relation between Religion and Science.

IV. Epistemological—

Galloway: The Philosophy of Religion, pp. 251–370.
Wright, W. K.: A Student's Philosophy of Religion, Chapter 19.
Caird, Jno.: Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion, Chapters 6 and 7.
Hastings: E. R. E., article on Epistemology.

V. Metaphysical—

Galloway: The Philosophy of Religion, Part III.
Wright: A Student's Philosophy of Religion, Chapters 18, 20 and 21.
Kant: Metaphysics of Morality.
Ward, James: The Realm of Ends.
Taylor: Elements of Metaphysics, pp. 359–407.

Note.—Students will not be expected to acquire a detailed knowledge of all of the Selected Readings. Special attention will be given to the following works:—

Galloway, G.: The Philosophy of Religion.
Wright, W. K.: A Student's Philosophy of Religion.
Pratt, J. B.: The Religious Consciousness.

**(f) Seashore: Elementary Experiments in Psychology.
Meyers: Text-book of Experimental Psychology.
Titchener: Experimental Psychology.
Scripture: The New Psychology.
Judd: Psychology, Volumes II and III.**

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

History

1924

History of Great Britain and Ireland : Post-Stuart History, 1688-1815

History of India : The Pre-Mussalman Period.

1925

History of Great Britain and Ireland : Post-Stuart History, 1688-1815.

History of India : The Pre-Mussalman Period.

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

GROUP (V)-B.

History and Economics

Economics, General

(A general survey of an elementary character based on the syllabus prescribed for Group (V)-A)

Books recommended—

Marshall : Economics of Industry.
Clay : Economics for the General Reader.
Briggs : A Text-book of Economics.
Banerjea : A Study of Indian Economics.

Economics, Special

Any two of the following subjects :—

1. *Banking and Currency* (includes money, credit, foreign exchanges, and prices).

Books recommended—

Withers : The Meaning of Money.
Todd : The Mechanism of Exchange.
Dunbar : The Theory and History of Banking.
Jevons : Money, Exchange, and Banking in India.

2. *Public Finance* (includes the economic functions of the State, the raising and spending of taxes and public loans and the regulation of tariffs).

Books recommended—

Armitage Smith : Principles and Methods of Taxation.
Robinson : Public Finance.
Dalton : Public Finance.
Alston : Elements of Indian Taxation.

3. *Labour Problems* (includes trade unionism, socialism, labour legislation, and welfare work).

Books recommended—

O'Brien : Labour Organization.
Russell : Roads to Freedom.
Burns : Government and Industry.
Kidd : Indian Factory Legislation.
Report of the Indian Industrial Commission, 1916-18.

4. *Indian Land Tenures* (includes the development and main features of the principal systems of land tenure in India).

Books recommended—

Baden-Powell : Short Account of the Land Revenue and its Administration.
Land Revenue Resolution of the Government of India (1902) and connected papers.
Kaye : History of the Administration of East India Company, Part II, Chapters I—III.

5. *Rural Economics* (includes the organization and financing of agriculture with special reference to the co-operative movement in relation to agriculture).

Books recommended—

Carver : Agricultural Economics.
Herrick : Rural Credits.
Keatinge : Rural Economy in the Bombay Deccan.
Hemingway : Madras Manual of Co-operation (Introduction).

GROUP (VI)

The Dravidian Languages

RELATED SUBJECT

1924

Early South Indian History : The Period of the Pallavas.

Books recommended :

J. Dubreuil : The Pallavas ; Pallava Antiquities.
R. G. Bhandarkar : Early History of the Deccan.
Vincent Smith : Early History of India.
Venkayya : The Pallavas (Archæological Survey of India, 1908).

RELATED SUBJECT

1925

Early South Indian History : A syllabus is under preparation.

B.A. (HONOURS) & M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

BRANCH iii-A

History, Economics and Politics (1924-1926)

SPECIAL SUBJECTS : BOOKS recommended :—

1. ECONOMIC HISTORY—HISTORY OF LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION IN BRITISH INDIA.

Land Revenue Policy of the Indian Government (Calcutta, 1902).
Field, C. D. : Landholding and the relations of Landlord and Tenant, Chaps. XIX—XXX (inclusive).
Phillips, A. : Land Tenures of Lower Bengal, Lectures VII to XII (inclusive).
Kaye, Sir J. : History of the Administration of the East India Company, Part II, Chaps. 1 to III (inclusive).
Arbuthnot, Sir A. : Selections from the Minutes of Sir Thomas Munro.
Hunter, Sir W. W : Bengal Manuscript Records, Introduction to Vol. I.
Seton Kerr, W. S. : Marquess Cornwallis.
Bradshaw, J. : Sir Thomas Munro.
Temple, Sir R. : James Thomson.
Ray, S. C. : Land Revenue Administration in India.
Dutt, R. C. : Economic History of India, Chaps. 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 21, 22,
Dutt, R. C.: India in the Victorian Age, Book I, Chaps. 3, 4, 5, 6 ; Book II, Chaps. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 ; Book III, Chaps. 4, 5, 6, 7.
S. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar : Progress of Madras Presidency.
Ascoli, F. D. : Early Revenue History of Bengal and the Fifth Report.
Baden Powell, B. H. : Short Account of the Land Revenue and its Administration.
Character of Land Tenures in Bombay Presidency (Selection from the Records of the Bombay Government).

For Reference.

Baden Powell, B. H. : The Land Systems of British India.
The Fifth Report of the Select Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company.
Life and Correspondence of Lord Cornwallis.

2. POLITICS—THE CITY STATE.

Aristotle: Politics (as edited by Newman; as translated by Welldon).
De Coulanges: The Ancient City State (translated by Small, 1916).
Fowler: The City State of the Greeks and Romans.
Freeman: History of Federal Government in Greece and Italy.
Hammond: Bodies Politic and their Governments.
Greenidge: Greek Constitutional History.
Greenidge: Roman Public Life.
Sidgwick: The Development of European Polity.
Whibley: Greek Oligarchies.
Brown: Venice.
Butler: The Lombard Communes.
Hazlitt: The Venetian Republic (Vol. II).
Sismondi: The Italian Republics of the Middle Ages (recast by Boulting).
Villari: History of Florence.
Zimmern: The Hansa Towns.

3. HISTORY—THE FRENCH REVOLUTION (TO THE FALL OF THE DIRECTORY).

Madelin: The French Revolution.
Cambridge Modern History, Vol. VIII.
H. Morse Stephens: A History of the French Revolution (Vols. 1 and 2).
J. Holland Rose: The Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era.
Lord Acton: Lectures on the French Revolution.
Mignet: The French Revolution (trans.).
De Tocqueville: L'Ancient Régime (trans).
Taine: The Ancient Régime (trans.)
Taine: The Revolution (trans.)
Mallet: The French Revolution.
Aulard: The French Revolution.

For consultation.

Thos. Carlyle: The French Revolution (as edited by J. Holland Rose, or C. R. L. Fletcher).
Rousseau: The Social Contract (trans)..
H. Morse Stephens: Orators of the French Revolution.
Legg: Documents Illustrative of the French Revolution.
Arthur Young: Travels in France.
Lecky: History of England during the 18th Century.
Leslie Stephen: English Thought in the 18th Century.
Burke: Reflections on the French Revolution.
Burke: Letters on a Regicide Peace.

Macintosh : Vindiciæ Gallicæ (a reply to Burke).
Morley : Voltaire.
Morley : Diderot and the Encyclopædists.
Morley : Rousseau.
M. Blind : Madame Roland.
Belloc : Danton.
Belloc : Robespierre.
Belloc : Mirabeau.
Higgs : The Physiocrats.
J. Holland Rose : Napoleon I.
Mahan : The Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution.

4. History—The Hohenstaufen Epoch.

The Popes and the Hohenstaufen, by Ugo Balzani (Epochs of Church History Series).

The relevant portions of the following :—

Stubbs : Germany in the Middle Ages.
Henderson : Germany in the Middle Ages.
Henderson : Historical Documents of the Middle Ages.
Fisher : The Mediæval Empire, Vol. II.
Hill : European Diplomacy, Vol. I.
Medley : The Church and the Empire.
Villari : Mediæval Italy.
Milman : Latin Christianity, Vols. IV, V and VI.
Ranke : History of the Popes, Vol. I.
Butler : The Lombard Communes.
Sismondi : Italian Republics (recast by Boulting).
Gregorovius : Rome in the Middle Ages, Vols. IV and V.
Testa : The War of Frederick I with the Communes of Lombardy (Smith Elder & Co. pub. 1877).
Michaud : History of the Crusades.
Freeman : History of Sicily.
Mann : The History of the Popes (3 Vols.).

5. Indian History—Mughal India, 1605 to 1707.

M. Elphinstone : History of India, ed. E. B. Cowell.
H. G. Keene : History of Hindustan.
Pringle Kennedy : History of the Great Mughals, 2 vols.
Lane Poole : Aurangzeb (Rulers of India Series).
Jadunath Sircar : History of Aurangzeb (4 vols., so far published).
Sir William Hunter : History of British India, 2 vols.
Duff : History of the Mahrattas, Vol. I (3 vols., Cambray & Co., Calcutta).

Ranade : Rise of the Mahratta Power.
W. Irvine : Life of Aurangzeb (Indian Antiquary reprint).
Memoirs of Jehangir : Trans. by Rogers and Beveridge; 2 vols. Asiatic Society's Publications.
Sir Henry Elliot : History of India, as told by her own Historians. Vols. VI and VII.

For consultation only.

Sir Thomas Roe (Ed. by W. Foster, 2 vols.).
Storia do Mogor, by Manucci (Trans. by Irvine, 4 vols.).
Travels in the Mughal Empire : Bernier (Vincent Smith's edition, Oxford University Press).
Travels in India : Tavernier (Bell's edition, 2 vols.).
David Macpherson : History of European Commerce with India.
W. Foster : Letters received by the East India Company from its Servants in the East.
J. Talboys Wheeler : Madras in the Olden Times.
Jadunath Sircar : The India of Aurangzeb.
Letters of Aurangzeb, by J. H. Billimoir.

Gemelli Careri's Travels (Hakluyt Society).
Ma'asir-ul-Umara : English translation in the, 'Bibliotheca Indica'.

6. ECONOMICS—CURRENCY AND BANKING WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SOUTH INDIA.

Wichers, H. : The Meaning of Money.
Nicholson : Principles of Economics, Vol. I, Part 2.
Fisher, I : Why the Dollar is Shrinking.
Barbour, Sir D. : The Standard of Value.
Marshall, A. : Evidence before the Gold and Silver Commission.
Conant, C. A. : Principles of Money and Banking.
Kemmerer, E. W. : Modern Currency Reform.
Keynes, J. M. : Indian Currency and Finance.
Probyn, L. C. : Indian Coinage and Currency.

Howard : India and the Gold Standard.
Brunyate : An account of the Presidency Banks.
Wolff : Co-operative Banking.
Indian Currency Commission Reports, 1893, 1898, 1913.
Department of Statistics, India : Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India.
Layton : Introduction to the Study of Prices.
Shirras : Memorandum on Banking.

BRANCH iii-B (1924—26)

Economics, General I

(Includes the scope and method of Economics, the theory of value, production, distribution and consumption).

Books recommended—

Marshall : Principles of Economics.
Nicholson : Principles of Political Economy.
Taussig : Principles of Economics.
Gide and Rist : History of Economic Doctrines.
Carver : The Distribution of Wealth.

Economics, General II

(Includes Banking and Currency, International Trade, Public Finance, Business and Labour Organization, and other questions of Applied Economics).

Books recommended—

Marshall : Industry and Trade.
Pigou : Economics of Welfare.
Nicholson : Principles of Political Economy.
Taussig : Principles of Economics.
Pierson : Principles of Economics.
Haney : Business Organization and Combination.
The Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vols. III and IV.

Economics, Special

Any two of the following subjects :—

1. ***Banking and Currency*** (includes money, credit, foreign exchanges, and prices).

Books recommended—

Conant : Money and Banking.
Kemmerer : Modern Currency Reforms.
Fisher : The Purchasing Power of Money.
Lavington : The English Capital Market.
Cassel : The World's Monetary Problems.
Duguid : The Stock Exchange.
Marshall : Money, Credit, and Commerce.
Riesser : German Great Banks.
Keynes : Indian Currency and Finance.
Shirras : Indian Finance Banking.
Reports and Evidence of the Indian Currency Committees.
Annual Reports on the Operations of the Currency Department of the Government of India.
Statistics of Joint Stock Banks (Annual).

2. *Public Finance* (includes the economic functions of the State, the raising and spending of taxes and public loans, and the regulation of tariffs).

Books recommended—

Bastable : Public Finance.
Adams : Finance.
Stamp : The Principles of Taxation.
Seligman : Essays in Taxation.
Seligman : Shifting and Incidence of Taxation.
Hobson : Taxation in the New State.
Redlich and Hurst : Local Government in England (Chapter dealing with finance).
Shah : Indian Finance during the Past Sixty Years.
Budget Statements of the Government of India since 1910.

3. *Labour Problems* (includes trade unionism, socialism, labour legislation, and welfare work).

Books recommended—

Webb : History of Trade Unionism.
De Montgomery : British and Continental Labour Policy.
Tillyard : The Worker and the State.
Cole : Self-Government in Industry.
O'Brien : Labour Organization.
Russell : Roads to Freedom.
Salter : Karl Marx and Modern Socialism.
Gilchrist : Conciliation and Arbitration.
Report of the Indian Factory Commission.
Report of the Indian Industrial Commission.
Publications of the Government of India, Labour Bureau.
The Labour Gazette, Bombay—(Monthly).

4. *Indian Land Tenures* (includes the development and main features of the principal systems of land tenure in India).

Books recommended—

Baden-Powell : Short Account of the Land Revenue and its Administration.
Land Revenue Resolution of the Government of India (1902) and connected papers.
Arbuthnot : Selections from the Minutes of Sir T. Munro.
Seton Kerr : Marquess Cornwallis.
Bradshaw : Sir Thomas Munro.
Temple : James Thomason.
Srinivasaraghava Ayyangar : Progress of the Madras Presidency.

5. *Rural Economics* (includes the organization and financing of agriculture with special reference to the co-operative movement in relation to agriculture).

Books recommended—

Carver : Agricultural Economics.
Nourse : Agricultural Economics.
Herrick : Rural credits.
Pratt : The Organization of Agriculture.
Wolff : People's Banks.
Nicholson : Report on the Introduction of Land and Agricultural Banks, Vol. I.
Leake : Agriculture in the United Provinces.
Keatinge : Rural Economy in the Bombay Deccan.
Mann : Study of the Deccan village.
Slater : Some South Indian villages.
Srinivasaraghâva Ayyangar : Memorandum of Forty Years' Progress in the Madras Presidency.
Jack : Economic Life of a Bengal District.

6. *International Trade* (includes the theory of international trade, tariff policies and methods, and the distribution and movement of the world's trade in staple commodities.

Books recommended—

Bastable : Public Finance.
Bastable : The Theory of International Trade.
Percy Ashley : Modern Tariff History.
Taussig : Some Aspects of the Tariff Question.
Pigou : Protection and Preferential Import Duties.
Cunningham : The Rise and Decline of the Free Trade Movement.
Gregory : Tariffs—A Study in Method.
Pitman's Series : The World and its Commerce.
Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission, 1922.
Annual Trade Statistics of the Government of India.
Ainscough : Reports on the Condition of British Trade in India.
Cotton : Handbook of Commercial Information for India.

7. *Recent Economic History* (a general survey of economic developments in Europe, America and India since 1800).

Books recommended—

Knowles : The Industrial and Commercial Revolution (in the Nineteenth Century).
Cunningham : Growth of English Industry and Commerce, Vol. III.
Clapham : Economic Development of France and Germany, 1815—1914.
Ogg : Economic Development of Modern Europe.
Bogart : Economic History of the United States.
Dutt : Economic History of India under British Rule.
Morison : Economic Transition in India.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCE

PART II—GROUP iii

Sanskrit

1924

Daṇḍin : Daśakumāracarita, pūrvapīthikā (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).
Kālidāsa : Kumārasambhava, cantos 1, 2 and 3.
Śriharṣa : Nāgānanda (Trivandrum Sanskrit Series).

1925

Kālidāsa : Kumārasambhava, cantos 1, 2 and 3.
Sriharṣa : Nāgānanda (Trivandrum Sanskrit Series).
Kādambarī Saṃgraha, p. 47, line 5, to page 93, line 5, second edition, by Pandit R. V. Krishnama Achariyar, Govt. College, Kumbakonam.

1926

Bhāravi : Kirātārjunīya, cantos 1, 2 and 3.
Śrīharṣa : Nāgānanda (Trivandrum Sanskrit Series).
Kādambarī Samgraha, from page 47, line 5, to page 93, line 5, second edition, R. V. Krishnama Achariyar, Government College, Kumbakonam.

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

GROUPS (iv), (v) AND (vi)

Languages other than English

GROUP (IV) 1924 to 1927

Kṛṣṇa-Miśra : Prabōdhacandrōdaya.
Cchāndōgyōpaniṣad—Adhyāya VII.

GROUP (v) 1924 to 1927

A. A. Macdonell : Vedic Reader, I to VIII hymns.
Kālidāsa : Raghuvamśa, Cantos IV and VI.
Madhurāvijayam, by Gangādevī, Cantos 1 to 4 (V. Srinivasa Sastri, Archæology Office, Trivandrum).

GROUP (vi) 1924 to 1927

(a) A. A. Macdonell : Vedic Reader, I to VIII hymns.
Aitarēya-brāhmana, VIII, ii, iii (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).
Gautama Dharma Sūtra—Prasna I—Text only, Bibliotheca Sanskrita (Government Press, Mysore).
Cchāndōgyōpaniṣad—Adhyāya VII.

(b) Kālidāsa : Vikramōrvaśī (Bombay Sanskrit Series).
Kṛṣṇa-Miśra : Prabōdhacandrōdaya } (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).
Bāṇa : Harṣacarita, Ucchvāsa III } (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).
Patāñjali : Mahābhāsya I, i, i.
Mahābhārata, Śāntiparvan—Adhyayās 177 to 182 (Madhva Vilas Book Depôt, Kumbakonam).
Madhurāvijayam, by Gangādevī, Cantos 1 to 4 (V. Srinivasa Sastri, Archæology Office, Trivandrum).

RELATED SUBJECT

1924 to 1927

Early History of India to the beginning of the present era (*i.e.*, Christian era).

Books recommended :—

E. J. Rapson : Ancient India (Camb. Univ. Press).
V. A. Smith : Early History of India.

The Dravidian Languages

RELATED LANGUAGE

Sanskrit (1924 to 1927)

Kālidāsa : Vikramōrvaśī.
Raghuvamśa, Cantos IV and VI.

B.A. (HONOURS) & M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

Two Languages other than English

BRANCH (iv)

Same as for Group (vi) of the B.A. Degree Examination, for all the languages.

Note.—For the M.A. Degree Examination the same text-books as for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination with the omission of Comparative Philology and Comparative Grammar are prescribed.

Sanskrit Language and Literature

BRANCH vi

1924

General Part—

Siddhānta-kaumudi : (*a*) Pūrvārdha, from Strīpratyayaprakaraṇa to the end of Apatyādhikāra in the Taddhita prakriyā.
(*b*) Uttarārdha, the whole omitting Uṇādi-prakaraṇa.

Vidyānātha : Pratāparudra-yaśō-bhūṣaṇa.

Rg Vēda, mandala 1, 1-10, with Sāyaṇa's Commentary, together with Sāyaṇa's Upōdghāta.

Yāska : Nirukta, Naighaṇṭuka-kāṇḍa, Chapter II.

Bhavabhūti : Mālatīmādhava.

Śri Harṣa : Naiṣadhīya, Cantos I to III.

Bāṇa : Harṣacarita, Ucchvāsas, I to III.

Special Part—

Samkhya, Yoga, Nyāya and Vaiśesika

Isvarakrṣṇa : Sañkhya-kārikās with Gauḍapāda's Vṛtti; Udayanācārya : Nyāya-kusumañjali, Stabakas I and II; Kanāda : Vaisesika-sūtras (whole) — (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares).

Patañjali : Yoga-sūtras with Bhōja Vṛtti (Anandasrama Press, Poona).

Gautama: Nyāya-sūtras with Vātsyāyana's Bhāṣya, Chaps. I and II only (Lazarus & Co., Benares).

Visvanāthapancānana : Nyāya-siddhānta-muktāvali (whole) (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).

GENERAL PART

In connexion with Branch VI of the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination, the attention of students is invited to the following books though it must be distinctly understood that they are not prescribed as text-books.

1. **Science of Language, History of the Sanskrit Language and History of Sanskrit Literature.**

Books recommended for study :—

Giles : Short Manual of Comparative Philology for classical students (Macmillan).

Tucker: Introduction to the Natural History of Language (Blackie).

Sweet: The History of Language (Temple Primers).
Bloomfield: Introduction to the Study of Language (H. Holt & Co., New York).
Macdonell: Vedic Grammar for Students (Oxford University Press).
Whitney: Sanskrit Grammar (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co.).
Uhlenbeck: Manual of Sanskrit Phonetics (Luzac & Co.).
Kaegi: The Rig-veda: the oldest Literature of the Indians (Ginn & Co., Boston).
Macdonell: History of Sanskrit Literature (William Heinemann).
Max Müller: History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature (Reprint, Panini Office, Allahabad).

Books recommended for consultation:—

Brugmann: Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic languages, translated by Wright Conway and Rouse.
Bopp: Comparative Grammar of the Sanskrit, Zend, Greek, Latin, Lithuanian, Gothic, German and Slavonic languages (translated by Eastwick).
Schleicher: Compendium, translated by Bendall.
Whitney: Life and Growth of Language.
,, : Language and its Study.
,, : Oriental and Linguistic Studies.
Max Müller: Lectures on the Science of Language.
,, : Biography of Words.
Delbrück: Introduction to the Study of Language.
Car Abel: Linguistic Essays.
Lefevre: Race and Language.
Gray: Principles of Indo-Iranian Phonology.
Thumb: Handbuch des Sanskrit.
Wackernagel: Altindische Grammatic.
Macdonell: Vedic Grammar.
Beamse: Comparative Grammar of the modern Aryan languages of India.
Hoernle: Comparative Grammar of the Gaudian languages.
Arnold: Vēdic Metre.
Bloomfield: The Atharva-vēda.
Rg, Yajur and Atharva-prātiśākhyas.
Goldstrucker: Pāṇini: his place in Sanskrit Literature.
Weber: History of Indian Literature translated by Mann and Zachariah.
Muir: Original Sanskrit Texts.
Stein: Kalhaṇa's Chronicle of Kāshmir.
Ragozin: Vedic India.
Rhys Davids: Buddhist India.

V. A. Smith : Early History of India
Rapson : Ancient India.
R. C. Dutt : History of Civilization in Ancient India.
C. V. Vaidya : Epic India.
,, : Riddle of the Rāmāyaṇa.
Bhandarkar : Early History of the Dekkan.
Schrader : Prehistoric Antiquities of the Aryan Peoples.
Langlois and Seignobos: Introduction to the Study of History (translated by Berry).

SPECIAL PART

Books recommended for study :—

Creighton : An Introductory Logic.
A. S. Rappoport : A Primer of Philosophy (John Murray, London).
Laura Brackenbury : A Primer of Psychology (do.)
F. M. Müller : The Six Systems of Indian Philosophy.
J. Davies : Hindu Philosophy.
R. Garbe : Philosophy of Ancient India.
J. C. Chatterji : Hindu Realism.
A. B. Keith : Sāñkhya System and 'Indian Logic and Atonism'.
Tarakasamgraha with Dīpikā, edited by Y. V. Athalye (Bombay Sanskrit Series).

Books recommended for consultation

Brajendranath Seal: The Positive Sciences of the Ancient Hindus.'
Satis Chandara Vidyabhusana : 'The History of the Mediaeval School of Indian Logic.'
H. Ui. : The Vaisēsika Philosophy according to the Dasapadārthasāstra.
Sugiura : Hindu Logic as preserved in China and Japan.
W. James : Pragmatism.
Flint : Theism.
,, : Anti-theistic Theories.
Balfour : Theism and Humanism.
Hobhouse : Theory of Knowledge.
Roger : Introduction to Modern Philosophy.
A. S. Pringle Pattison : The Idea of God in the Light of Recent Philosophy.
Mādhavācāryā : Sarvadarśanasañgraha.
Gangesa : Tatvacintāmani.
Yōga-sūtras with Vyāsa-bhāṣya : Trans. (Eng. by Haughton Woods—Harvard Oriental Series).

N.B.—Students are informed that all the Oriental books in the above lists could be procured through the Oriental Books Supplying Agency, 13, Shukrawarpet, Poona.

1925

General Part

Siddhānta-kaumudi : (*a*) Pūrvārdha, from Strīpratyayaprakaraṇa to the end of Apatyādhikāra in the Taddhitaprakriyā.

(*b*) Uttarārdha, the whole omitting Uṇādiprakaraṇa.

Vidyānātha : Pratāparudra-yaśō-bhūśaṇa.
Ṛg Vēda : Macdonell's Vedic Reader, hymns I to X together with Sāyana's Upōdghāta to his Ṛg-Bhāṣya and the corresponding passages (I to X) in the Sāyana's Commentary on the Ṛg Vēda, edited by Pasupatinath Sastri, M.A., B.L. (Oxford University Press).
Yāska : Nirukta, Naighantuka-kānda, Chapter II.
Bhavabhūti : Mālatīmādhava.
Śri Harṣa : Naiṣadhīya, Cantos I to III.
Bāṇa : Harṣacarita, Ucchvāsas I to III.

Special Part :—Same as for 1924.

General Part :— } *Books recommended for study and consultation* .—
Special Part :— } Same as 1924.

1926 and 1927

General Part :—Same as for 1925.

Special Part :—

Bhaṭṭōjī Dīkṣita : Prauḍhamanōramā—Samjña, Paribhāṣā, Sandhi. Strīpratyaya and Kāraka-prakaraṇas (Benares edition).
Patañjali : Mahabhāṣya, I, i, āhnikas i to iii (Nirnaya Sagara Press).
Bhartṛhari : Vākyapadīya, kāṇḍa I. (Benares edition).
Anandavaradhana : Dhvanyālōka (Nirnaya Sagara Press).
Rajānaka Mahima Bhaṭṭa : Vyaktivivēka (Trivandrum Sanskrit Series).

General Part :—*Books recommended for study and consultation*—
Same as for 1925.

Special Part

Books recommended for study :—
Goldstucker : Pāṇini : his place in Sanskrit Literature.
Belvalkar : Systems of Sanskrit Grammar.
Aristotle : Poetics.
Bain : English Composition and Rhetoric.
Vaughan : Literary Criticism
Winchester : Principles of literary criticism.
Gayley and Scott : Methods and Materials of criticism.

Books recommended for consultation :—

Mammaṭa : Kāvyaprakāśa.
Dhananjaya : Daśarūpa.
Courthope : Life in Poetry and Law in Taste.
Saintsbury : History of Literary Criticism.

EXAMINATIONS FOR TITLES IN ORIENTAL LEARNING

Courses of Study, 1924 to 1928

Compulsory Division—Siromani (*Regulation* 6, *Chapter XXX*)

GENERAL PART

For 1925 to 1928

Preliminary Examination (6-ii)—

(*a*) Books prescribed—

1. Visvanāthapañcānana—Muktāvali
2. Mīmāmsānyāyaprakāśa—Apōdēva
3. Sidhāntakaumudi—Purvārdha only, omitting Taddhita

(Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).

4. Jaiminīya-nyāya-mālāvistara—Chapters I and II and the first four padas in Chapter III (Anandasrama Series, Poona).

(*b*) Books prescribed—

1. Rg. Vēda—Vedic Reader, I to X hymns (both inclusive), text only by A. A. Macdonell (Oxford University Press).
2. Kathōpaniṣad—text only (Anandasrama Series, Poona).
3. Gautamadharmasūtras—text only (Bibliotheca Sanskrita, Government Press, Mysore).
4. Manu-smṛti—Chapter 9—text only (Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay).

N.B.—In connexion with the History of Sanskrit Language and Literature, for the Final Examination, under the general part, the attention of teachers is invited to the list of books recommended for study and consultation under the corresponding subjects, for Branch vi—B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination.

SPECIAL PART

Regulation—6-iii, *Chapter XXX*

BRANCH I—*Mīmāmsā Group* for 1924—28

Preliminary Examination—

Books prescribed—

1. Taittirīya Samhitā with Sāyaṇa's Bhāṣya (Kāṇḍa I, Prapāṭhaka 1).
2. Aitarēya Brāhmaṇa with Sāyaṇa's Bhāṣya, the fourth Pancikā
3. Āpastamba's Srauta-sūtras with Rudradatta's Vṛtti—Praśnās I to V, both inclusive
4. Yājñavalkya—smṛti with Mitakaṣrā (whole).

(Anandasrama Series, Poona) [for items 1–4].

5. Bhaṭṭa-dīpikā—Purvaṣatka only (Bibliotheca Sanskrita, Mysore Government Press or Bibliotheca Indica, Calcutta).

Final Examination—

Books prescribed—

1. Bhaṭṭa-dīpikā—Uttaraṣaṭka only.
2. Śābara-bhāṣya, Chapter I—with Kumārila's Vārtika, Chapter I—omitting Slōka-Vārtika
3. Pārthasārathimiṣra's Nāyaratnamālā

(Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares) [for items 2–3].

4. Bhāṭṭarahasya—whole. (Sudarsana Press, Conjeeveram.)

BRANCH II—*Vedanta Group* for 1924—28.

Advaita—Preliminary Examination—

Books prescribed—

Brahma-Sūtras with Śankara's Bhāṣya. (Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam.)
Bhāmatī—Catussūtri. (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay.)
Pancapādikā with Vivaraṇa—the first Varṇaka only (Vizianagaram Sanskrit Series, Benares).
Bṛhadāraṇyakōpaniṣad with Śankara's Bhāṣya—Chapters I to III
Chāndōgyōpaniṣad with Śankara's Bhāṣya—Adhyayā VI only
Māṇḍūkyōpaniṣad with Gaudapada's Kārikas and Śankara Bhāṣya
Bhagavadgīta with Śankara's Bhāṣya.

(Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam.) [for the last four items]

Advaita—Final Examination—

(*a*) Books prescribed—

Siddhānta-bindu with Nyāyaratnāvali—up to the end of the portion relating to the first Śloka.
Advaita-siddhi :—
Paricchēda I :—
(i) From the beginning of the work up to the end of Agamabādhōddhāra, (ii) Ajnānvāda, (iii) Anirvacanīyatva vāda and
Pricchēda II :—Akhandārthavāda.
Laghucandrikā, from the beginning of the work up to the end of Upādhi.
(Advaitamanajari Series, Srividya Press, Kumbakonam.)

(*b*) Books prescribed—

Patañjali's Yōga sūtras with Bhōja-vṛtti.
Īśvarakṛṣna Sānkhyā kārikās with Gauḍapāda's Commentary.
(Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares.)

Advaita-Paribhāṣā by Dharmarājādhvarin. (Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.)

Yatīndramatadīpikā by Srīnivāsācārya. (Anandasrama Press, Poona.)

Daśaprakaraṇas by Madhvācārya—omitting Karmaṇirṇaya and Viṣṇutattvanirṇaya— (text only) (Madhava Vilas Book Depôt, Kumbakonam).

Viśiṣṭādvaita : Preliminary Examination for 1924—28.

Books prescribed—

Brahma Sūtras with Śrī Bhāṣya (Ananda Press, Madras).

Śrutaprakāśikā—Jināsādhikaraṇa (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).

Bhagavadgītā with Rāmānuja's Bhāṣya (Ananda Press, Madras).

Bṛhadāraṇyakōpaniṣad with Rangarāmānuja's Bhāṣya (Chakravarti Ayyangar's Telugu Edition, Mysore).

Viśiṣṭādvaita Final Examination for 1924—28.

(*a*) Books prescribed—

Vēdārthasamgraha (Pandit, Benares).

Siddhitraya, by Yāmunācārya (Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series, Benares).

Śatadūṣaṇī with Caṇḍamāruta—the first fifteen Vādas only (according to the Sāstramuktavali Edition—Conjeeveram).

Nyāyasiddhānjana (up to the end of Buddhiparicchēda or the 5th Paricchēda (Pandit, Benares).

(*b*) Books prescribed— Same as under Advaita Final Examination (*b*).

Dvaita : Preliminary Examination for 1924–28—

Books prescribed—

Books	Source
Brahmasūtras with Madhvācārya's Bhāṣya. Tatvaprakāśikā, by Jayatīrtha Gītātātparya-nirṇaya with Jayatīrtha's Tīkā Madhva-Bhāṣya on the Chāndōgya, Bṛhadāraṇyaka and Māṇḍūkya Madhvācārya's Anuvyākhyāna with Jayatīrtha's Nyāyasudhā—*Jijñāsādhikarana only.*	(Madhva Vilas Book Depôt, Kumbakonam).

Dvaita : Final Examination for 1924–28—

(*a*) Books prescribed—

Books	Source
Nyāyāmṛta (the first Paricchēda only) Bhēdōjjīvana, by Vyāsarāya Nyāyāmṛta-taranginī (the first Paricchēda only)	(Madhva Vilasa Book Depôt. Kumbakonam).

(*b*) Books prescribed—Same as under Advaita—Final Examination (*b*).

BRANCH III—*Nyāya Group* for 1924 to 1928

Preliminary Examination—

Books prescribed—

Kaṇāda's Vaiśēṣika sūtras with Sankaramisra's Sūtropaskara (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares).

Jagadīśa's Pancalakṣaṇī and Simhavyāghrī (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares).

Gadādhara's Caturdaśalakṣaṇī :

(i) From the beginning of the work up to the end of Dvitīyasvalakṣaṇa.

(ii) Kūṭaghaṭitalakṣaṇa.

(iii) Kūṭāghaṭitalaksaṇa.

(iv) Vyadhikaraṇa-dharmāvacchinnābhāva-khaṇḍana-grantha (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares).

Gadādhara's Pakṣatā—Sarvabhaumāntam (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares).

Gadāhara's Sidhantalakṣaṇam—the first hundred pages according to Chakravarti Ayyangar's Telugu Edition, Mysore. (The first forty pages in the edition published by the Sudarsana Press correspond to the first hundred pages of the Mysore edition).

Gautama's Sūtras with Vātsyāyana's Bhāṣya—Chapters I and II—Vizianagram Sanskrit Series (F. J. Lazarus & Co., Benares).

Final Examination—

Books prescribed—

Udayanācārya's Nyāyakusumāñjali (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares, or Bibliotheca Indica, Calcutta).

Gadādhara's Avayava—from the beginning of the work to the end of Pratijñā; Gadādhara's Sāmānyanirukti .. .. (Chakravarti Ayyangar's Telugu Edition, Mysore).

Gadādhara's Savyabhicārasāmānyalakaṣaṇam; Gadādhara's Satpratipakṣa-vibhājakam; Khaṇḍadeva's Bhāṭṭarahasyam—(to the end of Dvitīyā) (Sudarsana Press, Conjeeveram.)

Gadādhara's Vyutpattivāda—whole (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).

BRANCH IV—*Vyākaraṇa Group* for 1924 to 1928

Preliminary Examination—

Books prescribed—

Paribhāṣēnduśēkhara; Paraudhamanōrama with Sabdaratana—from the beginning to the end of Strīpratyaya (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares).

Kāśikāvṛtti—Seventh Chapter only (Lazarus & Co., Benares).

Final Examination—

Books prescribed—

Laghuśabdēnduśēkhara—to the end of Kārakaprakaraṇa (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Benares).

Mahābhāṣyam—Navāhnikam from the beginning (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).

Vaiyākaraṇa-bhūṣaṇa-sāra (Chowkhamba Book Depôt, Bombay).

Laghumañjūṣā, by Nageśa from the beginning to the end of Akāṅkṣādivicāra.

BRANCH V—*Sāhitya Group* for 1924 to 1928

For Sāhitya-Śirōmaṇi and Vidwān–Sanskrit, when offered as one of the two languages for the Vidwān Title under Regulation 3—Vidwān (*a*) and (*b*) in Chapter XXX.

Preliminary Examination—

Books prescribed—

*Bāṇa's Kādambarī—Pūrvabhāga only (Bombay Sanskrit Series).

Śiśupālavadha, Cantos 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 } (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).
Kumārasambhava (Cantos 1 to 7, both inclusive) } (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).

Śākuntala
Uttararāmacarita
Mṛcchakaṭika
Mudrārākṣasa
} (Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.

Final Examination—

For Sāhitya-Sirōmaṇi and Vidwān–Sanskrit, when offered as one of the languages under Regulations 3-a and 6, Ch. XXX.

Books prescribed—

Siddhāntakaumudī Pūrvārdha (omitting Taddhita) and Uttarārdha (omitting Uṇādis, Vaidikaprakaraṇa and Svara-prakaraṇa) (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).
Daṇḍin's Kāvyādarśa (Oriental Book Supplying Agency, Poona).
Vararuci's Prākṛtaprakāśa (Trubner & Co., London).
Śrutabōdha (Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay).

For Sāhitya-Śirōmaṇi only. See Ch. XXX, Regulation 6, Branch V, Final (b), for the Examination of 1924.

Mammaṭa's Kāvyaprakāśa (Bombay Sanskrit Series).
Dhvanyālōka (Kāvyamāla Series, Bombay).
Vyaktivivēka (Trivandrum Sanskrit Series).
Vāmana's Kāvyālankāra-sūtra-vṛtti (Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam).
Udbhaṭa's Kāvyālankārasāra with Prātiharēnduraja's vṛtti (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).
Citramīmāṁsā (Kavyamala Series, Bombay).
Citramīmāṁsākhaṇḍana (Kavyamala Series, Bombay).

For the Examination of 1925 *to* 1928

Mammaṭa's Kāvyaprakāśa (Bombay Sanskrit Series).
Dhvanyālōka (Kāvyamāla Series, Bombay).
Vāmana's Kāvyālankāra-sūtra-vṛtti (Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam).
Udbhata's Kāvyālānkārasāra with Pratihārendurāja's vṛtti (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay).
Citramīmāṁsā (Kāvyamālā Series, Bombay).
Rasagaṅgādhara by Jagannātha from the beginning to the end of Rūpaka.

VIDWAN TITLE EXAMINATIONS, 1925 TO 1928

For Sanskrit when offered as the subsidiary language for the Vidwan Title under Regulation 3 *c, in Ch. XXX.*

For the Preliminary Examination—

Kālidāsa's Kumārasambhva—Cantos I to V.
Kādambarī Saṁgraha Pūrvabhāga (whole)— by R. V. Krishnamacnariar, Government College, Kumbakonam.

For the Final Examination—

Śākuntala by Kālidāsa (whole).

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

Marathi

1924

Prose—

Gadyaratna Samunvaya—Part I by L. G. Lele.

Poetry—

Navanita—Muktēswar—Nārada Niti, pages 172—181.
Moropant—Savitri Akhyana, pages 286—295.
Vaman—Bharat Bhava, pages 112-121.

Marathi

1925

Prose—

Vācanpāthā mālā—Part I by K. G. Kinare, pages 1–160.

Poetry—

Navanita (Edition 1918).
Mukteswar—Hariscandrākhyan, pages 181-210.
Morōpant—Bhīsma Parva, pages 313–320.
Vāman—Nrsimhavatār, pages 122–132.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCE

PART I-B

BOOKS PRESCRIBED FOR NON-DETAILED STUDY

1924

Marathi

Moropanta varil Nibandha, by V. K. Chiplunkar, B.A.
Pana Lakhat Kona Gheto, by H. N. Apte
Maratha ani Ingraja, by N. C. Kelkar
} (New Kitabkhana, Poona).

PART II—Group iii

1924

All the extracts of Moropant's poetry from the latest edition (1918) of Navanīta.
Bapāce as'ru by The Rev. N. Tilak.
Life of Sambhaji and Rajaram Maharaj, edited by K. N. Sane, B.A.
Candragupta, by H. N. Apte.
Waman—Nīti and Vairāgya Satakas.
Tāra Nātaka, by V. M. Mahajani, M.A.
} (New Kitabkhana, Poona).

PART I-B

BOOKS PRESCRIBED FOR NON-DETAILED STUDY

1925

Itihāsāvarila Nibandha, by V. K. Chiplunkar, B.A.
Sri Rāmacaritra, by C. V. Vaidya, M.A., LL.B.
Paropakara, by D. K. Karve, B.A.

PART II—Group iii

Navanīta : Wāman. All extracts of Wāman Pandit, pp. 88—143.
Moropant : Kēkavali.
Padya Ratnāvali, by Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar.
Life of Muktēswar, by L. R. Pangarkar, B.A.
Zunzar Rao, by Dewal.
Life of Bāji Rau I, by Bapat.

PART I-B

BOOKS PRESCRIBED FOR NON-DETAILED STUDY

1926

Parōpakāra—by D. K. Karve, B.A.
Srikrsnacaritra—by C. V. Vaidya, M.A., LL.B.
Life of Bāji Rau I, by Bapat.

PART II

GROUP iii

1. Navanīta (Edition 1918) : Morōpant—Ambarīsākhyan Prithukōpākhyān {pages 359–380.
   Raghunath Pandit—Nala-Damayanti Svayamvara, pages 381–410.
   Narāhari—Gangā Ratna Māla, pages 416–436.
2. Life of Muktēswar, by L. R. Pangarkar, B.A.
3. Virāta Parva,—by Muktēswar.
4. Sukha-ani-Sānti,—by M. H. Modak, B.A.
5. Life of Sri Chatrapati Thōrale Shahu Maharaj—edited by K. N. Sane, B.A.
6. Zunzār Rao—by Dewal.

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

GROUP (iv)

1924

Atmavidya, by Godbole.
Dr. Bhandarkar's Religious Essays.

GROUP (v)

Sivaccatrapati's Life, by Sabhasada.

GROUP (vi)

Yathārtha Dīpika, Chapter I, by Waman
Dharma pār lēkha va Vyākhyāne, by Sir Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar
Jñāneswari—Chapter IX. Ed. by A. M. Kunte
Moropant. Brihaddasam, Pūrvārdha, Chapters I to X
} (Nirnaya Sagar Press, Bombay).

Sivaccatrapati's Life, by Sabhasada
Atmavidya, by Godbole (Dadholkor Series)
} (New Kitabkhana, Poona).

RELATED SUBJECTS

History of the Marathas up to 1720.

Books recommended :—
M. G. Ranade : Rise of the Maratha Power.
Grant Duff : History of the Marathas (Calcutta, 1912).

1925

Books	Obtainable from
Group (iv) Maharāstra Saraswata, by Bhāve Life of Jñāneswar, by L. R. Pangarkar, B.A. **Group (v)** Chitnis : Sri Shiwāji Maharājaci Bakkar **Group (vi)** Maharastra Saraswata, by Bhāve. Sri Shiwāji Maharājaci Bakkar, by Chitnis. Jñāneśwari—Chapter III. Moropant's Brihaddāsam—(Krishna Vijaya) Uttarardha first 10 Chapters. Life of Jñāneswar, by Pangarkar, B.A. Namsūdha, by Wāman. Edited by B.B. Bhide, B.A.	Kitabkhana, Poona, or from Messrs. Parachura Puranik & Co., Madhav Bagh, Bombay.

Related Subjects

Same as for 1924

Marathi

Books	Obtainable from
Group (iv) Mahārāstra Sāraswata, by Bhave. Life of Jñānēswar, by L.R. Pangarkar, B.A. **Group (v)** Sri Siwaji-Māhārājaci Bakkar, by Chitnis. **Group (vi)** Mahārāstra Sāraswata, by Bhave. Sri Siwaji Maharajaci Bakkar, by Chitnis. Jñāneswari, Chapter III. Morōpant : Brihaddasam—(Krsna Vijaya) Uttarārdh, first ten chapters. Life of Jnānēswar, by Pangarkar, B.A. Nāmsudhā by Wāman. Edited by B. B. Bhide, B.A.	New Kitabkhana, Poona, or Messrs. Parachure Puranik & Co., Madhav Bagh, Bombay.

Related Subjects

History of the Marāthās up to 1720.

Books recommended—

M. G. Rānade : Rise of the Marātha Power.

Grant Duff : History of the Marāthās (Calcutta, 1912).

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCE

Oriya

PART I-B

1924

Galpa Svalpa, by Phakir Mohana Senapathy } (Sahitya Press,
Subhadra, by Cintamani Mahanty } Cuttack).

PART II

GROUP iii

Nitiprabandha, by Rajakishor Mahanty (Chandrodaya Press, Cuttack).
Utkal Rutucitra, by Sasibhushan Rai (Sahitya Press, Cuttack).
Aryabāla, by Cintamani Mahanty (Sahitya Press, Cuttack).
Utkal Laksmi, by Gangadhar Mehera (Sahitya Press, Cuttack).
Dhruva Tāpasya Nātak, by Damodar Misra (Mukura Press, Cuttack)

PART I-B

1925

Māmu, by Phakir Mohana Senapathy (Sahitya Press, Cuttack).
Tāra Sa'sānka, by Pandit Mudhusudana Misra (Sudhala Deb Press, Bamra).

PART II

GROUP iii

Sāhitya, by Chendra Sekhara Nanda }
Prakrti Barnana, Greeshma Barnana, } (Trading Co., Cuttack).
pp. 33 to 44, by Sri Radhamohana Deb. }
Jānakī Parinaya Nātaka, by Pandit Gopinath Nanda Sarma (Utkal Sahitya Press, Cuttack).

PART I-B

1926

Sanyukta—by Danidhi Misra. } Mukur Press, Cuttack.
Santwana,—by Lakshminarayana Sahu. }
Pīyūsadhara—by Pandit Gopinath Nanda Sarma—Trading Company, Cuttack.

PART II

GROUP iii

Rāmāyana Katha, by Candrasēkhara Nanda }
Kalpalata, by Cintamani Mahanty. } Trading Company,
Jānakī Parinaya Nātaka, by Pandit Gopinath } Cuttack.
Nanda Sarma. }

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

Group (iv)

1924

Utkal prakrti, by Sasibhushan Rai (Sahitya Press, Cuttack).

Bhāgavata ekādasaskandha, by Jagannadha Dass; Adhyātma Rāmāyana, Sundarakānda, by Haladhara Dass (Printing Company, Cuttack).

Group (v)

Pārvati, by Radhanath Rai
Pranayini, by Neelakantha Dass
Kōnarka, by Krupasindhu Misra
(Students' Store, Satyavadi).

Group (vi)

Utkal prakrti, by Sasibhushan Rai
Sarala Dass, by Pandit Mrtyunjaya Ratho
(Sahitya Press, Cuttack).

Pārvati, by Radhanath Rai
Kōnarka, by Krpasindhu Misra
Bhīsma, by Aswinikumar Ghose
(Students' Stores, Satyavadi).

Prabandha Pūrnacandra, Canto I, by Jadumoni Mahapatro
Kēsava Koili, by Markand Dass
Bhāgavata Ekādasaskandha, by Jagannadha Dass
(Printing Co., Cuttack).

Group (iv)

1925 and 1926

Kiskindhya Kānda—Rāmāyana, by Krushna Charan Patnaik (Printing Company, Cuttack).

Mukunda Deb Nātaka, by Godavareesha Misro (Students' Stores, Satyabadi).

Prabhāta, by Chendrasekhara Nanda.
Bhāgavata ēkādasaskandha, by Jagannadha Dass.
Raghuvamsa (13th Sarga), by Rajakishore Mahanty.
(Trading Company, Cuttack).

GROUP (v)

Kōnarka—Chapters 1 to 7, by Kripasindhu Misra.
History of Gumsur, by Tarini Charan Ratho.
Bidagdha Cintamony (Canto 78, pp. 215—218), by Abhimanyu Samanta Sinhara.

GROUP (vi)

Pāñcāli Patapaharana, by Sri Radhamohana Rajendra Deb.
Kōnurkē (Mayadevi, pp. 67 to the end), by Neelakantho Das
Bidagdha Cintamony (Canto 78, pp. 215–218), by Abhimanyu Samanta Sinhara.
Bhāgavata (Pañcama Skandha), Jagannatha Das.

(Trading Company, Cuttack).

Unmatta Rāghava, by Pandit Gopinath Nanda Sarma (Utkal Sahitya Press, Cuttack)
Kiskindhyā Kānda—Rāmāyana, by Krushna Charan Patnaik (Printing Company, Cuttack).
Bibidha Prabandha, by Viswanath Kar (Utkal Sahitya Press, Cuttack)
Jñana-Nirbacana, by Sri Sachidananda Tribhubano Deb. (Hitaishin Electric Mission Press, Bamra).

VIDWAN TITLE EXAMINATION

1924

A. Prescribed Text-books relating to Grammar, Prosody and Poetics.

Radhanath Rai: Vyākaraṇa Pravēsa
Vāsudeva Sudhala Deva: Alaṅkāra Bōdhōdaya
Saccidānanda Deva: Alaṅkāra Sāra Candaprakaraṇa

(Printing Company, Cuttack).

B. Prescribed Text-books in Prose and Poetry.

Itihāsa prasanga, by Cintamani Acārya
Mudrārākṣasa Nātak, by Mrutianjaya Rath

(Sahitya Press, Cuttack).

Bhagavadgita, by Balaram Dass.
Swētadvipa Vēna, by Ajayachandra Dass, poems 5 to 7, 10 and 12.

Vaidehīsa Vilas, by Upendra Bhanja, Cantos 1 to 8.
Bhāgavata, Canto IV—Dhruva Carita, by Jaganadha Dass
} (Printing Company, Cuttack).

Konarke, by Nilakantha Dass (Students' Stores, Satyavadi).

1925 to 1928

For the Preliminary Examination—

Prose :

Prabandha Māla, by Madhusudana Das.
Barabati Durga, by Krupasindhu Misra.

Poetry :

Pranāyini, by Neelakantho Das, M.A.
Prakrti Barnana (Sisira Barana), by Sri Radhamohana Deb.
Rasakallōla (Cantos 13, 32, 33 and 34), by Deenakurushna Das.
} (Trading Company, Cuttack.)

Adhyātma Rāmāyaṇa, by Suryamoni Patnaik (Arunodaya Press, Cuttack).

Bilhaṇīya Kābya, by Pandit Gopinath Nanda Sarma.
Mēgha Dōōta, by Pandit Gopinath Nanda Sarma
Ratnābali Nāṭaka, by Beeramitrodaya Singhi Dab.
} (Sahitya Press, Cuttack).

Ratnākara Campu, by Bolobhodra Kavi Soorya (Cuttack Printing Company).

For the Final Examination—

Grammar, Prosody and Poetics.

Alaṅkāra Bōdhōdaya (omitting 6th Chapter on Alaṅkāra), by Sri Vasudeva Sudhala Deb.
Alaṅkāra Sāra (omitting Chapter 2nd), by Sri Sachidanda Deb.
} (Jagannath Ballabha Press, Bamra).

Vyākaraṇa Pravēsa, by Radhanath Rai (Trading Company, Cuttack).

Odiya Samāsa Prakaraṇa—Utkala Sahitya, Part X, No. 8, pages 251 and 258 and No. 9, pages 279 and 348.
Odiya Sarvanāma Prakaraṇa—Utkala Sahitya, Part II, No. 11, pages 337 to 348 and Part XII, No. 1, pages 24 and 35.
} Utkala Sahitya Press, Cuttack).

Utkala Sahitya ra Etihasa, by Tarinicaran Ratho.

RELATED SUBJECT—1927 to 1928

History of Orissa under Native and Muhammadan Rule.

Book recommended :—

W. W. Hunter : Orissa.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

1924

Greek

Xenophon : Cyropædia, III.

Latin

Cæsar : De Bello Gallico, VI cc. 29—44.
Ovid : Stories from the Metamorphoses (Edited. D. A. Slater, Clarendon Press)

French

Poèmes Choisis (Edited by R. L. A. du Pontet), Pieces 39–54.
X. de Maistre—Le Lepreux de la Cité d'Aoste. (Blackie).

1925

Latin

Cæsar : De Bello Gallico, VI, 1–32.
Ovid : Stories from the Metamorphoses (Edited, D. A. Slater, Clarendon Press).

French

Poèmes Choisis (Edited by R. L. A. du Pontet), Pieces 39–54.
La chasse au Lion par Jules Gerard. (Siesman's French series for Rapid Reading), Macmillan & Co.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCE

PART II

Group iii

1924

Greek

Sophocles : Oedipus Coloneus.
Aeschines : In Ctesiphontem.

Latin

Virgil : Aeneid I.
Cicero : Pro Archia Poeta ; In Catilinam, I.
Livy : Book V (1 to 31).

French

Poèmes Choisis (Edited by R. L. A. du Pontet), the last sixty pieces.
Corneille—Nicomède.
Erckmann-Chatrian : L'Ami Fritz (Macmillans).
Michaud : La Première Croisade (Macmillans).

German

Text-books will be prescribed when required.

1925

Greek

Sophocles : Oedipus Coloneus.
Aeschines : In Ctesiphontem.

Latin

Virgil : Aeneid I.
Cicero : Pro Archia Poeta ; Philippic I.
Livy : Introduction and Book I, cc. 1 to 29.

French

Poèmes Choisis (Edited by R. L. A. du Pontet), the last sixty pieces.
Racine : Esther.
Jules Verne : Cinq Semaines en Ballon.
Michaud : La Première Croisade.

1926

Latin

Virgil : Æneid, II.
Cicero : Pro Archia Poeta ; Philippic I.
Livy : Introduction and Book I, cc. 1 to 29.

French

Poèmes Choisis (edited by R. L. A. du Pontet), the last sixty pieces.
Racine : Esther.
Adventures du Capitain Pamphile par Alexander Dumas (Clarendon Press).
Michaud : La Première Croisade.

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

1924

Greek

GROUP (iv)

Plato : Phaedrus.

GROUP (v)

Thucydides : The Sicilian Expedition. Ed. by Frost (Macmillan).

GROUP (vi)

Books prescribed :—

Homer : Iliad, Book XXII.
Aeschylus : Prometheus Vinctus.
Thucydides : Book IV.
Plato : Phaedrus.
Sophocles : Antigone.

Books of Reference :—

Goodwin (W. W.) : Syntax of the Greek Moods and Tenses.
Giles (P.) : A Short Manual of Comparative Philology for Classical Students (1901).
Murray (G. G.) : History of Greek Literature (1897).
Jebb : Growth and Influence of Classical Greek Poetry (Macmillan).

RELATED SUBJECT

History of Greece—the Fifth Century B.C.

Latin

GROUP (iv)

Cicero : De Natura Deorum.

GROUP (v)

Tacitus : Agricola and Germania.

GROUP (vi)

Virgil : Georgics II, and Eclogues IV, VI, X.
Horace : Odes II.
Juvenal : Satires I and X.
Livy : Book XXII.
Cicero : De Natura Deorum.
Tacitus : Agricola and Germania

RELATED SUBJECT

The History of Rome—the Second Century B.C.

French

GROUP (iv)

Fernand Nicolay : L'Esprit de la Taquinerie.

GROUP (v)

de Sègur : La Campagne en Russie.

GROUP (vi)

Corneille : Le Cid.
Molière : Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.
Specimens of Modern French Prose (Edited by H. E. Berthon, Macmillan).
Sainte Beuve : Franklin et Chesterfield.
Fernand Nicolay : L'Esprit de la Taquinerie.
de Sègur : La Campagne en Russie.

RELATED SUBJECT

French : European History, 1815 to 1871.

1925

Greek

GROUP (iv)

Plato : Phædrus.

GROUP (v)

Thucydides : The Sicilian Expedition (Ed. by Frost, Macmillan).

GROUP (vi)

Same as for 1924

RELATED SUBJECT

Same as for 1924

Latin

GROUP (iv)

Cicero : De Natura Deorum.

GROUP (v)

Tacitus : Agricola and Germania.

GROUP (vi)

Virgil : Georgics II, and Eclogues IV, VI, X.
Horace : Odes III, 1—20.
Juvenal : Satires I and X.
Livy : Book XXII.
Cicero : De Natura Deorum.
Tacitus : Agricola and Germania.

RELATED SUBJECT

Same as for 1924

French

GROUP (iv)

Fernand Nicolay : L'Esprit de la Taquinerie.

GROUP (v)

de Sègur : La Campagne en Russie.

GROUP (vi)

Corneille : Le Cid.
Molière : Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.
Specimens of Modern French Prose (Edited by H. E. Berthon, Macmillan).
Sainte Beuve : Franklin et Chesterfield.
Fernand Nicolay : L'Esprit de la Taquinerie.
de Sègur : La Campagne en Russie.

RELATED SUBJECT

Same as for 1924

1926

Latin

GROUP (iv)

Cicero : De Natura Deorum.

GROUP (v)

Tacitus : Annals I.

GROUP (vi)

Virgil : Georgics II and Eclogues IV, VI, X
Horace : Odes III, 1–20.
Juvenal : Satires I and X.
Livy : Book XXII.
Cicero : De Natura Deorum.
Tacitus : Agricola and Germania.

RELATED SUBJECT

The History of Rome—The Second Century B.C.

French

GROUP (iv)

Fernand Nicolay : L'Esprit de la Taquinerie.

GROUP (v)

de Ségur : La Campagne en Russie.

GROUP (vi)

Corneille : Horace. Ed. Saintsbury (Clarendon Press).
Molière : Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.
Specimens of Modern French Prose (edited by H. E. Berthon —Macmillan).
Sainte Beuve : Franklin et Chesterfield.
Fernand Nicolay : L'Espirt de la Taquinerie.
de Ségur : La Campagne en Russie.

RELATED SUBJECT

French : European History, 1815 to 1871.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

1924

Urdu

Mukhtar-i-Ashar, Part I, pages 1 to 24 (The Diocesan Press, Vepery, Madras).

Mauiza-i-Hasanah.

Persian

Muntakhabat-i-Farsi, Part III
Bustan-i-Sadi, Chapter III } (The Diocesan Press, Vepery, Madras)

Arabic

Ikhwanus—Safa.

1925

Urdu

Mukhtar-i-Ashar, Part I, pages 1 to 24 (The Diocesan Press, Vepery, Madras).

Mauiza-i-Hasanah.

Persian

Muntakhabat-i-Farsi. Part III.
Bustan-i-Sadi, Chapter III. } The Diocesan Press, Vepery, Madras).

Arabic

Ikhwanus-Safa.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCE

1924

PART I-B

Urdu

Al-Faruq, by Shibli—the first half
Fasana-i-Mubtala, by Nazir Ahmad } (Mujtabai Press, Delhi).

PART II

Group iii

Hebrew

Kings, Hosea, Joel—the whole (S. P. C. K. Depôt, Vepery, Madras)

Arabic

Al-Fakhri, up to the end of the Umayyad Dynasty
Nafhatul-Yaman, Chapter IV only
} (Ghulam Rasul & Sons, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay).

Persian

Diwan-i-Hafiz, from the beginning to the end of Radif Jim (Mujabai Press, Delhi).
Wazir Khan-i-Lankaran (S. P. C. K. Depôt, Vepery, Madras).

Urdu

Qand-i-Urdu (Anwar-i-Ahmadi Press, Allahabad).
Nazm-i-Tabatabai—Volume I, pages 124 to the end, omitting Arabic and Persian pieces. (Azam Jahi Press, Shah Ali Banda, or Maulvi Ali Hyder, Hyderabad, Deccan).

1925

PART I-B

Urdu

Fasana-i-Mubtala.
Al-Faruq, by Shibli, second half
} S. Mubarak Ali, Bookseller, Inside Lohari Gate, Lahore.

PART II

Group iii

Urdu

Nazm-i-Tabatabai, Volume I, p. 124 to the end, omitting Arabic and Persian pieces. (Maulvi Ali Hyder, Hyderabad, Deccan.)

Ibnul-Waqt.

Persian

Wazir Khan-i-Lankaran (The Diocesan Press, Vepery).
wan-i-Hafiz, Radifs Jim to Dal (both inclusive).

Arabic

Al Fakhri, up to the end of the Umayyad Dynasty.
Nafhatul : Yaman, Chapter IV
} Ghulam Rasul & Sons, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

1926

PART I-B

Urdu

Al-Faruq, second half.
Al-Baramika.

PART II

Group iii

Urdu

Diwan-i-Zauq—to the end of Radif Dál (Azad's edition).
Mukhtar-i-Ashaar—Part I, pages 25 to the end (Diocesan Press, Madras).
Intikhab-i-Makhzan—Part II.
(All Arabic, Persian and Urdu books can be had of the Manager, Islamia Book Depôt, Kurnool.)

Persian

Ruqqaat-i-Alamgiri.
Akhlalq-i-Muhsini—the last 20 Chapters.
Diwani-Ghani—to the end of Radif Dal.

Arabic

Al-Fakhri—to the end of the Banu-Umayya.
Diwan-i-Ali—to the end of Radif Lam.

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

1924

Hebrew

Group (vi)

Job, Nehemiah, and Micah—The whole
Psalms 1 to 41 } (The Diocesan Press, Vepery, Madras).

Related Subject

The Age of the Maccabees.

Arabic

Group (iv)

Tahafutul-Falasifa, by Al-Ghazzali Saba Muallaqa. The Qasidas of Imraul-Qays, Tarafa and Zuhayr Muqaddima of Ibn Khaldun—First half	(Ghulam Rasul & Sons, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay).

Group (v)

Muqaddima of Ibn Khaldun—First half Al-Hamasa-Babul-Hamasa	Do.

Group (vi)

Al-Shir wal-Shuara, by Ibn-Qutaybah (Egyptian edition), first 100 pages.

Maqamat-i-Badiuz-Zaman al-Hamadhani, first 14 Maqamat, Calcutta edition (Muhammad Said & Sons, Kolootola Street, Calcutta).

Al-Hamasah, Babul-Hamasah Saba Muallaqa, Qasidas of Antara, Labid and Amr. b. Kulthum	(Ghulam Rasul & Sons, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay).

Related Language

Al-Shir wal-Shuara, by Ibn-Qutaybah (Egyptian edition), first 100 pages.

Related Subject

The four first Khalifs and the Umayyad Khalifate, excluding Africa and Spain.

Persian

Group (iv)

Akhlaq-i-Jalali. Excluding the chapter on Music Masnawi Maulana Rumi. First Daftar	(Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow).

Group (v)

Jahankusha-i-Nadiri—The whole Siyarul mutaakhkhirin—First half Shah-Nama. Up to (but not including) the Kayanian Dynasty	S. Mubarak Ali, Inside Lohari Gate, Lahore.

GROUP (vi)

Majnun Layla, by Khusraw (Habibur Rahman Shirwani), Aligarh College Book Depôt.

Intikhab-i-Saib—to the end of Shin Akhlaq-i-Jalali—excluding the discussion on music	(Mujtabai Press, Delhi).

RELATED LANGUAGE

Akhlaq-i-Jalali (excluding the discussion on music).

RELATED SUBJECT

The four first Khalifs and the Umayyad Khalifate, excluding Africa and Spain.

Urdu

GROUP (iv)

Al-Mamun, by Shibli Ilmul Akhlaq, by Karamat Husain Diwan-i Mir Taqi Mir.—First Diwan	(Aligarh College Book Depôt, Aligarh).

Mukhtarul-Ashar. Part I (The Diocesan Press, Madras).

GROUP (v)

Hayat-i Jawid, by Hali.
Diwan-i-Zauq—The whole.

GROUP (vi)

Al-Mamun, by Shibli—The whole.
Ijaz-i-Ishq, the Zamimah of (Amir Mahal, Madras).
Nazm-i-Tabatabai, first 110 pages (Azam Jahi Press, Shah Ali Banda, Hyderabad, Deccan).
Taubatun-Nasuh, by Nazir Ahmad (Mujtabai Press, Delhi).

RELATED SUBJECT

The Moghul Empire, 1526 to 1605.

1925

Arabic

GROUPS (iv) AND (v)

Same as for 1924

GROUP (vi)

Al-Hamasah Babul-Hamasah.
Maqamat-i-Badiuz-Zaman al-Hamadhani, first 14 maqamat. (Calcutta Edition—Muhammad Said & Sons, Kolootola Street, Calcutta).
Saba Muallaqat of Amr, Harith, and Zuhayr.
Al-Mahasin Wal-Azdad, by Al-Jahiz.

(Messrs. Ghulam Rasul & Co., Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay).

RELATED LANGUAGE

Al-Mahasin Wal-Azdad.

RELATED SUBJECT

The Abbassid Caliphate, excluding Africa and Spain and the Wars of the Crusades.

Persian

GROUPS (iv) and (v)

Same as for 1924

GROUP (vi)

Akhlaq-i-Jalali, excluding the discourse on music.
Majnun-Layla, by Khusraw (Aligadh edition).
Ruqqaat-i-Abul-Fazl, Daftari-Awwal.
Diwan-i-Nasir Ali Sarhindi, Radifs Alif and Ba.

(S. Mubarak Ali, inside Lohari Gate, Lahore).

RELATED LANGUAGE

Ruqqaat-i-Abul-Fazl.

RELATED SUBJECT

The Abbassid Caliphate, excluding Africa and Spain and the Wars of the Crusades.

Urdu

GROUPS (iv) and (v)

Same as for 1924

GROUP (vi)

Nazm-i-Tabatabai, first 110 pp. (Maulvi 'Ali Hyder, Hyderabad, Deccan).
Ijaz-i-Ishq, the Zamimah.
Fasana-i-Ajaib.
Taubatun-Nasuh. Books Nos. 2, 3, 4 (S. Mubarak Ali, Bookseller, inside Lohari Gate, Lahore).

RELATED SUBJECT

The Moghul Empire, 1526 to 1605.

1926

Arabic

GROUP (iv)

Tahafutul—Falasifa, by Al-Ghazzali.
Saba Muallaqa, Qasaid of Harith and Zuhayr.

GROUP (v)

Muqaddima of Ibn Khaldun. First half.
Al-Hamasa-Babul-Hamasa.

GROUP (vi)

1. Saba Muällaqa-'Amr, Harith and Zuhayr.
2. Al-Mahasin wal-Azdad, by Al-Jahiz.
3. Maqamat-i-Hariri—Nos. 11 to 20, both inclusive.
4. Diwani-i-Mutanabbi, according to Al-Ukbari, to the end of Radif Dal.

RELATED LANGUAGE

Al-Mahasin Wal-Azdad.

RELATED SUBJECT

The Moslem conquest of Egypt and Northern Africa until the fall of the Abbasid Khalifate, and excluding the Wars of the Crusades.

Persian

GROUP (iv)

Akhlaq-i-Jalali.
Masnawi Maulana Rumi—First Daftar.

GROUP (v)

Siyarul-Mutaakhkhirin—First half.
Shah-Nama (up to, but not including the Kayanian Dynasty).

GROUP (vi)

Ruqqaat-i-Abul-Fazl—First Daftar.
Diwan-i-Nasir Ali Sarhindi-Radif Alif and Ba.
Ghazaliyyat-i-Naziri (to the end of Radif Dal).
Maqamat-i-Hamidi.

RELATED LANGUAGE

Maqamat-i-Hamidi.

RELATED SUBJECT

As for Arabic Group (vi) above.

Urdu

GROUP (iv)

1. Ilmul-Akhlaq, by Karamat Husain.
2. Qasaid-i-Zauq.

GROUP (v)

1. Hayat-i-Jawid, by Hali.
2. Diwan-i-Zanq, excluding the Qasaid.

GROUP (vi)

1. Diwan-i-Ghalib.
2. Ijaz-i-Ishq (Zamima only).
3. Fasana-i-Ajaib.
4. Ab-i-Hayat.

RELATED SUBJECT

The Moghal Empire, 1526 to 1605.

NOTE.—All Arabic, Persian and Urdu books can be had of the Manager, the Islamiah Book Depôt, Kurnool.

B.A. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION

Note.—For the M.A. Degree Examination the same text-books as for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination with the omission of Comparative Philology and Comparative Grammar are prescribed.

Arabic Language and Literature (1924–27)

BRANCH vii

General Part—

1. The Commentary of al Baidawi, Suras 1 to 3.
2. Saba Mullaqat.
3. Hamasa, first half.
4. Yatimatu'd-Dahr, Vols. I and II.
5. Diwan of Muttanabi, Vol. I (Ukbari's Commentary).
6. Makamat of Hariri and Badi-al Hamadhani.
7. Sahihu'l-Bukhari. 1st quarter.

Grammar, Prosody and Poetics—

8. Asrarul'-Balaghat } by Abdul Kahir Jurjani.
9. Dalailu'l-Ijáz }
10. Wright's Arabic Grammar, Vols. I and II.
11. Wright's Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages.
12. Nicholson's Literary History of the Arabs.

Special Part—

1. Life of Muhammad (Ibn Hisham).
2. Tarikhu'l-Khulafa (Suyuti).
3. Fathu'l-Qissi-fi Fathu'l Kudsi (Imadu'd din-al-Katib).
4. Prolegomena of Ibn Khaldun.

The attention of students is invited to the following books, though it must be distinctly understood that they are not prescribed as text-books.

I. *Books recommended for study with reference to the General Part:*—

1. The Kamil of Mubarrad (Ed. by Wright).
2. Majma'a-ul-Bahrayn.
3. Diwans of : Farazdaq, Hassan ibu Thabit, Jarir, Abu Tammam, Abu Fuwas, Adu'l-Ala-al Ma'arri.
4. History of Islamic Civilisation (Zaidan).
5. Al-Masalik Wa'l-Mamalin.
6. Milal wa'n-Nihal (Shahristani).
7. Al-Aghani. Vols. I to IV.
8. Oriental and Linguistic Studies (Whitney).
9. History of Arabic Literature (Huart).
10. Seu'araun-Nasraniya.
11. Translation of Arabian Poetry (C. F. Lyall).
12. Lectures on the Religion of the Semites (Robertson Smith).
13. Kinship and Marriage in Early Arabia.
14. Kitabu'l-Amali, Vols. I and II (Abu Ali-al-Qali).

II. *Books recommended for study with reference to the Special Part :—*

1. The Annals of Tabari.
2. Al-Fakhri.
3. Ibn Khallikan's Biographical Dictionary.
4. Yaqut's Dictionary of Learned Men (Ed. by Margoliouth).
5. Ar-Raudatan.
6. Ibn Khaldun.
7. History of the Seljuks.
8. Mukhtasaru'd-Duwal (Abu'l-Faraj).
9. The Spirit of Islam (Amir Ali).
10. History of the Saracens (Amir Ali).
11. Rise, Decline and Fall of the Caliphate (Muir).
12. History of the Muhammadan Dynasties of Spain (Nafhu't-Tib Maqquari).
13. The Moors in Spain, by Stanley Lane-Poole (Story of the Nations Series).
14. History of the Mongols (Ed. by Blochet).
15. Life of Timur (Ibn Arabshah).
16. Tarikh-i-Ferishta.
17. Al-Biruni's India.

MUNSHI-I-FAZIL TITLE EXAMINATION

1924

A. Preliminary Text-books

1. Waqai-i-Nimat Khan-i-Ali (Mujtabai Press, Delhi).
2. Siyast Namah-i-Nizamul-Mulk-i-Tusi-(Homee Sorab & Co., Bombay)
3. Layla Majnun-i-Hatifi (Mujtabai Press, Delhi).
4. Diwan-i-Khusraw (only the odes headed Ghurratul-Kamal (Mujtabai Press, Delhi).
5. Maqalat-i-Shibli
6. Ud-i-Hindi
7. Masnavi Mir Hasan
8. Diwan-i-Zauq, Radifs of Alif, Be and Jim.

(5–8: Al-Nazir Book Agency, Lucknow.)

9. Ikhwanus-Safa (Shahul Hamid & Co., Triplicane, Madras).

B. Final Text-books

1. Akhlaq-i-Nasiri.
2. Makhzan-i-Asrar of Nizami.
3. Intikhab-i-Saib, to the end of Radif Shin.

(1–3: Mujtabai Press, Delhi.)

4. Majnum Layla of Khusraw (M. A. O. College Book Depôt, Aligarh).

5. Yadgar-i-Ghalib
6. Nizamul-mulk-i-Tusi, Abdur Razzaq
7. Masnawi Gulzar-i-Nasim
8. Diwan-i-Hali, with the Muqaddimah

} Al-Nazir Book Agency, Lucknow.

9. Nafhatlu-Yaman, Chs. III, IV and V. (Ghulam Rasul & Sons, Bhandy Bazaar, Bombay).
10. Sukhandan-i-Fars, Parts I and II.
11. Shirul Ajam, by Shibli, Vol. III.

} (Al-Nazir Book Agency, Lucknow).

1925 to 1927

A. *Preliminary Examination*—

Diwan-i-Ghani, to the end of Radif Jim.
Layla Majnun of Hatifi.
Waqai-i-Nimat Khan-i-Ali.
Abul-Fazl, Daftar I.
Maqalat-i-Shibli.
Mauiza-i-Hasanah.
Masnawi Mir Hasan.
Diwan-i-Atish, Radif, Dal and Sin.
Sullamul-Adab.

B. *Final Examination*—

Akhlaq-i-Nasiri.
Diwan-i-Nasir Ali Sarhindi—Radifs Dal & Sin.
Saqi Nama-i-Zuhuri.
Rasail-i-Thughrai.
Yadgar-i-Ghalib.
Ab-i-Hayat.
Qasaid-i-Zawq.
Gulzar-i-Nasim.
Tuhfatul-Adab.
Sukhandan-i-Fars, Part I only.
Shirul-Ajam, Vol. II.
(All books available from S. Mubarak Ali, Bookseller, inside Lohari Gate, Lahore.)

1928

A. *Preliminary Examination*—

1. Ruqqaat-i-Abul-Fazl, First Daftar.
2. Diwan-i-Hafiz, to the end of Radif Jim.
3. The Punjab University, Intermediate Persian course.
4. Nayrang-i-Khayal, Vol. I.
5. Intikhab-i-Kalam-i-Mir, by Abdul-Haq.
6. Diwan-i-Zauq, to the end of Lam.
7. Taubatun-Nasuh.
8. Sullamul-Adab.

B. Final Examination—

1. Rasail-i-Tughra.
2. Saqi-nama-i-Zuhuri.
3. The Punjab University B.A. Persian course.
4. Ab-i-Hayat.
5. Qasaid-Zawq.
6. Masnawi Mir Hasan.
7. Fasana-i-Ajaib.
8. Sukhandan-i-Fars, Part I only.
9. Shirul-Ajam, Vol. IV.
10. Tuhfatul-Adab.

(All books can be had of the Manager, the Islamiah Book Depôt, Kurnool.)

AFZAL-UL-ULAMA TITLE EXAMINATION

1924

A. Preliminary Text-books

(Ghulam Rasul & Sons, Bhandy Bazaar, Bombay.)

1. Sura Al-i-Imran with Bayzawi.
2. Mishkatul-Masabih, as for 1923.
3. Hidayah, as for 1923.
4. Sharh-i-Aqaid-i-Nasafi.
5. Mizanul Mantiq.
6. Al-Fakhri, to the end of the Ummayyad Dynasty.
7. Diwan-i-Abul-Atahiyah (to the end of Radif-Ayn).
8. Maqamat-i-Hariri, first eight Maqamat.

B. Final Text-books

1. Suras, 3, 4 and 5 with Bayzawi.
2. Bukhari, as in 1923.
3. Usul-i-Shashi.
4. Nukhbatul-Fikr.
5. Al-Majallah.
6. Tahzib.
7. Futuhul-Buldan, by Balazuri.
8. Muqaddima-i-Ibn Khaldun, 1st half (for Prose).
9. Diwan-i-Imraul-Qays.
10. First four Muallaqat.
11. Qasida-i-Burdah.
12. Al-Umdah, by Ibn Rashiq, Vol. I.
13. Mukhtasarul-Maani, whole.

(All books are available from Ghulam Rasul & Sons, Bhandy Bazaar, Bombay).

1925 to 1927

A. Preliminary Examination—

Sura-Al-i-Imran, with Bayzawi.
Mishkatul-Masabih, Chapters on Taharat, Salat, Zakat, Sawm, Manasik.
Hidaya, Chapters on Tahrat, Salat, Zakat, Sawm, Hajj.
Sharh-i-Aqaid, by Al-Nasafi.
Isaghuji.
Mirqat.
Tarikhul Khulafa, by Suyuti, the Abbasids only.
Diwan-i-Ali.
Maqamat-i-Badiuz-Zaman Hamadhani, first 14 maqamat (Calcutta Edition, Muhammad Said, Kolotoola Street, Calcutta).

B. Final Examination—

Quran, Suras 4, 5 and 6 with Tafsir-i Bayzawi.
Sahih-i-Bukhari, Chapters on Ilm, Shufa, Nikah, Talaq.
Usul-i-Shashi.
Al-Majallah.
Sharh-i-Tahzib.
Futuhul-Buldan (for Prose).
Al-fathul-Qissifi Fathil Qudsi.
Diwan-i-Nabigha-i-Zubyani.
Muallaqat of Antara, Labid and Amr b-Kulthum.
Al-Mutawwal.
Al-Umadah, Vol. 1, by Ibn-Rashiq.

1928

A. Preliminary Examination—

1. Tafsir-i-Bayzawi, with Surah Baqara.
2. Mishkatul-Masbih, chapter on Taharat, Salat, Zakat, Sawm.
3. Hidayah, chapters on Taharat, Salat, Zakat, Sawm.
4. Sharh-i-Aqaid, by Al-Nasafi.
5. Mirqat.
6. Tarikhul-Khulafa, by Suyuti, the Abbasids only.
7. Diwan-i-Ali.
8. Maqamat-i-Baduizzaman Al-Hamadhani, first 14 Maqamat (Calcutta Edition).

B. Final Examination—

1. Tafsir-i-Bayzawi, Suras 2, 3 and 4.
2. Sahih-i-Bukhari, chapters on Ilm, Shufa, Nikah, and Talaq.
3. Al-Majallah.
4. Sharh-i-Tahzib.
5. Al-Mujib-fi-Akhbaril-Maghrib, by Abdul-Wahid Marrakashi.
6. Diwan-i-Imraul-Qays.
7. Mukhtasarul-Maani.
8. Muallaqat, Labid Harith and Zuhayr.
9. Maqamat-i-Hariri, 11 to 20 (both inclusive).

NOTE.—All books can be had of the Manager, the Islamiah Book Depôt, Kurnool.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCE

Tamil

PART I-B

1924

Life of Abraham Lincoln, by K. Venkatarama Aiyar (Hindu Educational Trading Co., Kumbakonam).
Gunamani, by K. S. Gopalacharyar (M. Adi & Co., Madras, E.).
Krishnadēva Rāya, by T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, 5, Ulagappa Maistry Street, Chintadripet.

PART II

GROUP iii

Poetry:

Selections published by the University—
Nītinerivilakkam, pages 43 to 48.
Nalavenba, pages 88 to 120.
Nālāyira Divyaprabandham, pages 372 to 377.
Tēvāram (Sambandhar), pages 393 to 399.
Pulavarārrūppadai, pages 469 to 485.

Drama:

Rupāvati, by V. G. Suryanarayana Sastri ('Paridhimar kalaijnan, Book Depôt, Kakatope Street, Madura).

Prose:

Tamil Essays, by T. Chelvakesavaraya Mudaliar (T. P. Alagan, Perambur, Madras).
Bhatta Bāna Carita (Revised edition, free from errors), by R. V. Krishnamachariyar, Govt. Coll., Kumbakonam.

PART I-B

1925

Vinōdarasamanjari (Students' edition), M. Adi & Co., Madras, E.
Manimēkalai-k-kataiccurukkam, by Mahamahopadhyaya V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Tiruvattisvaranpet, Madras.
Jana Vinōdini, edited by C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliar (Abridged edition), C. C. N. & Sons, Madras, E.

PART II

Group iii

Poetry :

Selections published by the University :—

Nāladiyār, pp. 1 to 20.
Bhāratam Rājasūya-c-carukkam, pp. 124–161.
Nalāyira-divya-prabandham, pp. 378—382.
Tēvāram (Appar), pp. 399–404.
Tondaimandala-śatakam to Kongumandala-śatakam 486–498.

Prose :

History of the Tamil Language, by V. G. Suryanarayana Sastry (Abridged edition of 64 pages) (V. S. Natarajan, 735, Kakatope Street, Madura).
Sākuntalam, a tale based on the Sanskrit drama. (Longmans, Green & Co., Madras.)
Socrates, by R. Rangacharyar, M.A., Madras Christian College.

PART I-B

1926

Tamil Ilakkiyam, Sanga-kālam (Heritage of the Tamils Series), Chapters 1-4, pages 1-104—Association Press, Y.M.C.A., Esplanade Row, Madras, E.
Jīvakan—Ananda Bodhini Press, Sowcarpet, Madras E.

PART II

Group iii

Poetry—

Selections published by the University :—
Nītinerivilakkam, pages 43 to 48.
Bhāratam, Cūtupōr, pages 162 to 219.

Prose—

Arivurai-t-tirattu—Saiva Siddhanta Works Publishing Society, 306, Linga Chetti Street, Madras, E.
The Pallavas, by P. T Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.

Drama—

Kīcbakan, by C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar—C. C. N. & Sons, Chinnatambi Street, Madras, E.

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

1924

GROUP (iv)

Poetry :

Selections published by the University :—

Vol. I. (1) Purananūru (1—20), pages 70 to 91.
(2) Tirukkural (Chapters 64 to 73), pages 193 to 201.
Vol. II. Kambarāmāyanam, Kiskindhākāndam, pages 107 to 142.

Prose :

Kapilar, by N. M. Venkataswami Nattar, Bishop Heber College, Trichy.
History of the Tamil Language, by V. G. Suryanarayana Sastri ('Paridimarkalaijnan' Book Depôt, Kakatope Street, Madura).

GROUP (v)

Same as Group (iv)

GROUP (vi)

Poetry :

Selections published by the University :—

Vol. I. (1) Patirrupattu, pages 56 to 59.
(2) Kalittokai, pages 60 to 69.
(3) Purananūru (1—20), pages 70 to 91.
(4) Tirukkural (Chapters 64 to 73), pages 193 to 201.
Vol. II. (1) Kambarāmāyanam, Kiskindhākāndam, pages 107 to 142.
(2) Inscriptions Nos. 10 to 20, pages 344 to 362.

Jivakacintāmani, Govindaiyārilambakam (Mahamahopadhyaya V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Tiruvattiswaranpet, Triplicane, Madras.)

Drama :

Manavijayam, by V. G. Suryanarayana Sastri ('Paridimarkalaijnan' Book Depôt, Kakatope Street, Madura).

Prose :

Kapilar, by N. M. Venkataswami Nattar, Bishop Heber College, Trichy.
History of the Tamil Language, by V. G. Suryanarayana Sastri ('Paridimarkalaijnan' Book Depôt, Kakatope Street, Madura).

Grammar :

Iraiyanārakapporul Urai (Longmans, Green & Co., Madras).

1925

Group (iv)

Poetry :—

Selections published by the University :—
Vol. I. —Puranānūru, stanzas 21-63, pp. 92-112.
Tirukkural, Chapters 74-83, pp. 201-209.
Vol. II.—Kamba Rāmāyanam, Sundara Kāndam, pp. 142—184.

Drama :

Manōnmanīyam, by Rao Bahadur P. Sundaram Pillai (second edition), S. Muthiah Pillai, Bookseller, Tinnevelly Bridge.

Prose :

Tamil Varalāru, Part I, by Rao Bahadur K. S. Srinivasa Pillai, Tanjore.

Group (v)

Same as for Group (iv)

Group (vi)

Poetry :

Selections published by the University—
Vol. I.—Perumbānārruppadai.
Puranānūru, stanzas 21—63, pp. 92—112.
Tirukkural, Chapters 74—83, pp. 201 to 209.
Jīvaka Cintāmanī, pp. 351–363.
Vol. II.—Inscriptions, 1–9 and Kamba Rāmāyanam. Sundara Kāndam, pp. 142-184.

Drama :

Manonmanīyam, by Rao Bahadur P. Sundaram Pillai (second edition), S. Muthiah Pillai, Bookseller, Tinnevelly Bridge.

Prose :

Tamil Varalāru, Part I, by Rao Bahadur K. S. Srinivasa Pillai, Tanjore.
Tolkāppiya-poruladhikāra—arāycci, by M. Raghava Aiyangar, Tamil Lexicon Office, Nungambakam.

Grammar :

1. Nannūl, Mayilaināthar Urai, Colladhikāram, edited by Mahamahopadhyaya V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Tiruvattisvaranpet, Madras.
2. Tolkāppiyam, Ilampūrānar Urai, Ahattinaiyiyal and Purattinaiyiyal, edited by C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar (C. C. N. & Sons, Madras, E.).

1926

GROUP (iv)

Poetry—

Selections published by the University, Volume I—
Puranānūru, stanzas 71—312, pages 114—126.
Tirukkural, Chapters 84—95, pages 209—218.
Selections published by the University, Volume II—
Kambarāmāyanam, Yuddha Kāndam, pages 185–229.

Drama—

Manōnmaniyam, by Rao Bahadur P. Sundaram Pillai (Second Edition)—S. Muthiah Pillai, Bookseller, Tinnevelly Bridge.

Prose—

Tamil Varalāru, Part II, by Rao Bahadur K. S. Srinivasa Pillai, Tanjore.

Tamil Essays, by V. G. Suryanarayana Sastri, V. S. Natarajan, 735, Kakatope Street, Madura.

GROUP (v)

Same as for Group (iv)

GROUP (vi)

Poetry—

Selections published by the University, Volume I—
Mullaippāttu, pages 21-27.
Puranānūru, stanzas 71–312, pages 114–126.
Tirukkural, Chapters 84–95, pages 209–218.
Silappadhikāram, pages 254–275.
Selections published by the University, Volume II—
Kamba Rāmāyanam, Yuddha Kāndam, pages 185–229.
Inscriptions, 10–20, pages 344–362.

Drama—

Manōnmaniyam, by Rao Bahadur P. Sundaram Pillai (Second edition)—S. Muthiah Pillai, Bookseller, Tinnevelly Bridge.

Prose—

Tamil Varalāru, Part II, by Rao Bahadur K. S. Srinivasa Pillai, Tanjore.

Tamil Essay, by V. G. Suryanarayana Sastri—V. S. Natarajan, 735, Kakatope Street, Madura.

Tolkāppiya-p-poruladhikāra-v-ārāycci, by M. Raghava Ayyangar, Tamil Lexicon Office, Cathedral, Madras.

Grammar—

Nannūl, Mayilainātar, Urai, Eluttatikāram, Mahamahopadhyaya V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Tiruvattisvaranpet, Triplicane, Madras.

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1924 to 1927

ADDITIONAL PAPER ON COMPOSITION

Tamil

Books prescribed :—

Toluvur Velayudha Mudaliar's Tiruveṇkāṭṭaḍigal Carittiram (Ripon Press, Madras).
Mullaippāṭṭārāycci, by Swami Vedachalam, Pallavaram.
Essay on Kambar, by T. Chelvakesavaraya Mudaliyar.

VIDWAN TITLE EXAMINATION

1924

A. Grammar, Prosody and Poetics :

Nannūl Virutti-urai. } (Navalar Press, 300, Mint Street, Madras.)
Akapporulvilakka-urai. }
Purapporūlvēṇpā Mālai. Ripon Press Madras.
Yāpparunkalavirutti. (Longmans, Green & Co., Madras.)
Daṇḍiyalankāra Saram, Porulaniyiyal (Ripon Press, Madras).
Ilakkaṇavilakkam, Pāṭṭiyal (Ripon Press, Madras).

B. Poetry :

Kambarāmāyaṇam, Ayôdhyā kāṇḍam }
Prabhulingalîlai, stanzas 1 to 304 } (Ripon Press, Madras).
Nālaḍiyār, Poruṭpāl }
Tiruvarangakkalambakam }
Nālāyiraprabandham, Periya-tirumoli, 51 to 100 }
Tēvāram, Paṇmurai, Appar, Tirunēriśai, 51 to 100 } (Ripon Press, Madras).
Pattuppāṭṭu, Maturaikkāñci }
Puranānūru, 1 to 50 }
Cilappatikāram, Maturaik-kāṇḍam } Mahamahopadhyaya V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Tiruvattiswaranpet, Triplicane, Madras.
Cintāmaṇi - Guṇamālaiyāri-lambakam }
Tirukkural, Arattuppāl. (Ripon Press, Madras.)
Palamoli 51 to 100, by T. Chelvakesavaraya Mudaliar (T. P. Alagan, Perambur, Madras).

C. Prose :

Mativāṇan, by V. G. Suryanarayana Sastri (G. A. Vaidyaraman & Co., Madras).

Pancatantram, by Tandavaraya Mudaliar (C. Coomaraswami Nayudu & Sons, Madras).

Essay on Kambar, by T. Chelvakesavaraya Mudaliar (T. P. Alagan, Perambur, Madras).

1925 to 1928

WHEN OFFERED AS ONE OF THE LANGUAGES MENTIONED IN REGULATION 7 (A) & (C)

For the Preliminary Examination—

Poetry :

Kambarāmāyaṇam, Ayōdhyākāṇḍam
Prabhulingalīlai, stanzas 1 to 304
Nāladiyār, Poruṭpāl
Tiruvarangakkalambakam.
Nālayiraprabandham, Periyatirumoli, 51 to 100
Tēvāram, Panmurai, Appar, Tirunēriśai, 51 to 100
} (Ripon Press, Madras).

Pattuppāttu, Maturaikkāñci
Puṛanānūṛu, 1 to 50
Cilappatikāram, Maturaikkāṇḍam
Cintāmaṇi—Guṇamālaiyārilambakam
} Mahamahopadhyaya V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Tiruvattisvaranpet, Triplicane, Madras.

Tirukkuṛal, Aṛattuppāl (Navalar Press, 300, Mint Street, Madras).

Palamoli, 51 to 100, by T. Chelvakesavaraya Mudaliar (T. P. Alagan, Perambur, Madras).

Prose :

Mativāṇan, by V. G. Suryanarayana Sastri (V. S. Natarajan, No. 735, Kakatope Street, Madura).

Pancatantram, by Tandavaraya Mudaliyar (C. Coomaraswami Nayudu & Sons, Madras).

Essay on Kambar, by T. Chelvakesavaraya Mudaliyar (T. P. Alagan, Perambur, Madras).

For the Final Examination—

Grammar, Prosody and Poetics :

Nannūl Virutti urai
Akapporulvilakka-urai
} (Navalar Press, 300, Mint Street, Madras).

Puṛapporuḷveṇpā-mālai. Mahamahopadhyaya V. Swaminatha Ayyar.

Yāpparunkalaviruttí (Longmans, Green & Co.).

Daṇḍiyalankāram (Ripon Press, Madras).

Ilakkaṇavilakkam, Pāṭṭiyal (Ripon Press, Madras).

WHEN OFFERED AS ONE OF THE MAIN LANGUAGES MENTIONED IN REGULATION 7 (B)

For the Preliminary Examination—

Poetry :

Tiruvarangattandādi.
Arunaikkalambakam.
Amudāmbikai-pillaittamil.
Kalaśaiccilēḍai-veṇbā.
Cidambara-Ceyyuṭkōvai.
Turaiśaikkōvai.
Villiputtūrār Bhāratam—first five parvams.
Naiḍatam.
Prabhulingalīlai.
Cevvaiccūḍuvār Bhāgavatam—tenth Kandam.
Tirukkural-Aṛattuppāl, Parimēl-alagar Urai.
} Ripon Press, Madras.

Prose :

Tamil Varalāṛu—2 parts—by Rao Bahadur K. Srinivasa Pillai, Tanjore.
Tolkāppiya-p-poruladhikāra-ārāycci, by M. Raghava Ayyangar, Tamil Lexicon Office, Cathedral, Madras.
Essay on Kambar, by T. Chelvakesvaraya Mudaliyar. (T. P. Alagan, Bookseller, Perambore.)

Grammar :

Nannūl Viruttiyurai
Akapporul-vilakkam
} Ripon Press, Madras.
Puṛapporulveṇbā-mālai—Mahamahopadhyaya V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Tiruvattisvaranpet.
Yāpparungalakkārgai
Daṇḍiyalankarami
Cidambarappāṭṭiyal
} (Ripon Press, Madras.)

For the Final Examination—

Poetry :

Kandapurāṇam, first two Kāṇḍams.
Kambarāmāyaṇam, Kiṣkindhā-kāṇḍam and Sundara Kāṇḍam.
Tiruccirrambalakkōvaiyār, Pēra-śiriyar Urai.
Tirukkural-Poruṭpāl : Parimel-alagar Urai.
Sundaramūrtti Nāyanar Tēvāram.
Tirumangaimannan Periya Tirumoli.
Tiṇaimālai-nūṛṛaimpadu.
} Ripon Press, Madras.

Maṇimēkalai, Kādais 1–26. Puṛanānūṛu, stanzas 1–250. Pattuppāṭṭu, Tirumurukāṛṛuppāḍai and Maturaikkānci, Naccinārkkiniyar Urai.	Mahamahopadhyaya V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Tiruvattisvaranpet, Madras.

Grammar :

Tolkāppiyam. Eluttadhikāram, Naccinārkkiniyam (Ripon Press, Madras).
Do. Šolladhikāram, Ilambūraṇam (C. C. N. & Sons, Madras).
Do. Poruladhikāram, Naccinārkkiniyam and Pērāširiyar Urai (Longmans, Green & Co., Madras).
Yāpparūngala Virutti (Longmans, Green & Co., Madras).
Māranalankāram, Porulaṇiyiyal (Madura Tamil Sangam, Madura).
Veṇbāppāttiyal (Ripon Press, Madras).

History of Language and Literature :—

The following books are recommended :—
Caldwell's Comparative Grammar, Introduction.
Grierson's Linguistic Survey, Volume IV.
History of the Tamil Language, by V. G. Suryanarayana Sastri.
Essay on Tamil, by T. Chelvakesavaraya Mudaliyar.
Primer of Tamil Literature, by M. S. Purnalingam Pillai, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.
Tamil Pulavar Caritam, by A. Kumaraswami Pulavar, Chunnakam, Jaffna.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCE

Telugu

PART I-B

1924

Arthasāstramu, by M. Venkatarangiah, M.A., Mah.Coll., Vizianagram.
Gautama Buddha Caritramu, by K. Kanakamma, Govt. Sec. Girls' School, Triplicane.
Benefits of British Rule, by C. Bhaskara Rao Nayudu.
The Story of Beowulf, by R. Kesava Pillai, 1, Saravanaperumal Mudali Street, Purasawalkum.

PART II

GROUP iii

Poetry :

Selections published by the University : Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 31 and 50.

Vanakumāri, by Duvvuru Rami Reddi, Pemmareddipaliem, Nellore.

Drama :

Vāsantika, by Sriram Veerabrahmam, Noble College, Masulipatam.

Prose :

Arthasāstramu, Part I, by C. R. Reddi (Vignana Chandrika Mandali, Mount Road, Madras).

Andhra Vīrulu, by M. Somasekhara Sarma, Rajahmundry.

PART I-B

1925

Prafulla, by C. Bhaskara Row Naidu (Ramjee & Co., Masulipatam).
Stories of Palnad Heroes, by A. Umakantam, Presy. College, Madras.
Vinôdini, Part I, by Tallapragada Suryanarayana Row (S. V. G. Nilayam, Chitradar, Pittapur).
Tales from Bhāsa, by M. Suryanarayana Sastri, Govt. Coll., Rajahmundry

PART II

GROUP iii

Poetry :

Selections in Telugu, published by the University :—Nos. 30, 42, and 54

Vasantasēna, by K. Gopal Rao, 4, Acharappan Street, Georgetown.

Drama :

Sākuntala, by K. Viresalingam Pantulu. V. Ramaswami Sastri & Sons, Madras.

Prose :

Sampatsāstramu, pp. 1 to 118, by K. Seetaramiah, B.A., L.T., 3/19, Davidson St., Georgetown.

Sômasēkhara Vijayam, by Y. Hanumanta Rao (V. G. Askwith & Co., Bellary).

PART I-B

1926

Prēmalatā, by Celikani Latcha Rao Garu (Chitrada, Pithapuram Post, Godavari district).
The Great Indian Emperors, by K. V. Lakshmana Rao (Veda Vilas, Egmore, Madras).
Kamalini, by Srimati Andalammah (R. Venkateswar & Co., Madras).

PART II

Group iii

Poetry—]

University Selections :—

No. 23. Dyūtamu.
No. 53. Dhruvōpākyānamu.
No. 55. Candrahāsa Carithramu.

Sumabāla, by Jayanti Ganganna, B.A., L.T. (Rajahmundry).

Prose—

Sringāra Srināthamu, by V. Prabhākara Sastri, Triplicane, Chapters 1 to 4.

Anglēya Sāmrājya Carithramu, by M. Venkatrangayya, M.A. (Vizianagram).

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

Telugu

1924

Groups (iv) and (v)

Same as Group (vi) omitting Appakavīyamu and selections Nos. 28 and 32 of Vol. II of the selections published by the University.

Group (vi)

Poetry :

Selections published by the University—
Vol. I.—Nos. 7, 10, 11, 12 and 22.
Vol. II.—Nos. 28 and 32.
Appakavīyamu, Chapter III.

Drama :

Uttararāmacaritramu, by V. Venkataraya Sastri.

Prose :

Lives of Telugu Poets : Hullikki Bhāskara, pp. 300–319, Kētana pp. 233–240, and Potana, by K. Viresalingam Pantulu, 2nd Edition (V. Ramaswami Sastrulu & Sons, Madras).

Tikkana Somayajī, by Chilukuri Veerabhadra Rao (Sharada Publishing House, 185, Mount Road, Madras).

1925

Groups (iv) and (v)

The same as those for Group (vi) omitting Dēvavrata Caritramu, Vēnīsamhāramu and Andhra Vāngmaya Caritramu.

Group (vi)

Poetry :

University Selections :—

Vol. I.—Nos. 19, 20 and 21.

Vol. II.—Nos. 22, 26 and 36.

Dēvavrata Caritramu, Canto 3, by M. Venkataramana Charlu, Vizianagaram.

Drama :

Vēnīsamhāramu, by Vaddadi Subbarayadu, Rajahmundry.

Prose :

Lives of Telugu Poets, Part I, by K. Viresalingam Pantulu (new and revised edition), Nācana Sōmudu, Srīnādhudu, Pillalamarri Pina Veerabhadrudu.

Andhra Vāñgmaya Caritramu, pp. 1—118, by Venguru Subba Rao, Kamalakuteeramu, Mylapore.

Jaiminī Bhāratamu, by Sumukham Venkata Krishnappa Naik, Telugu Academy, Madras.

1926

Groups (iv) and (v)

The same as for Group (vi), omitting (1) Poetry : the selections from Volume I, (2) Drama : Nāgānandamu and (3) Prose : Bammera Pôtanāmātyudu.

Group (vi)

Poetry :

University Selections : Volume I, Nos. 2, 30 and 46.
Volume II, Nos. 25, 35, 37, 38 and 39.

Drama :

Nāgānandamu, by V. Venkataraya Sastry (Nellore).

Prose :

Prāchina Vidyā Pīthamulu, by C. Narayana Rao, M.A. (Rajahmundry).

Bammera Pôtanāmātyudu, by Peddibhotla Veerayya, M.A., B.L. (Bezwada).

A critical introduction to Andhra Mahabharata, by M. Suryanarayana Sastry (V. Ramaswami Sastrulu & Sons, Madras).

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

1924-1927

ADDITIONAL PAPER ON COMPOSITION

Kāvyālankāracūdāmaṇi.
Amuktamālyada.

NOTE.—Candidates are expected to make a critical study of these books and the most recent opinions on them, if any.

VIDWAN TITLE EXAMINATION

Telugu

1924

A. Grammar, Prosody and Poetics :

Bālavyākaraṇamu.
Prauḍhavyākaraṇamu.
Andhrasabda Cintāmaṇi.
Kavijanāsrayamu.
Appakavīyamu, Chapter 3.
Kāvyālankāra Cūdāmaṇi, Chapters 4, 5 and 6.

B. Poetry :

Mahābhāratamu, Udyōga Parvamu.
Bhāgavatamu, Skandha 10, Uttarabhāgamu.
Campu Rāmāyaṇamu (Venkatachalapati Kavi). (Manager, Telugu Academy, Madras).
Manucaritramu, Canto 2.
Hariscandra Nalōpākhyānamu, Cantos I to VIII.

C. Prose :

Vireesalingam's Lives of Telugu Poets (Vol. I, Revised Edition).
Dasakumara Caritra, by Y. Sanjeeva Rao (V. Ramaswami Sastrulu & Sons, Madras).

1925 to 1927

* TELUGU WHEN OFFERED AS ONE OF THE LANGUAGES UNDER REGULATION 7 (A) AND (C)

FOR THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

Poetry :

Mahābhāratamu—
Sabhāparvamu, Canto 2.
Araṇyaparvamu, Canto 5. vv. 1—145, 344—435 ; Canto 6, vv. 2—266.
Virāṭaparvamu, Cantos 4 and 5.

Bhāgavatamu, Skandha 5, Canto 1.
Rāghavapāṇḍavīyamu, Cantos 1 (from Katha Prarambhamu) and 2.
Kāsikhāṇḍamu, Canto 3.
Amuktamālyada, Canto 2.
Pāṇḍurangamāhātmyamu, Cantos 1 (from Katha Prarambhamu), 2 and 3.
Vasu Caritramu, Cantos 2 and 3.
Accetelegu Rāmāyanamu, Cantos 3 and 4.

Prose :
Nīti Candrika, by Chinnaya Suri.
Karpūramanjari, by Chilakamarti Lakshminarasimham, Rajahmundry.

FOR THE FINAL EXAMINATION

Grammar, Prosody and Poetics :
Bālavyākaranamu.
Prauḍhavyākaraṇamu.
Kavijanāsrayamu.
Appakavīyamu, Canto 3.
Narasabhūpalīyamu.

TELUGU WHEN OFFERED AS THE MAIN LANGUAGE UNDER REGULATION 7 (B)

FOR THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

Poetry :
Mahābhāratamu—
Sabhāparvamu, Canto 2.
Aranyaparvamu, Canto 5, vv. 1—145, 344—435.
Virāṭaparvamu, Cantos 4 and 5.
Bhāgavatamu, Skandha 5, Canto 1.
Rāghavapāndavīyamu, Cantos 1 and 2.
Kāsikhāṇḍamu, Canto 3.
Amuktamālyada, Canto 2.
Vasucaritramu, Cantos 2 and 3.

Prose :
Bhāgavatamu, by Sataghantam Venkataranga Sastri.
Nīticandrika, by Chinnayasuri.
Karpūramanjari, by Chilakamarti Lakshminarasimham.
A Critical Introduction to Vasu Caritra, by Vajjhulu Chinnaseetarama Sastri, Vizianagaram.

Grammar :
Bālavyākaraṇamu.
Prauḍhavyākaraṇamu.
Sarvalakṣaṇasārasamgrahamu.
Andhra Bhāṣābhūṣaṇamu.

For the Final Examination

Poetry :

Panditārādhya Caritramu, by Palkurki Somanatha, *Parvata Prakaranamu.*
Sringāra Naiṣadhamu, Canto 3.
Hariṣcandranalōpākhyānamu, Cantos 4 and 5.
Accatelugurāmāyaṇamu, Cantos 3 and 4.
Candrabhānu Caritramu, Cantos 1 (from Katha Prarambhamu), 2 and 3.
Champūrāmāyaṇamu, Cantos 1 (from Katha Prarambhamu), 2 and 3.
Pāṇḍurangamāhātmyamu, Cantos 1 (from Katha Prarambhamu), 2 and 3.
Uttaraharivamsamu, Canto 5.

Advanced Grammar, Prosody and Poetics :

Andhrasabda Cintāmani.
Atharvaṇakārikavali.
Appakavīyamu, Canto 3.
Anantuni Candaṣsu.
Kāvyālankara Cūḍāmaṇi.
Andhra Dasarūpakamu, by M. Suryanarayana Sastri, Chapters 3 and 4.
Article on Alankara in Andhra Vignana Sarvaswam, edited by K. V. Lakshmana Rao, Egmore.

History of Language and Literature :

Telugu Philology, by M. Seshagiri Sastri.
Lives of Telugu Poets, by K. Viresalingam Pantulu, Part I (new and revised edition) and Part II.

1928

TELUGU WHEN OFFERED AS ONE OF THE LANGUAGES UNDER REGULATION (A) AND (C)

For the Preliminary Examination—

Poetry :

Māhābhāratamu—Udyōga Parvamu, cantos 1–3.
Māhābhāratamu—Bheesma Parvamu, cantos 1–2.
Kalāpūrṇōdayamu, cantos 1–4.
Campu Rāmāyaṇamu, cantos 6–7.

Prose :

Sringāra Srīnāthamu, by V. Prabhākara Sastri, Triplicane.
Vikramānkadēva Caritramu, by Tirupati Venkateswara Kavulu.
Andhra Kavula Caritramu, by K. Viresalingam Pantulu, Vol. I, new and revised edition—Kavitrayamu, Potanna and Nācana Sōmanna.

For the Final Examination—

Grammar, Prosody and Poetics :

Andhra Sabda Cintāmani.
Bālavyākaraṇamu.
Rangarāt Chandassu.
Kāvyālāṅkāra Cūdāmaṇi, cantos 1–5.
Candrālōkamu, by Adidamu Suranna.

TELUGU WHEN OFFERED AS THE MAIN LANGUAGE UNDER REGULATION 7 (B)

For the Preliminary Examination :—

Poetry :

Māhābhāratamu—Sabhā Parvamu, whole.
Māhābhāratamu—Virāṭa Parvamu, cantos 1–3.
Harivamsamu—Pūrvabhāgamu, cantos 5–7.
Uttara Harivamsamu, by Nācana Somanna, cantos 1–3.
Prabhāvatī Pradyumnamu—whole.
Sivaratri Māhātyamu—whole.

Prose :

Sukranītisāramu, by P. Mallayya Sastri.
Ranganātha Rāmāyaṇamu—Uttara Kāndam, pp. 1 to 100.

Grammar :

Bālavyākaraṇamu.
Prauḍha Vyākaraṇamu.
Appakavīyamu, canto 5.

For the Final Examination—

Poetry :

Vijaya Vilāsamu—whole.
Pārijātāpaharaṇamu—whole.
Vipra Nārāyaṇa Carithramu, by Chedalavada Mallayya, cantos 1–2.
Sringāra Naiṣadhamu, cantos 1–2.
Amuktamālyada, canto 4.
Hariscandra Dwipada, by Gauranna, Part I.

Advanced Grammar, Prosody and Poetics :

Andhrasabda Cintāmani.
Atharvanakarikavali.
Appakavīyamu, canto 3.
Anantuni Chandassu.
Kavyālankāra Cūḍamaṇi.
Andhra Dasarupakamu, Chapters 3 and 4, by M. Suryanarayana Sastri.
Article on Alankara in Andhra Vignana Sarvaswam, edited by K. V. L[illegible]

History of Language and Literature :

Lives of Telugu Poets, by K. Viresalingam Pantulu, Part I (new and revised edition), and Part II, so far as they relate to the authors prescribed above.

Andhramahābhāratāvatārika, by M. Suryanarayana Sastri.
Prācina Andhra Bhāsāswarūpamu, by M. Somasekhara Sarma.
Telugu during the time of Raja Raja, by G. V. Ramamurthi Pantulu.
(Articles that appeared in Sri Rajarajendra Pattabhisheka Sanchika, Rajahmundry).

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCE

Kanarese

PART I-B

1924

Mādhavī Kañkana, by Bharati Sampangirama, Fort, Bangalore City.
Mahārastra, by M. N. Kamath (Radhakrishna Vilas, Mangalore).
Julius Cæsar, by T. T. Sharma (K. M. Dasa Prabhu and Sons, Car Street, Mangalore).

PART II

Group iii

Selections published by the University : pages 326 to 375 and 455 to 504.
Giri Mallikārjuna Satakam, by R. Tatachar, M.A. (Karnataka Nandini Office, Nanjangud).
Nala Caritra Nātaka, by S. Ayya Sastri (M. S. Rao & Co., Bangalore City).
Bharatana Bandhu Prēma, by H. Chidambaraiya (Bhakta Bandhu Office, Bangalore City).

PART I-B

1925

Booker T. Washington, by M. Venkatakrishnaya (K. V. V. Press, Mysore).
Cālukyara Pulikēsi, by Siddha Giriyappa Sabarad (School Master, Dharwar).

PART II

Group iii

Poetical Selections published by the University : pp. 36 to 155.
Canda Kausika Nātaka, by Basappa Sastri.
Jaimini Bhārata Katha Sangraha, by R. Rama Rao, B.A.
(M. S. Rao & Co., Bangalore).

PART I-B

1926

Pāpa—Punya, by H. V. Subbarayannja (Saraswathi Printing Works, Ltd., Mangalore.
Vimalā Dēvi, by T.N. Sarma (Karnataka Nandini Office, Nanjangud).

PART II

Group iii

Group III (*e*) :—

Poetical Selections published by the University. Pages 1 to 80 and pages 156 to 170.
Pratimā Nātaka, by M. Sitarama Sastri (The author, Mysore).
Pranayāvarta *alias* Cancala Kumāri, by B. Chandrasekharaiya (Kodandaram Press, Mysore).

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

Kanarese

Groups (iv) and (v)

1924

Selections published by the University, Volume I, pages 333 to 381.
Karnātaka Kavi Caritre, Volume II, pages 179 to 348 (Poets of the 16th Century), by R. Narasimhachar, Bangalore.
Raicūru Vijaya, by B. Krishnappa (Maharaja's Coll., Mysore).
Canda Kausika Nātaka, by Basappa Sastri (M. S. Rao & Co., Bangalore City).

Group (vi)

Selections published by the University, Volume I, pages 212 to 381.
Karnātaka Kavi Caritre, Volume II, pages 179 to 348, by R. Narasimhachar, Bangalore.
Indra Kīla Vijaya Nātaka, by M. Sitarama Sastri (M. S. Rao & Co., Bangalore City).
Adbhuta Rāmāyana (Kavyakalanidhi Office, Mysore).
Kavirāja Mārga, by Nripatunga, Cantos I and II (Mysore Govt. Edn.).

1925

GROUPS (iv) and (v)

Selections published by the University : Vol. I, pp. 286 to 332.
Mudrā Rāksasa Nātaka, by Ramashesha Sastri (M. S. Rao & Co., Bangalore).
Asōka, by M. P. Pujar (K. V. V. Sangha, Dharwar).
Karnātaka Kavi Carite, Vol. II, pp. 348 to 561 (17th Century), by R. Narasimhachar, M.A., Malleswaram, Bangalore.

GROUP (vi)

Selections published by the University, Volume I, pp. 212 to 381.
Mudrā Rāksasa Nātaka, by Ramasesha Sastri.
Asōka, by M. P. Pujar.
Karnātaka Kavi Carite, Vol. II, pp. 348 to 561 (17th Century), by R. Narasimhachar, M.A.

1926

GROUPS (iv) and (v)

Poetical Selections published by the University, Volume II, pages 1 to 102.
Karnātaka Kavi Caritre, Volume I (revised edition), by R. Narasimhachar, pages 1 to 102 (end of the 11th century) (The author, Malleswaram, Bangalore).
Rājā Malaya Simha, Part I, by M. A. Srinivasachar (Commercial Agency Company, Malleswaram, Bangalore).

GROUP (vi)

Poetical Selections published by the University, Volume II, pages 1 to 174.
Karnātaka Kavi Caritre, Volume I (revised edition), by R. Narasimhachar, M.A.—pages 1 to 154—up to 1145 A.D.
Mudrā Rāksasa Nātaka, by Ramasesha Sastri (M. S. Rao & Co., Bangalore City).
Rāja Malaya Simha, Part I, by M. A. Srinivasachar.

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

1924–1927

ADDITIONAL PAPER ON COMPOSITION

Jñāna Yōga Tarangiṇi, Volume I (M. S. Rao & Co., Bangalore).
Kāvyāvalōkana, by Nagavarama (Mysore Government Edn.).
Kumārōdaya, by Doddabele Narayana Sastri (M. S. Rao & Co., Bangalore).

VIDWAN TITLE EXAMINATION

1924

Grammar, Prosody and Poetics—

Nagavarma's Prosody (Kavya Kalanidhi Series, Mysore).
Kavyāvalōkana (Mysore Government Edition).
Kāsiraja's Sabdamaṇidarpaṇa (Kannada Academy Office, Shankarpur, Bangalore).
Karnāṭaka Kavi Carite, Vol. II, by R. Narasimhachar, M.A., Malleshwaram, Bangalore.

Poetry and Prose—

Jagannātha Vijaya, Aswasas 1 to 3 inclusive (Govt. Central Book Depôt, Bangalore).
Rajasēkhara Vilāsa, Aswasas 1 to 3 inclusive.
Kabbigāra Kāva
Mitrāvinda Gōvinda Nātakam
Cikka Dēvaraja Vamsāvali
} (Kavyamanjari Series, Mysore).

1925 to 1927

WHEN OFFERED AS ONE OF THE LANGUAGES UNDER REGULATION 7 (A) AND (C)

For the Preliminary Examination—

Poetry and Prose :—

Gadāyuddha, by Ranna
Yasōdara Caritra, by Janna.
Cikka Dēvarāya Vamsāvali, by Tirumaliengar.
} (Kavya Kalanidhi Office, Mysore).
Udbhata Kāvya, by Soma Raja (Oriental Manuscripts Library, Mysore).
Indra Kīla Vijaya Nātaka, by Sitaram Sastri (M. S. Rao & Co., Bangalore).

For the Final Examination—

Grammar, Prosody and Poetics :—

Prosody, by Nagavarma (K. E. M. Book Depôt, Mangalore).
Sabdamaṇi Darpaṇa, by Kesi Raja (Mangalore edition, K. E. M. Book Depôt, Mangalore).
Kāvyāvalōkana, by Nagavarma (Govt. Central Book Depôt, Bangalore).
Sringāra Ratnākara, by Kavi Kama (Kavyakalanidhi Office, Mysore).
Karnātaka Kavi Carite, Part II, by R. Narasimhachar, M.A.

WHEN OFFERED AS THE MAIN LANGUAGE UNDER REGULATION 7 (B)

For the Preliminary Examination.

Grammar :

Sabdamaṇi Darpana, by Kesi Raja (Mangalore edition, K. E. M. Book Depôt, Mangalore).

Poetry and Prose :

Sri Rāma Paṭṭābhisēka, by Maha Lakshmi (Kavya Kalanidhi Office, Mysore).
Rāmacandra Caritā Purāṇa, by Nagachandra, first four chapters (Kannada Academy Office, Basavangudi, Bangalore).
Srīmatī Parinaya Nāṭaka, by M. D. Alasingarachar (Venkatēshwar & Co., Loane Square, Georgetown, Madras).
Karnāṭaka Siṃhāsana Sthāpane, by Shankar R. Kulkarni (Sri Shankar Book Depôt, Malmaddi, Dharwar).

For the Final Examination.

Grammar, Prosody and Poetics and Language and Literature :

Sabḍamaṇi Darpaṇa, by Kesi Raja (Manghlore edition).
Prosody, by Nagavarma (K. E. M. Book Depôt, Mangalore).
Apratima Vīra Carite, by Tirumaliengar; Sringāra Ratnākara, by Kavi Kama. (Kavya Kalanidhi Office, Mysore).
Karṇāṭaka Kavi Carite, by R. Narasimhachar, M.A., Vols. 1 and 2.
Candra Prabhā Purāṇa, by Aggala Deva, Part I, Chapters 1 to 8 (both inclusive); Girijā Kalyāṇa, by Harihara Deva, Chapters 4 to 6 (both inclusive); Cikkadēvarāya Vamsāvali, by Tirumalarya. (Kavya Kalanidhi Office, Mysore).
Jagannātha Vijaya, by Rudra Bhatta, Chapters 4 to 6 (both inclusive) (Govt. Oriental Manuscripts Library, Mysore).

1928

UNDER REGULATION 7 (A) AND (C)

For the Preliminary Examination.

Poetry and Prose :—

Gadā Yuddha, by Ranna; Yasōdara Caritre, by Janna; Cikadēvaraja Vamsāvali, by Tirumallengar; Mitrāvindā Govinda, by Singararya. (Karnataka Kavya Kalanidhi Office, Mysore).
Nīti Manjarī, Part I, by R. Narasimhachar, M.A. (Malleswaram, Bangalore).

For the Final Examination—

Grammar, Prosody and Poetics :

Karṇāṭaka Kavi Caritre, Vol. I (revised edition), by R. Narasimhachar, M.A.
Nāgavarma's Prosody (K. E. M. Book Depôt, Mangalore).
Kēsiraja's Sabdamaṇi Darpaṇa (K. E. M. Book Depôt, Mangalore).
Nāgavarma's Kāvyāvalokana (Government Central Book Depôt, Bangalore).
Sringāra Ratnākara, by Kavi Kama (Karnataka Kavya Kalanidhi Office, Msyore).

UNDER REGULATION 7 (B)

For the Preliminary Examination—

Grammar :

Sabdamaṇi Darpaṇa, by Kesi Raja (K. E. M. Book Depôt, Mangalore).

Poetry and Prose :

Pampā Rāmāyaṇa, by Nagachandra—First four chapters (Kannada Academy Office, Bangalore).
Sākuntala Nāṭaka, by Basappa Sastri (M. S. Rao & Co., Bangalore).
Vatsarāja Kathe, by Krishna Raja (Kavya Kalanidhi Office, Mysore).
Bhiksāṭana Caritre, by Guru Linga (Kavya Kalanidhi Office, Mysore).

For the Final Examination—

Grammar, Prosody and Poetics :

Sabdamaṇi Darpaṇa, by Kesi Raja; Prosody, by Nagavarma (K. E. M. Book Depôt, Mangalore).
Kavirāja Mārga, by Nripatunga (Mysore Government Edition).
Sringāra Ratnākara, by Kavi Kama; Apratima Vīra Carita, by Tirumaliengar. (Kavya Kalanidhi Office, Mysore).
Karṇāṭaka Kavi Caritre, Vols. 1 and 2, by R. Narasimhachar (Malleswaram, Bangalore).

Poetry and Prose :

Candra Prabha Purāṇa, by Aggala Deva, Part I, Chapters 1 to 4.
Leelavathī, by Nemichandra, Chapters 1 to 5.
Ramāswamēdha, by Muddana.
Girijā Kalyāṇa, by Harihara Deva (chapters 4 to 6 both inclusive).
(Kavya Kalanidhi Office, Mysore).

Sāsana Padya Manjari, by R. Narasimhachar, M.A. (Malleswaram, Bangalore).

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

1924

PART I-B

Malayalam

Swarnalata, by Devaki Netyaramma and her sister. (Can be had of Mr. C. S. Sridharan Panikar, Chittoor, Cochin).
Benjamin Franklin, by K. Govindan Thampi (Vidya Vilasam Press, Trivandrum).

PART II—Group iii

Poetry :

Selections published by the University :—

Bhāratam—Udyoga Parvam, pages 71 to 83 (both inclusive) and Nalacaritam—Third day's play, pages 423 to 440.
Kāvya Candrika, by S. Parameswara Ayyar (Vidya Vilasam Press, Trivandrum).

Prose :

Kathārāmam : K. Janardana Menon (B. V. Book Depôt, Trivandrum).
Jīvitamahatvam : A. Gopala Menon (Vidya Vilasam Press, Trivandrum).

1925

PART I-B

Japan, by P. Govinda Menon (Secretary, Malayalam Improvement Committee, Trichur).
Nalacaritam, by M. Krishnan, Lakshmi Vilas, Vepery, Madras.
Short Stories, by Mr. C. Kunhi Raman Menon (Mangalodayam Press, Trichur).

PART II—Group iii

Selections published by the University :—

Bhāratam, pages 61 to 83.
Nalacaritam Kathakali : 3rd day's play, pages 423 to 440.
Dhruva Caritam Tullal, pages 200 to 270.
Life of Harṣa Vardhana and Nāgānanda, by Mr. M. Seshagiri Prabhu, Calicut.
Kathārāmam, by K. Janardana Menon (B. V. Book Depôt, Trivandrum).

1926

PART I-B

Mṛṇālini, by Mr. V. Unni Krishnan Nair, B.A., Gnanasagaram Book Depôt, Trichur.
Pratāpasimhan, by Mr. K. Kunhunni Nair, B.A., B.L., Malayalam Publishing Co., Ltd., Trichur.

PART II

GROUP iii

Selections published by the University :—

Bhāratam Kilippāttu, pp 46 to 70, both inclusive.
Nalacaritam Kathakali—2nd day's play, pages 404 to 422.
Syamantakam Ottam Tullal, by Kunjan Nambiyar. Onnām Kalam.
Prose : Kēsari—Saraswati Vilasam Book Depôt, Trichur.

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

1924

GROUP (iv)

Poetry :

Raghuvamśam, Cantos IV and V, by Kundur Narayana Menon (B. V. Book Depôt, Trivandrum).
Dakṣayāgam Kathakali, by Ravi Varman Thampi.
Pratima Nātakam, by Kuttippurat Kesavan Nair (Saraswati Vilasam Book Depôt, Trichur).

Prose :

Parimala (Manorama Printing Works, Calicut).

GROUP (v)

Same as Group (iv)

GROUP (vi)

Poetry :

Raghuvamśam, Cantos IV and V, by Kundur Narayana Menon (B. V. Book Depôt, Trivandrum).
Dakṣayāgam Kathakali, by Ravi Varma Thampi.
Pratimā Nātakam, by Kuttippurat Kesavan Nair (Saraswati Vilasam Book Depôt, Trichur).
Prarōdanam : First seventy ślokas, by Mr. N. Kumaran Asan (V. V. Press, Quilon)

Rāmacaritam : First nine patalams.
Kannaśśa Rāmāyanam, Sundara Kāndam (First fifty stanzas), by S. Parameswara Ayyar (B. V. Book Depôt, Trivandrum).
Kṛṣṇagātha : Rugmiṇî Svayamvaram.

Prose :

Parimala (Manorama Printing Works, Calicut).

1925

Group (iv)

Poetry :

Raghuvamśam, Cantos V and VI, by K. Narayana Menon, B. B. Book Depôt, Trivandrum.
Dakṣayāgam Kathākali, by Ravi Varman Tampi.
Hariṣcandra Caritam Tullal, by Kunjan Nambiar.
Candrahāsan (Drama), by C. Govindan Elayadam (Secretary, Malayalam Improvement Committee. Trichur).

Prose :

Vatsarāja Caritam, by M. Seshagiri Prabhu, Calicut.
Gîthānjali, first 29 pages, by Mr. K. Madhāvan Nair (Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Madras).

Group (v)

Same as those for Group (iv)

Group (vi)

Same as for Group (iv) with the following additions :—
Rāmacaritam : First nine Patalams.
Kannaśśa Rāmāyanam Sundara Kāndam—First 25 stanzas.
Kṛṣṇagātha : Rugmiṇîsvayamvaram.

1926

Groups (iv) and (v)

Poetry :

Malayalam Kollam, by Kodungallore Kochunni Tampuran, first four months, Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur.
Sakuntalōpākhyanam—Bharataratnamala series, Anandasramam, Kizhakē Srampi, Trichur.
Sabhāpravēśam Tullal, by Kunjan Nambyar, Saraswatî Vilāsam Book Depôt, Trichur.
Urubhangam, by Vallattol Narayana Menon, Vallattôl Kalasāla, Wadakanchery (Cochin State).

Prose :

Bhūtarāyan, by Appan Tampuran, Saraswati Vilāsam Book Depôt, Trichur.

GROUP (vi)

To the books prescribed for Group (iv) the following are to be added :—

Rāmacaritam, first nine patalams : B. V. Book Depôt, Trivandrum.

Kannaśśa Rāmāyanam—Bālakāndam, 1 to 96 stanzas. Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam.

Kṛṣṇagātha —Swargārôhaṇam.

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

1924-1927

ADDITIONAL PAPER ON COMPOSITION

Poetry :—

Gauricaritam Prabandham. (The Secretary to the Malayalam Improvement Committee, Trichur).

Mālavikāgnimitram, by Kundūr Narayana Menon, B.A., Trichur.

Kṛmīravadham, by Kottayathu Tampuran } Reddiar's Press,
Nalacaritam Tullal, by Kunjan Nambyar } Quilon.

Prose :—

Kunju Tambimār, by Parameswaran Pillai, Manager, Sadguru, Iringalakoda (Cochin State).

VIDWAN TITLE EXAMINATION

1924

Grammar :

Vyākaraṇamitram : (M. Seshagiri Prabhu and M. Krishnan).

Lilatilakam : (A. Krishna Pisharodi, College, Trivandrum).

Kēralapāninīyam, Revised edition. (A. R. Rajaraja Varma).

Prosody and Poetics :

Prosody : Vṛttamanjari } (B. V. Book Depôt, Trivandrum).
Poetics : Bhaṣabhūṣaṇam, }

Text-books in Poetry :

Specimens of Early Malayalam, Part I. The first seven Patalams (S. Parameswara Ayyar). (Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum).

Kathakali : Krimmīra Vadham (Kottayat Tampuran).

Kṛṣṇappāttu from the beginning to the end of Nanda Mōkṣam, and the introduction to the work (P. K. Narayana Pillai, Kottayam).

Bhāṣāśukasandēśam (Kunhi Kuttan Tampuran).
Rājaratnāvalīyam Bhaṣa Campu (Mangalodayam Press, Trichur).
Bhagavat Gīta: Adhyāyas 7 to 12, both inclusive (Madhava Pannikkar), Ed. S. Parameswara Ayyar.
Bhāratam: Karnaparvam (Ezhuttassan).
Kuśalavōpākhyānam: P. Bhaskaran Nambudripad (Sarasvati Vilasam Book Depôt, Trichur).
Prarōdanam: N. Kumaran Asan (V. V. Press, Quilon).
Vēnī Samhāram: P. Kerala Varman Tampuran (S. R. Book Depôt, Trivandrum).

Prose:

Akbar.
Navīna Sāstra Pīthīka (Raja Raja Varma, M.A.).
Kuncaṉ Nambiyar: An essay. (P. K. Narayana Pillai.)

1925—1927

WHEN OFFERED AS THE MAIN LANGUAGE UNDER REGULATION 7 (A) AND (C)

For the Preliminary Examination.

Text-books in Poetry:

Rāma Charitam, first nine Patalams.
Bhāṣā Naiṣadha Campu: First part: by Mahishamangalam Namburi.
Prarōdanam, by M. Kumāran Asan, V. V. Press, Quilon.
Kriṣnagātha Rukmani Svayamvaram also the introduction for Krisnagātha, by P. K. Narayana Pillai, Kottayam.
Prācināryā Vartam, by K. Krishnan Menon (Saraswati Vilasam Press, Trichur).
Jānakīpariṇayam, by C. Cāthukutti Mannadiar (Saraswati Vilasam Book Depôt, Trichur).

For the Final Examination.

Martanḍa Varma, by Mr. C. V. Raman Pillai (B. V. Book Depôt, Trivandrum).

Grammar:

Vyākarana Mitram—by M. Seshagiri Prabhu, Calicut.
Līlatilakam, edited by A. Krishna Pishārodi, Trivandrum.

Prosody and Poetics:

Vrttamanjari Bhāṣābhūṣaṇam, by A. R. Rajaraja Varma (B. V. Book Depôt, Trivandrum).

WHEN OFFERED AS THE MAIN LANGUAGE UNDER REGULATION 7 (B)

For the Preliminary Examination.

Grammar :

Bālavyākaraṇam, by M. Krishnan and M. Seshagiri Prabhu.
History of Malayalam Literature, by P. Sankaran Nambiar, Trichur.
Ambarīṣa Caritam, by A. Krishna Pisharody, Trivandrum.
Krisnagātha Rugmiṇi Svayamvaram.
Bhāṣā Kōkila Sandēsam, by Kunhi Kuttan Tampuran (Bharata Vilasam Press, Trichur).
Adhyātma Rāmāyaṇam Sundarakāṇḍam, by Eluttaccan.
Prācīnāryā Vartam, by T. K. Krishna Menon (Sarasvati Vilāsam Press, Trichur).

For the Final Examination.

The books prescribed for the Oriental Title Examination (Co-ordinate) with the following additions :—

Grammar :

Kērala Pāninīyam, by Mr. A. R. Rajaraja Varma. (B. V. Book Depôt, Trivandrum).

Poetry :

Kaṇṇassa Rāmāyaṇam, Sundara Kāṇḍam, first 50 stanzas.
Bhāratam, Udyōga Parvam, by Elluttaccan.
Pratimā Nāṭākam, by Mr. M. Rajaraja Varma (B.V. Book Depôt, Trivandrum).
Paunḍrakavadham—Kathakali, by Asvati Tirunal.

Prose :

Akbar.
Kunjan Nambiar. Essay by Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai with the Author, Kottayam.

1928

UNDER REGULATION 7 (A) AND (C)

For the Preliminary Examination—

Rāmacaritam—Patalams 25 to 30 (both days inclusive).
Bhāṣā Naiṣadha Campu, by Mahisha Mangalam Nampudiripad —first part.
Vijayōdayam, by Pantalam Kerala Varma—first 5 sargams (B. V. Book Depôt, Trivandrum).
Kṛṣṇagatha—Rugmiṇīswayamvaram, with introduction by P. K. Narayana Pillâi, Kottayam.
Prācīnāryāvartam, by T. K. Krishna Menon (Ramanujam Publishing Co., Trichur).
Jānakīpariṇayam, by C. Chathukutti Mannadiyar (Saraswati Vilasam Book Depôt, Trichur).
Mārtānda Varma, by C. V. Raman Pillai (B. V. Book Depôt, Trivandrum).

For the Final Examination—

The above Text-books with the following additions :—

Grammar :

Vyākaraṇa Mitṛam, by M. Seshagiri Prabhu, M.A., Calicut.

Līlātilakam, edited by A. Krishna Pisharodi, College, Trivandrum.

Prosody and Poetics :

Sāhitīsarvaswam, by Mr. Rajaraja Varma, of Vadakankur—Vycome, Travancore State.

Bhāṣā Bhūṣaṇam, by A. R. Rajaraja Varma, B. V. Book Depôt, Trivandrum.

Vṛtta Manjari, by A. R. Rajaraja Varma, B. V. Book Depôt, Trivandrum.

UNDER REGULATION 7 (B)

For the Preliminary Examination—

Grammar :

Vyākaraṇa Mitṛam, by Mr. Seshagiri Prabhu, M.A., Calicut.

History of the Malayalam Literature, by P. Sankaran Nambyar. Trichur.

Poetry and Prose :

Ambarīṣa Caritam Kathakali.

Kṛṣṇagātha, Rugmiṇīswayamvaram.

Mayūra sandēsam, by Kerala Varma Koil Tampuran.

Adhyātma Rāmāyaṇam, Sundarakāndam, by Tunjathu Eluttachan.

Prācīnāryāvartam, by T. K. Krishna Menon, Ramanuja Publishing Co., Trichur.

For the Final Examination—

Poetry :

Ramacaritam, Patalams 25 to 30 both inclusive.

Bhāṣā Naiṣadha Campu, Part I.

Vijayōdayam by Pantalattu Kerala Varma.

Kṛṣṇagātha, Rugmiṇīswayamvaram.

Jānakīpariṇayam, by Chathukutti Mannadiyar.

Bhāratam, Udyōgaparvam, by Tunjattu Eluthachan.

Aścarya Cūḍāmaṇi, by Kunji Kuttan Tampuran.

Rugmiṇīswayamvaram Kathakali, by Aswati Tirunal.

Prose :

Mārtāndavarma, by C. V. Raman Pillai (B.V. Book Depôt, Trivandrum).

Akbar, by Kerala Varma (B. V. Book Depôt, Trivandrum).

Sāhityālōcanam, by P. M. Sankaran Nambyar.

Grammar :

Kērala Pāṇinīyam, by A. R. Rajaraja Varma.

Prosody and Poetics :

Same as for (A) and (C).

EXAMINATIONS IN LAW

Note 1.—The Syndicate has purposely refrained from prescribing any special text-books in the case of Acts of the Indian Legislature, but students will be expected to have a mastery of the matter which is usually contained in the best commentaries as well as a knowledge of the bare text of the Act.

2. Text-books have been prescribed where necessary with a view to indicating the general scope of each subject, but questions will not be confined to the books prescribed.

First Examination in Law

1. *Jurisprudence*—

   Austin's Jurisprudence, Vol. I, omitting Lectures II, III and IV.
   J. W. Salmond's Jurisprudence.
   Maine's Ancient Law.

2. *Roman Law*—

   J. B. Moyie's Institutes of Justinian except Book III, Titles I to XII (inclusive) and Excursus I and X, and the Latin Text throughout, but including the Author's English translation.

3 and 4. *Contracts*—

   Anson's Law of Contracts.

5. *Torts*—

   Pollock on Torts.

6. *Indian Constitutional Law*—

   Cowell's Courts and Legislative Authorities in India.
   Ilbert's Government of India except Chapter III (the Digest of Statutory Enactments relating to the Government of India).

B.L. Degree Examination

1. *The Law of Property with special reference to the Transfer of Property Act, the Indian Trusts Act, and the Indian Easements Acts*—

   William's Principles of the Law of Real Property.
   Underhill's Private Trusts and Trustees.
   Peacock's Easements in British India.

2. *Hindu Law*—

   Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage.

3. *Muhammadan Law*—

Sir R. K. Wilson's Digest of Anglo-Muhammadan Law.

4. *Criminal Law*
5. *The Law of Evidence*—

Will's Theory and Practice of the Law of Evidence.

6. *Land Tenures in the Madras Presidency.*

M.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION

The following text-books are recommended for the guidance of candidates reading for the above examination, but it must be distinctly understood that questions will not necessarily be confined to the books specified.

BRANCH I.—THE SCIENCE AND HISTORY OF LAW

Jurisprudence—

Austin: Jurisprudence.
Mayne: Ancient Law; Early History of Institutions: Early Law and Custom.
Baden Powell: Land Systems of British India: Indian Village Community.
Lightwood: Nature of Positive Law. (1883)—Macmillan.
Kant: Philosophy of Law (Translated by Hastie). (1887)—T. and T. Clark, Edinburgh.
Savigny: System of the Modern Law.
Volume I—Modern Roman Law (Translated by Holloway). (1867)—Mr J. Higginbotham, Madras.
Volume II—Jural Relations (Translated by Rattigan). (1884) —Messrs. Wildy & Sons, Lincoln's Inn Archway, W. C., London.
Holmes: Common Law.

Roman Law (General)—

Muirheads: Historical Introduction to Roman Law.
Salkowskie: Institutes and History of Roman Law.
Poste: Institutes of Gaius.
Mackenzie: Studies in Roman Law (latest edition, 1911, published by William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and Madras).

Roman Law (The Digest)—

Roby: Introduction to the Study of the Digest.
1926 { Digest IX (2). The Lex Aquilia or Damage to Property. By Grueber.
Digest XLVII (2). De Furtis. By Monro. }

1927 { Digest XIX (2). Locati Conducti. By Monro.
Digest XVII (1). Mandati. By Bryan Walker.

1924 { Digest XLI (1) and (2)—
De Acquirendo rerum Dominio.
De Acquirenda Possessione. By Bryan Walker.
Digest VII (1). De Usufructu. By Roby.

1925 { Digest XII (1) and (4) to (7). De Condictionibus.
Digest XIII (1) to (3). De Condictionibus. By Bryan Walker.

NOTE.—It is already notified that one of the four portions bracketed will be prescribed yearly in rotation with reference to text-books in Roman-Law (Digest)—*vide* notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated September 20, 1910.

Legislation—

Bentham: Principles of Morals and Legislation.
Sidgwick: Elements of Politics.
Maxwell: On the Interpretation of Statutes.

Public International Law—

Hall: International Law.
Wheaton: International Law. Edited by Boyd.
Pitt Cobbett: Leading Cases and Opinions on International Law.

Private International Law—

Dicey: Conflict of Laws.
Bar: Private International Law.
Foote: Private International Law.
Nelson: Selected Cases in Private International Law.

Constitutional Law and History—

Stubbs: Constitutional History.
Hallam: Constitutional History.
Erskine-May: Constitutional History.

Legal History—

Anson: Law and Custom of the Constitution.
Dicey: Law of the Constitution.
Stephen: History of the Criminal Law of England.

BRANCHES (ii) and (iii)

It is not deemed necessary to recommend any particular text-books in these branches.

BRANCH (iv)

Customary and Statute Law relating to Land Tenure in India

Maine : Ancient Law.

Maine : Early History of Institutions : Early Law and Custom, Village Communities in the East and the West.

Baden Powell : Indian Village Community : Land Systems of British India.

Field : Landlord and Tenant.

For other parts of this Branch it is not deemed necessary to recommend any particular text-books.

B.S.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION

Practical Chemistry and Bacteriology—

David McKail : Public Health Chemistry and Bacteriology.
Muir and Ritchie : Manual of Bacteriology.

Physics—

Ganot's Natural Philosophy.

General Hygiene—

Notter and Firth : Theory and Practice of Hygiene.
Turner : Sanitation in India.
Hewlett and Nankiwell : Principles of Preventive Medicine.

Medicine and Pathology in relation to Public Health—

MansonBahr Tropical Diseases.
Castellani and Chalmers : Tropical Medicine.
Reference : Adami's General Pathology.

Sanitary Law, Vital Statistics and Vaccination—

Robertson and Porter's Sanitary Law and Practice.
Knight's annotated by-laws.
Newsholme's Elements of Vital Statistics.
The sections or rules in the following relating to Sanitation and

Vaccination—

(1) Madras District Municipalities Act of 1920, or any Act, Regulations or Rules amending the same

(2) Madras Local Boards Act of 1920, or any Act, Regulations or Rules amending the same.

(3) The Village Panchayat Act of 1920.

(4) The Town Planning Act of 1920.

(5) Madras City Municipality Act of 1919 or any Act, Regulations or Rules amending the same.

(6) Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897 or any Act, Regulations or Rules amending the same.

(7) Indian Penal Code of 1860 (Nuisances and Adulteration of Food-stuffs) or any Act, Regulations or Rules amending the same.

(8) Towns Nuisances Act of 1889 or any Act, Regulations or Rules amending the same.

(9) Plague Regulations (Mufassal) or any Act, Regulations or Rules amending the same.

(10) Plague Regulations (City) or any Act, Regulations or Rules amending the same.

(11) Rules drawn up under the Indian Ports Act.

(12) Civil Medical Code, Chapter XVII, Sanitation.

(13) Cholera Rules in G. Os. Nos. 1658 M., dated 9th September, 1919, 200 L., dated 6th February 1913, and 121 L., dated 8th May 1911.

(14) Government Orders for the guidance of District Health Committees and staff on—

- (*a*) Cholera—G.O. No. 764, P.H., dated 1st June 1922.
- (*b*) Small-pox—G.O. No. 765-A., P.H., dated 1st June 1922.
- (*c*) Plague—G.O. No. 897-A, P.H., dated 24th June 1922.
- (*d*) Hookworm—G.O. No. 765, P.H., dated 1st June 1922.
- (*e*) Malaria.
- (*f*) Vital Statistics—G.O. No. 1395, P. H., dated 12th October 1923.
- (*g*) Maternity and Child Welfare.
- (*h*) Propaganda—G.O. No. 234, P.H., dated 8th February 1923.
- (*i*) Fairs and Festivals—G.Os. Nos. 1722 and 1723, P.H., dated 13th December 1922.
- (*j*) On the duties of district health staff—G.O. No. 63, P.H., dated 5th May 1922.

(15) Revised Vaccination Code.

(16) Revised Rules regarding compulsory vaccination.

(17) Proposed Rules regarding compulsory vaccination and revaccination.

(18) Model Bye-laws drawn up under the Sanitary clauses of the District Municipalities Act of 1920 and Local Boards Act of 1920.

(19) Building Rules drawn up by the Bye-laws Committee.

(20) Rules for construction of wells drawn up by the Bye-laws Committee.

(21) The English Public Health Act of 1875 and all Acts amending the same.

Sanitary Engineering and Sanitation—

Jone's Manual of Hygiene, Sanitation and Sanitary Engineering.

The following books as books of reference :—

Moore and Silcock's Sanitary Engineering, 2 Vols.
Roorke's Treatise on Water-supply.
Reid's Practical Sanitation.
Fletcher's Architectural Hygiene.
Galton's Observations on the construction of Healthy Dwellings.
Galton's Hospital Construction.
Burdett's Cottage Hospitals.
Blandford—Climates and Weather of India, Burma and Ceylon.

APPENDICES

(I)

ELECTION BY THE UNIVERSITY

NOTIFICATION PUBLISHED AS AN APPENDIX TO G.O. No. 1780 M., DATED NOVEMBER 5, 1919

1. In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 59 and 347 (2) (*b*) of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, the Governor in Council makes the following rules for the election of a councillor of the Madras Corporation by the members of the Senate of the University of Madras.

Rules for the election of a councillor of the Corporation of Madras by the members of the Senate of the University of Madras.

1. The councillor to be elected by the members of the Senate of the University of Madras under notification, dated September 17, 1919, and in terms of clause (*e*) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, shall be elected from among their own number by the votes of the said members under the rules hereinafter prescribed.

Preliminary

2. 'Returning Officer' means the Registrar of the University of Madras and includes any officer of the University deputed for the time being by the Registrar to perform his duties under these rules.

3. On receipt of a notice from the Governor in Council directing the Senate to elect a councillor, the Returning Officer shall publish such notice, together with the notice required under rule 14 of these rules, in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and in two or more of the local newspapers and shall on or before the date of such publication, post a copy of both the notices to each member of the Senate.

Qualification and nomination of Candidates

4. (1) Any member who is not disqualified for election under section 52 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, and who resides in the City, may be nominated as a candidate for election.

(2) Such nomination shall be made by means of a nomination paper in Form I annexed to these rules and must reach the Returning Officer not later than the date fixed uuder rule 14.

(3) Each nomination paper shall be subscribed by two electors as proposer and seconder.

Provided that no elector shall subscribe more than one nomination paper.

5. (1) A candidate who has been duly nominated for election may withdraw his candidature by a written and signed communication delivered in person or by registered post to the Returning Officer not later than the date fixed for the scrutiny of nomination papers.

(2) The Returning Officer shall forthwith notify the withdrawal of any candidate and shall remove from the voting paper the name of the candidate who has withdrawn his candidature.

(3) A candidate who has withdrawn his candidature shall not be allowed to cancel the withdrawal or to stand as a candidate for the same election.

Scrutiny of nomination papers

6. (1) On the date and at the time and place appointed under rule 14 for the scrutiny of nomination papers, every candidate and his proposer and seconder may attend, and the Returning Officer allow them to examine all nomination papers which have been received by him as aforesaid.

(2) Where an elector subscribes two or more nomination papers, all such nomination papers except the one first received by the Returning Officer shall be deemed to be invalid, and if the Returning Officer is unable to determine which of such nomination papers was first received by him, both or all of such papers shall be deemed to be invalid.

(3) The Returning Officer shall examine the nomination papers and shall decide all objections which may be made to any nomination paper on the ground that it is not valid under these rules, and may reject, either of his own motion or on such objection any nomination paper on such ground; the decision of the Returning Officer shall in every case be endorsed by him on the nomination paper in respect of which such decision is given, and shall be final save as provided in rule 13.

Voting

7. (1) If one duly nominated candidate only stands for election, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare such candidate to be elected.

(2) If more duly nominated candidates than one stand for election, the Returning Officer shall forthwith publish their names and addresses in his Office and by an advertisement in two or more of the local newspapers, and shall further cause their names to be entered in voting papers in Form II annexed to these rules.

(3) On or before such date as may be appointed under rule 14, in this behalf the Returning Officer shall send by registered post to each elector then residing in India whose address has been registered at the office of the Returning Officer one such voting paper signed by the Returning Officer.

Provided that such a voting paper shall also be supplied to any such elector on his applying to the Returning Officer for the same at any time before the day appointed for the counting of votes and that no election shall be invalidated by reason of the non-receipt by an elector of his voting paper.

8. On the date and at the time and place appointed by the Returning Officer in this behalf under rule 14 every elector desirous of recording his vote in the presence of the Returning Officer shall attend for the purpose, and after recording his vote on the voting paper in the manner prescribed therein deliver the same to the Returning Officer.

Provided that, if an elector is unable to read or write or is by reason of blindness or other physical defect incapacitated from recording his vote as required by this rule, the Returning Officer shall assist him in such manner as may be necessary to mark the voting paper and sign the declaration on the back thereof.

9. Any elector not desirous of recording his vote in the presence of the Returning Officer may send his voting paper by registered post to the Returning Officer after recording his vote thereon in the manner prescribed therein.

Provided that voting papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before the day appointed for the counting of votes shall be rejected.

Counting of votes and declaration of result

10. (1) On receiving the voting papers the Returning Officer shall examine them to see whether they have been correctly filled up.

(2) Where an elector records his vote on two or more voting papers, all such voting papers except the one first received by the Returning Officer shall be deemed to be invalid, and if the Returning Officer is unable to determine which of such papers was received first, both or all of such papers shall be deemed to be invalid.

(3) The Returning Officer shall endorse 'rejected' with the grounds for such rejection on any voting paper which he may reject on the ground that it is invalid under these rules and, save as provided in rule 13, such rejection shall be final.

(4) The Returning Officer shall fold the lower portion of every papar, whether valid or invalid, along the dotted line on the back so as to conceal the name of the elector, and shall seal down the portion thus folded with his official seal.

11. (1) The Returning Officer shall attend for the purpose of counting the votes on such date and at such time and place as may be appointed in this behalf under rule 14.

(2) Every candidate may be present in person or may send a representative duly authorized by him in writing, to watch the process of counting.

(3) The Returning Officer shall show the voting papers sealed as provided by rule 10 to the candidates or their representatives.

(4) If an objection is made to any voting paper on the ground that it is invalid under these rules or to the rejection by the Returning Officer of any voting paper, it shall be decided at once by the Returning Officer whose decision shall be final, save as provided in rule 13.

(5) In such cases the Returning Officer shall record on the voting paper the nature of the objection and his decision.

12. (1) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected.

(2) Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of a vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

Publication of result

13. The Returning Officer shall without delay report the result of the election to the Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Local and Municipal Department, and the name of the candidate elected shall, if the Governor in Council considers the election valid, be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

Appointment of dates, times and places

14. The Returning Officer shall appoint, and shall notify, such date and, if necessary, such time and place as he may think suitable for each of the following proceedings, namely :—

(*a*) the sending of nomination papers under rule 4 ;
(*b*) the scrutiny of nomination papers under rule 6 ;
(*c*) the sending of voting papers under rule 7 ;
(*d*) the recording of votes under rule 8 ; and
(*e*) the counting of votes under rule 11.

FORM I

Nomination paper

We the undersigned nominate the undermentioned as a candidate at the ensuing election of a councillor for the Corporation of Madras :—

Name in full	Description	Abode	Occupation

1. Signed.

Date 2. Signed.

Declaration

I, the undersigned, declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am eligible for election and that I am willing to stand.

Signed.

Instruction

Nomination papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before the day of 19 shall be invalid.

FORM II

Voting Paper

A councillor is to be elected to the Corporation of Madras by the members of the Senate of the University of Madras. The following candidates have been duly nominated :—

Serial No.	Names of candidates	Vote

Returning Officer.

Instructions

1. Each elector has one vote.

2. He shall vote by placing, or causing to be placed, a mark ✕ opposite the name of the candidate whom he prefers.

3. The voting paper shall be invalid if the mark ✕ is placed opposite the name of more than one candidate, or if it is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate such mark is intended to apply.

4. The elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper. Without such signature the voting paper shall be invalid.

5. Voting papers shall be marked and delivered personally to the Returning Officer or sent to him by registered post. Voting papers not personally delivered must not be sent except by registered post. Voting papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before the day of 19 will be rejected.

6. Votes may be recorded in the presence of the Returning Officer between the hours of and on the day of 19 at the

Name of the elector.

I hereby declare that I am a member of the Senate of the University of Madras.

(Signed)

Fold on this line

(II)

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

DETAILED SYLLABUS IN THEORETICAL GEOMETRY

Angles at a point.—If a straight line stand on another straight line, the sum of the two angles so formed is equal to two right angles; and the converse.

If two straight lines intersect, the vertically opposite angles are equal.

Parallel straight lines.—When a straight line cuts two other straight lines, if

(i) a pair of alternate angles are equal, or

(ii) a pair of corresponding angles are equal, or

(iii) a pair of interior angles on the same side of the cutting line are together equal to two right angles,

then the two straight lines are parallel; and the converse.

Straight lines which are parallel to the same straight line are parallel to one another.

Triangles and rectilinear figures.—The sum of the angles of a triangle is equal to two right angles.

If the sides of a convex polygon are produced in order, the sum of the angles so formed is equal to four right angles.

If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and also the angles contained by those sides equal, the triangles are congruent.

If two triangles have two angles of the one equal to two angles of the other, each to each, and also one side of the one equal to the corresponding side of the other, the triangles are congruent.

If two sides of a triangle are equal, the angles opposite to these sides are equal; and the converse.

If two triangles have the three sides of the one equal to the three sides of the other, each to each, the triangles are congruent.

If two right-angled triangles have their hypotenuses equal, and one side of the one equal to one side of the other, the triangles are congruent.

If two sides of a triangle are unequal, the greater side has the greater angle opposite to it; and the converse.

Of all the straight lines that can be drawn to a given straight line from a given point outside it, the perpendicular is the shortest.

The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal; each diagonal bisects the parallelogram, and the diagonals bisect one another.

If there are three or more parallel straight lines, and the intercepts made by them on any straight line that cuts them are equal, then the intercepts made by them on any other straight line that cuts them are also equal.

Areas.—Parallelograms of the same altitude on the same or equal bases are equal in area.

Triangles of the same altitude on the same or equal bases are equal in area.

Equal triangles on the same or equal bases are of the same altitude.

Illustrations and explanations of the geometrical theorems corresponding to the following algebraical identities :—

$$k(a + b + c + ..) = ka + kb + kc + \ldots,$$
$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2,$$
$$(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2,$$
$$a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b),$$
$$(a + b)^2 - (a - b)^2 = 4ab,$$
$$(a + b)^2 + (a - b)^2 = 2a^2 + 2b^2.$$

The square on a side of a triangle is greater than, equal to, or less than the sum of the squares on the other two sides, according as the angle contained by those sides is obtuse, right or acute. The difference in the cases of inequality is twice the rectangle contained by one of the two sides and the projection on it of the other.

Loci.—The locus of a point which is equidistant from two fixed points is the perpendicular bisector of the straight line joining the two fixed points.

The locus of a point which is equidistant from two intersecting straight lines consists of the pair of straight lines which bisect the angles between the two given lines.

The locus of the vertices of all triangles which have the same base and the sum of the squares of their sides equal to a given square is a circle having its centre at the middle point of the base.

The locus of the vertices of all the triangles which have the same base and the difference of the squares of their sides equal to a given square is a straight line perpendicular to the base.

The locus of the vertices of all the triangles which have the same base and their vertical angles equal to a given angle is the arc of a segment of a circle.

The Circle.—A straight line drawn from the centre of a circle to bisect a chord which is not a diameter, is at right angles to the chord; conversely, the perpendicular to a chord from the centre bisects the chord.

There is one circle and one only, which passes through three given points not in a straight line.

In equal circles (or, in the same circle) (i) if two arcs subtend equal angles at the centres, they are equal; (ii) conversely, if two arcs are equal, they subtend equal angles at the centres.

In equal circles (or, in the same circle) (i) if two chords are equal, they cut off equal arcs; (ii) conversely, if two arcs are equal, the chords of the arcs are equal.

Equal chords of a circle are equidistant from the centre; and the converse.

The tangent at any point of a circle and the radius through the point are perpendicular to one another.

If two circles touch, the point of contact lies on the straight line through the centres.

The angle which an arc of a circle subtends at the centre is double that which it subtends at any point on the remaining part of the circumference.

Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal; and if the line joining two points subtends equal angles at two other points on the same side of it, the four points lie on a circle.

The angle in a semi-circle is a right angle; the angle in a segment greater than a semi-circle is less than a right angle; and the angle in a segment less than a semi-circle is greater than a right angle.

The opposite angles of any quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are supplementary; and the converse.

If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a chord be drawn the angles which the chord makes with the tangent are equal to the angles in the alternate segments.

If two chords of a circle intersect either inside or outside the circle, the rectangle contained by the parts of the one is equal to the rectangle contained by the parts of the other; and the converse.

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE (1) PHYSICS, (2) CHEMISTRY

The examination shall test whether the subjects included in the following syllabus have been taught by the aid of experimental demonstrations—wherever this is possible. The application of physical

and chemical facts and principles to experience in ordinary life should receive particular attention.

It is desirable that, as far as the accommodation and equipment of the school will allow, pupils receive practical instruction in the physical and chemical processes included in the syllabus.

1. *Physics.*—Measurement of length. Meaning of a unit and the measurement of a physical quantity. British and metric units; their multiples and sub-multiples. Derived units of area and volume. Measurement of area and volume.

Measurement of time. Unit of time. Rotation of the earth. Measurement by simple pendulum.

Speed: its measurement involving length and time; calculation of speed in given cases. Elementary ideas regarding acceleration. Illustration of First Law of Motion; definition of force.

Matter: definitions. Measurement of mass. British and metric unit: determination of mass by spring balance, and by ordinary balance. Density and specific gravity.

Gravitation. All matter attracted by the earth; illustration of Second Law of Motion: attraction is mutual: illustration of Third Law of Motion. Universality of gravitation. Weight of a body. Distinction between mass and weight.

Properties of matter. Extension, inertia, gravitation, divisibility, porosity, hardness, elasticity, transparency and opacity, cohesion: ductility, malleability, brittleness: plasticity, viscosity. The three states of matter. Changes of state produced by heating and cooling. Permanent and temporary effects of heating different substances: effects on organic substances; tempering of metals.

Simple machines. The lever: its general principle and application to the common balance, and the wheel and axle. The pulley, and the inclined plane: application to the screw.

Centre of gravity; definition. Experimental determination of centre of gravity in simple cases. Condition of equilibrium of a body resting in a given position; stable, unstable and neutral equilibrium. The common balance; how mass is measured by weighing.

Solids. Permanence of shape and volume which are only altered by application of forces.

Liquids: no permanent shape. Surface of liquid at rest horizontal. Pressure defined. In fluids it acts in all directions and is greater at greater depths. Transmission of pressure and its evaluation. Bramah Press. The principle of Archimedes; its experimental proof and applications.

Gases: how distinguished from liquids. Gases have weight. Balloons. Pressure of the atmosphere; the mercury barometer; variation of atmospheric pressure with height prove' by mercury barometer; the water barometer. Evaluation of pressure of atmosphere by means of barometer; applications. Air-pump; water pump. Pressure of a gas: Boyle's Law.

Temperature. Liquids expand by heat; the special case of water. Thermometer used for measuring temperature by observing change of volume of liquid. The mercury thermometer; method of graduating; determination of fixed points; fundamental interval; the Centigrade and Fahrenheit scales. Thermal expansion of solids, liquids and gases.

Distinction between heat and temperature. Heat as a quantity and how it may be measured; the thermal unit; specific heat. Changes of physical state due to heat. Fusion and latent heat of fusion; evaporation and ebullition and latent heat of evaporation. Water vapour present in the atmosphere and determination of its amount. Cooling produced by solution and evaporation; freezing mixtures. The conduction and convection of heat; connection currents in the atmosphere and ocean; the trade winds; land and sea breezes and gulf stream. The circulation of water vapour in the atmosphere, clouds, rain.

Light. Rectilinear transmission. Rays and pencils of light; shadows, etc., produced by different sources, and images of sources produced by pin-holes. The laws of reflection of rays of light; reflection of pencils by plane mirrors and images formed by plane mirrors. Direct reflection of pencils from concave spherical mirrors; experimental proof of law of distances. The laws of refraction of rays of light; refraction of rays through a plate and a prism. Refraction through a convex lens; experimental proof of law of distances; the principal focus of a lens. Image formed by a convex lens; the simple microscope: the photographic camera; the telescope. Analysis of white light by a prism; the method of producing, and order of colours in the spectrum. The spectrum of sun-light, and of candle light. Recombination of the colours of the spectrum into white light.

Electrification by friction; positive and negative electrifications. Laws of attraction and repulsion. Conductors and non-conductors. Simple volatic cell; Grove's cell. Electric current. Magnetic effects of currents in straight and coiled wires. Simple galvanometer. Heating effects of currents. Simple facts of electrolysis.

Magnetic substances. Laws of magnetic attraction and repulsion. Magnetic induction. Methods of magnetization.

Graphic representation by use if squared paper of the relation between any two of the physical quantities referred to in the syllabus.

2. *Chemistry.*—Examples of mixtures and solutions; (1) sand and sugar, (2) sulphur and iron filings, (3) sand and salammoniac, (4) copper sulphate and water. Explanation of the processes of separating the ingredients of these mixtures, filtration, decantation, mechanical or magnetic separation, evaporation, distillation, sublimation.

Chemical compounds. Characteristic differences between compounds and mixtures; illustrations.

Chemical combination illustrated by (1) candle burning in air, (2) sulphur burning in air, (3) magnesium wire burning in air, (4) quicklime combining with water.

Chemical decomposition illustrated by (1) heating mercuric oxide, (2) action of sodium on water, (3) heating potassium chlorate (4) heating lead nitrate.

Iron in contact with air and water is converted into rust. Rusting is oxidation. Copper, lead, mercury, magnesium, sulphur and phosphorus also oxidize; but their oxidation takes place at different temperatures. Rapid oxidation. Combustion of candle; the products of the combustion are heavier than the candle itself. One of these products in a gas which turns limewater milky and it is the same product which is obtained when charcoal burns in air. Water is another product of the combustion. Similar observation may be made and similar conclusions deduced when oil burns in air. Structure of a candle flame.

The rust or oxide is always heavier than the substance from which it is formed. When a substance (e.g., iron or phosphorus) oxidizes in a confined volume of air about one-fifth of the air ultimately disappears. Remaining air is inactive (e.g., candle will not burn in it). Composition of air: air has two components: active (oxygen) and inactive (nitrogen).

Oxygen; its discovery; its mode of preparation and properties. Oxides; products formed when a candle, charcoal, sulphur, phosphorus, sodium or iron burn in oxygen. Burning in oxygen and air compared. Illustrations of acid and alkaline properties.

Hydrogen produced by the action of sodium on water. Products of the decomposition. Same gas is produced when dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid acts on zinc, or on iron. Properties of hydrogen: its density, and its combustion with air or oxygen. Water the sole product of this combustion.

Elements and compounds: Two ways of determining the composition of compounds (i) by synthesis, (ii) by analysis; illustrated by the case of water. Synthesis of water (i) by burning hydrogen in air or oxygen, (ii) by passing hydrogen over heated copper oxide. Analysis or decomposition (i) by action of sodium on water, (ii) by passing steam over red-hot iron filings, and (iii) by electric current. Composition of water by weight and by volume. Constancy of

composition of chemical compounds illustrated by the case of water. Solvent action of water crystallization, forms of crystals, water of crystallization. Solubility of gases in water, carbonic acid gas, air, and oxygen. Soda-water, spring, river, well, and sea water. Suspended and dissolved impurities. Purification by distillation. Extraction of salt from sea water by evaporation; salt pans.

Carbon; the different forms in which it occurs, their properties and uses. Carbon burnt in air or oxygen produces carbon dioxide. This gas is always formed when candles, oil, etc., burn. Its preparation and properties. Action on lime-water. Exhaled by living animals; action of plants on carbon dioxide. Solution of carbon dioxide in water and properties of the solution. Hard and soft water; permanent and temporary hardness. Methods of softening hard water.

Nitrogen, the inactive constituent of air; preparation and properties. Two of its important compounds, viz., nitric acid and ammonia.

(*a*) Nitric acid, its preparation from nitre and sulphuric acid. Its properties; power of dissolving copper and mercury and many other metals. Relations between acids, bases and salts illustrated by (1) nitric acid and caustic soda, (2) magnesium oxide and sulphuric acid, (3) lime and hydrochloric acid.

(*b*) Ammonia, its preparation and properties. Solubility in water; power of neutralizing acids and forming salts, such as ammonium chloride and nitrate; behaviour of these salts on heating.

Hydrochloric acid and chlorine. Treatment of common salt with sulphuric acid and production of hydrochloric acid gas. Properties of this gas; solubility in water. Production of chlorine from hydrochloric acid and manganese dioxide. Its properties; its power of combining with hydrogen and with metals, such as antimony, to form chlorides. Bleaching action of chlorine.

Sulphur; the different forms: their properties. The changes induced by heat—when burnt in air or oxygen produces sulphur dioxide. Sulphuric acid—its properties and uses.

Phosphorus; the different forms, their properties and uses.

Silicon; occurrence in nature. Chief compound silica. Occurrence of silica in nature, free and combined as silicates. Chief forms of silica, quartz, sandstone, flint.

Metals and non-metals, their general properties.

Sodium and potassium; their occurrence and properties. Distinguishing properties of the alkali metals; their more important compounds, common salt, Glauber's salt, washing soda, sodium bicarbonate, caustic soda, potassium carbonate, potassium chlorate, caustic potash, saltpetre, potassium permanganate. Gunpowder.

Calcium. Chief compound calcium carbonate. Its occurrence and various forms. Limestone burnt into lime in limekilns. Slaked lime. The use of lime in making mortar and plaster. Calcium sulphate; gypsum and plaster of Paris.

The occurrence, general method of preparation, properties and uses of the following methods :—

Zinc, iron, copper, mercury, lead and silver. Their chief oxide and their salts which have been used or produced in experiments and illustrations included in the above syllabus.

Syllabus of the History of Great Britain and Ireland

Pre-Norman Period.—The early inhabitants of Britain: their modern descendants; what languages they speak; where they live. The Roman occupation; Agricola. The coming of the English; their original homes: their chief tribes. The conversion of the English. Celtic and Roman Christianity: the supremacy of the latter: reasons and results. The struggle for supremacy between the Heptarchy Kingdoms: the supremacy of Wessex. The coming of the Northmen: who they were; the results of their coming. The struggle between Wessex and the Northmen: the victory of Wessex. Alfred: Athelstan: Edgar: Dunstan. The Danish conquest: reasons: Canute. The English line restored.

The Norman and early Plantagenet Period.—The Norman conquest: its causes and effects. Character of the Norman kings and of their rule. Feudalism. The opposition of the baronage to the royal power. The anarchy of Stephen's reign. Order restored by Henry II. His aims: his quarrel with Becket: reasons and results. The Reforms of Henry II. His foreign possessions: extent. His quarrel with the barons. The loss of Normandy: its effects. The baronage of a national party; struggle with John: the Great Charter. The weak rule of Henry III.: subservience to the Papacy: foreign favourites. The barons war: Simon-de-Montfort, his character and aims. Revival of the monarchy under Edward I: effect of the baronial war seen in his reforms. The beginning of Parliament. The conquest of Wales: the attempted conquest of Scotland. Scotland and France. Edward II's reign. Bannockburn: temporary supremacy of the baronial party.

The later Plantagenets.—Edward III's reign. The Hundred Years' War: causes: Sluys: Crecy: Poictiers: the treaty of Bretigny: the Black Prince. Increased power of the Parliament. Social and economic changes: the Black Death: its results. Wat Tyler: the peasants' rebellions. The attempted autocracy of Richard II: his overthrow. Literary activity: Langland and Chaucer. The Lancastrian kings: the strength of Parliament at the beginnings. Beginning of dynastic troubles. Early religious reforming

movement: Wyclif: the Lollards. Rebellions against Henry IV. Renewal of the Hundred Years' War: reasons: Havre, Agincourt: the treaty of Troyes. The minority of Henry VI: failure in the Hundred Years' War: reasons: close of Hundred Years' War: effects. Renewed social troubles. Outbreak of dynastic Wars of the Roses: causes: chief events. Warwick the King-maker. The Yorkist Dynasty: its character and aims; reasons for its power. The effects of the Hundred Years' War on English political, commercial and social life.

The Tudor Period.—The strength of the Tudor possession of the throne. Their despotic rule. The overthrow of rival claimants. The final suppression of the old baronage. The creation of a new subservient baronage. The need for peace. Henry VII's Policy. Henry VIII's character. The career of Wolsey: foreign policy. Ecclesiastical reform: the Reformation in England: its causes. The overthrow of the Papal authority. The phases of the Reformation in England under Henry VIII, Edward VI and Mary and Elizabeth. Comparison with continental reformation: Luther and Calvin. Social results of the Reformation: the rebellions under Edward VI: Elizabeth's poor law. The jealousy of England and Spain: causes: English navigators: the development of English commerce. Elizabeth's foreign policy: the war with Spain: its results. Literary activity of the sixteenth century: its connection with the Reformation and the Renaissance. The three religious parties under Elizabeth: the Roman Catholics: the Anglicans: the Puritans: their aims and characteristics: chief sects of Puritans. The Anglicans supreme: policy of uniformity: absence of idea of toleration. The Puritans and royal political supremacy.

The Stuarts.—King and Parliament. The difference between the absolutism of the Tudors and the Stuarts. Suppression of the Roman Catholics: attempted suppression of the Puritans by James I. Growing hostility to royal power: the influence of Puritanism in the party of opposition. The chief points of dispute between the Crown and Parliament. The failure of Charles I's foreign policy: increased opposition met by further claims of the prerogative. The petition of Right. Temporary victory of the Crown. Renewed opposition over ship-money and Laud's religious policy. The Bishops Wars. Summons of Parliament. Early acts of Long Parliament. Outbreak of War: immediate and remote causes. Chief events of the war. The victory of the Parliament: reasons. Breach between the Parliament and the Army. The execution of Charles I. The Commonwealth: rule of Puritan minority. Cromwell in Ireland and Scotland. The Protectorate: Cromwell's character and aims. Reasons of his success and of the failure of his system. The Restoration: why possible. Net gains of the Rebellion. Puritan Literature: Milton: Bunyan. The despotic and catholic policy of Charles II and James II: the ministers of Charles II: his French intrigues. The Whigs and Tories: their respective

aims. The Exclusion Bill. Temporary triumph of absolutism. Its overthrow at the Revolution: James's rashness compared with Charles's discretion.

The Bill of Rights: the triumph of Parliament. James II in Ireland: William III and Scotland. The beginnings of Party Government under William III and Anne: the unscrupulousness of party politicians: Harly: St. John: Marlborough. The reforms of William III: the Act of Settlement. The wars with France: causes. Marlborough as a general: the chief battles of the war. The treaty of Utrecht: English colonial gains.

The Hanoverian Period.—The Whig supremacy: Reasons for the discredit of the Tories. The 1715 rebellion. The rise and power of Walpole: his policy and methods. The establishment of Party Government with Prime Minister and Cabinet. The reasons for Walpole's long tenure of Office. The rise of an opposition. The Family Compact: hostility with Spain and France: reasons. Overthrow of Walpole. Whig supremacy continued with a war policy. The rise of the elder Pitt. The war of the Austrian succession: England's share in it. Colonial rivalry of France and England. The Seven Years' War: its phases: chief events. English gains in 1763. Pitt as a popular minister: his character and aims. The colonial policy of Pitt's successors: the loss of the American colonies. Chief events. Overthrow of the Whig supremacy; reasons for the weakness of the Whig party. Final check to royal control of politics.

II. *The Revolutionary Period.*—The Tory rule of the younger Pitt. Internal reforms and domestic policy of Pitt: comparison with the policy of Walpole. The outbreak of the French Revolution: Pitt forced into war. The revolutionary and Napoleonic wars: Chief events on sea and land. Death of Pitt: his character.

Nelson and Wellington: their careers and characters. Reasons for the success of England at sea. The rôle played by England in resisting the Napoleonic schemes. The downfall of Napoleon. Religious and literary activities of the period: Wesley: Burke. The industrial development: its nature and causes.

The 19th Century.—(1815—1902): The influence of the French Revolution in England. The great period of reform. Economic and social evils: their causes and remedies: riots: socialist movement: the Chartists: the repeal of the corn laws: Sir Robert Peel: Cobden and Bright and free trade: factory laws: the spread of education. Political reform: the extension of the franchise: Cabinet government: municipal reforms. Great ministers of the period: Russell: Palmerston: Disraeli: Gladstone: Salisbury. Colonial expansion during the period. Wars of the period: mainly frontier and colonial: the Crimean war: the Boer war: causes; results and chief events. The life and influence of Queen Victoria Great poets and novelists of the century.

SYLLABUS OF INDIAN HISTORY

The Pre-Mussalman Period :—

1. Physical configuration of India. Distribution of land and water : mountains, rivers and the sea. Position in relation to the rest of the world. Historical consequence of the foregoing.

2. The aboriginal and non-Aryan races.

3. The Indo-Europeans (so-called Aryans). Their immigrations and settlement. Aryan culture. Social and economic conditions. Caste (till circa 500 B.C.)

4. Social, economic, religious and political conditions in the sixth century B.C. Jainism and Buddhism. The growth of the kingdom of Magadha.

5. The satrapy of Darius (circa 500 B.C.). The invasion of Alexander. Its consequences and results.

6. Break-down of local independence. The Mauryan empire. Chandragupta. Asoka. Social, religious and economic conditions under the early Mauryans.

7. The disruption of the Mauryan empire. Rivalry between Brahmanism, Buddhism and Jainism and the Prakrit dialects and Sanskrit. The Sunga, Kanva and Andhra dynasties (circa A.D. 250).

8. Foreign influences, invasions and immigrations, Indo-Greek, Indo-Bactrian, Indo-Parthian, and Indo-Scythian dynasties. Revival of Buddhism. Kanishka's empire. Græco-Roman influence. The Great Satraps of the West. Religious and social conditions (till circa A.D. 300).

9. The Gupta dynasty and empire. Brahmanic revival. Literary activity. Religious and social conditions. Fa Hian.

10. The Huns, break up of the Gupta empire.

11. The reign of Harshavardhana. Social, economic and religious conditions (till circa A.D. 650). Hiouen Thasank. The early Chalukyan empire in the Dakhan. The Pallavas in South India.

12. Minor local dynasties in North India—Kabul, Punjab, Sindh : Magada, Kanouj, Delhi : Behar and Bengal : Bundelkhand and the Central Provinces : Ajmir, Malwa and Gujarat.

13. The empire of the Dakhan to circa A.D. 1300—The early Chalukyas, the Rashtrakutas, the later Chalukyas and the Yadavas of Devagiri.

14. The South Indian supremacy. The Pallavas. The Chola supremacy. Cheras and Pandyas. The Hoysalas and the Kakatiyas. Economic and social conditions. Dravidian literary and religious activity.

Mediæval India (to circa 1761) :

1. Early Muhammadan invasions.

2. Mahamud of Ghazni. Mahamud Ghori. The Slave, Khalji and Tuglakh, Shahi dynasties. Social, religious and literary conditions (circa A.D. 1400).

3. Break up of the empire of Delhi. Local Muhammadan dynasties in Jaunpur, Bengal, Malwa and Gujarat.

4. The Bahmini kingdom of the Dakhan : its break up, 1526 : final conquest and absorption by the Mughal Empire.

5. History of the empire of Vijayanagar till A.D. 1565. The successors of Vijayanagar to circa 1750.

6. Rajaputana till A.D. 1556.

7. The Great Mughals, 1526–1707.

8. The Marathas to 1714.

9. Routes of Indo-European trade. The Saracen conquests, and the results on Indo-European commerce. The age of discovery. The Portuguese in India. Albuquerque. Causes of the decline of Portuguese power in India (till circa 600).

10. The decline of the Mughal empire. 1707–1761. The Maratha conquests, 1714–1761. Rise of the Sikhs. Panipat.

Modern India (down to the death of the Queen-Empress) :

1. Importance of sea power in Indian History. Early English attempts to reach India. Rivalry between the Dutch and the English till 1623. The French in India till 1741.

2. The Karnatic wars. Dupleix and Clive. French supremacy in South India. The English in Bengal. The Black Hole tragedy. Plassey. Final French attempts. Coote and Lally (till 1761).

3. The Administration of Bengal, 1758–1771.

4. Rise of Haidar Ali. The First Mysore war. The revival of the Maratha confederacy. Madhava Rau, Peshwa (till 1772).

5. Warren Hastings.—English politics and Indian affairs (1748-72). The Regulating Act. Rohillas. Benares. The first Maratha and second Mysore wars. Effects of the American war. Suffren on the Indian seas. The First Armed Neutrality. Successful end of Hasting's administration. His work. Pitt's India Bill.

6. Cornwallis and Sir John Shore.—The Mysore war. Economic and administrative reforms. The policy of non-intervention.

7. Wellesley.—England and revolutionary France. War with Tippu. The second Armed Neutrality. The battle of Aboukir Bay. The Subsidiary System. Second and third Maratha wars. Minor reforms. Wellesley's work.

8. Cornwallis and Minto. Administrative reforms. Conference of Tilsit. Capture of Java.

9. Marquess of Hastings and Lord Amherst. Ghurka war. The Pindari war. Last Maratha war. Extinction of the Peshwaship. First Burmese war. The Bhartpur affair. Internal affairs.

10. Bentinck.—His reforms.

11. Auckland and Ellenborough.—Rise and history of Ranjit Singh. Afghanistan and the Punjab. The first Afghan war and the 'avenging expedition.' Conquest of Sindh. Gwalior affairs.

12. Hardinge and Dalhousie.—The first and second Sikh wars. Annexation of the Punjab. The second Burmese war. The 'doctrine of lapse.' Dalhousie's annexations. Railway and Telegraph.

13. Canning.—The Mutiny. Canning's clemency. The Queen's proclamation. India under the Crown. Financial and military reforms.

14. India under the Crown to the death of the Queen-Empress Victoria.

GEOGRAPHY

(i) The Geography of India

The Indian Empire.—Meaning of the term—a member of the British Empire.

Position, Size and Boundaries.—The chief routes to it from other parts of the world. Geographical extent of the country.

Natural Divisions.—Four well-marked—

A. The Himalayan Region.

B. The Indo-Gangetic Plain.

C. The Southern Table-land.

D. Burma.

A. Himalayan Region.—The nucleus of the system: the double Himalayan wall: the Himalayan peaks, passes and snow line. The Himalayan rainfall, forest and vegetation, cultivation tribes, animals. The various influences of the Himalayas on India.

B. The Indo-Gangetic Plain.—The extent, formation and relief of the plain. The three river systems of Northern India: (1) The Indus, (2) The Ganges, (3) The Brahmaputra. The basins of these rivers: their stages typical: mountain, plain and delta. The comparative importance of these rivers: their various uses. The Sindh and Rajputana desert region: reasons for its desert nature.

C. The Southern Table-land.—The Dekhan and its mountain walls, the Vindhyas, the Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats. The Carnatic plain and the Western coast strip. Passes from the coast: the Palghat gap. The rivers of the inner plateau: The Mahanadi, the Tapti and the Narbada: the Godavari, the Kistna and the Cauveri. The basins of these rivers: their usefulness: the products grown in their basins. The rivers of Northern India and the rivers of the southern table-land compared. Snow-fed and rain-fed rivers.

The forests of the Dekhan: their products, tribes, animals.

D. Burma..—Natural divisions: the Arakan hills: the Irawadi and Sittang basins: the Shan hills: the Martaban and Tenasserim coast strip. The rivers of Burma: their comparative usefulness.

The mountain: products, tribes. The islands of the coast compared with those of the west coast of India.

Shape and Coast line.—Long but relatively short: its inaccessibility: difficulty of navigation inland: a detailed study of the coast. The connection between the little indented coast of India and her commerce and history. The chief harbours of India: the reasons for their importance: their difficulties.

Climate and Rainfall.—Climate: the laws which govern the climate of a country and their application to India: latitude, altitude, nearness to sea, direction of prevailing winds, direction of chief mountain ranges, dryness and dampness, nature of the soil: the effects of climate on different parts of India.

Rainfall.—The N. E. and S. W. monsoons: the appropriateness of the names. Their duration and distribution of rain: the effect of the configuration of the land on their course. The connexion between the build and rainfall of the Indian Empire and its river systems.

The Indian Seasons.—Variation of temperature in different parts of India: Causes.

Effects of Climate and Rainfall.—On (*a*) rivers, (*b*) vegetation, (*c*) irrigation, (*d*) productiveness of land, (*e*) distribution of population, (*f*) the food, clothing, occupation, structure of dwellings and character of the people.

Products and Industries.—Agricultural Products: why India is mainly an agricultural country? The impediments to better husbandry: the conditions favourable to the growth of particular crops in particular localities: the industries arising from these products: modes of preparation and manufacture and the present condition of the industries. Example: sugar, tea, indigo, cotton and tobacco.

Pastoral products: varieties, uses and extent.

Forest products: their localities and uses. Examples: teak, bamboo, sandalwood, lac.

Mineral products: (*a*) Coal: chief coal fields: comparison with the coal fields of England, (*b*) Iron: localities in which it is found: condition favourable to start iron industries and the obstacles in the way of starting them in India, (*c*) Salt: the various ways in which salt is obtained and its localities. Similarly, (*d*) Gold: (*e*) Copper: (*f*) Mica: (*g*) Plumbago: (*h*) Petroleum: (*i*) Tin and Antimony: (*j*) Marble: (*k*) Diamonds.

Industries.—The reasons for their localization in particular places. Examples: silk-weaving, shawls, carpets, brass and copper ware, ivory and wood-carving, etc.

Communications.—Internal: Roads, rivers, canals, railways: their dependence upon the configuration of the land.

External.—The chief sea-routes: the change in the relative importance of harbours since the use of steamships.

Trade.—Internal: Demand of one part of the empire for the productions of another part facilitated by improved means of communication.

External.—The advantages of the Indian empire for trade by its connexion with England: chief exports and imports and the uses to which they are put.

Frontier.—Chief exports and imports.

The influence of trade and communication on the growth and decay of towns in the Indian Empire: determining physical conditions: other causes: political and strategical. The chief town of the Indian Empire.

Peoples.—Their distribution: their languages: their physical characteristics. The influence of geographical conditions on physique, distribution, language, habits and customs. Religions of the Indian Empire.

Political Divisions:

A. *British India (excluding Burma).*—The provinces: their position on the map: relief, coast line, rivers: climate: rainfall, product and industries: chief towns: causes of their growth and importance. The history in outline of the acquisition of each province: Madras Presidency in greater detail: its districts, etc.

B. *Native States.*—As above.

C. *Frontier, India and Burma.*—British Baluchistan: the N.-W. Frontier province: Kashmir: Nepal: Bhutan: Sikkim: Assam border tribes: Manipuri: Frontier Burma: as above. The political importance of the Frontier.

(ii) The British Isles

Position, Size and Boundaries.—Relation to Europe. Latitude and longitude: the meridian of Greenwich. Advantages of position for communication with other land masses and comparison with the Japanese group. Connexion of position with development of British empire. Area in square miles. Comparison with India.

Coast line.—General irregularity of coast line. The east and west coasts compared. The fiord systems of the west of Scotland and Ireland. Similar systems, *e.g.*, Scandinavian fiords, the South American fiords. Coast line studied in detail: chief bays, channels, river mouths, capes. The chief harbours, position defined: relation between position and importance; considered from the point of strategical and commercial importance. The coast line considered as a cause of Britain's maritime expansion.

The Islands of Britain. Comparison with Japan on the one hand and with India on the other. The tides of Britain: comparison with tides of India and reason for difference.

Surface.—Variety in geological structures. Distribution of mountain, hill and plain. The chief variations of surface studied in connexion with the map. The direction of mountain and hill. The main water partings: the principal rivers: their length compared with that of Indian rivers. Their value as means of communication considered. The geological connexion of Britain with the continent: compare the geological connexion of the Deccan with Africa and Malaysia. In history the progressive plain *v.* conservative mountain tracts.

Climate.—Its insular nature. Comparison by a study of isotherms with places in the same latitude in the continent of Eurasia. Reasons for its insular nature : the Gulf Stream : prevailing winds. General comparison between east and west coasts : reasons for difference : the effect of the continent on the climate of the eastern counties.

Rainfall.—The effect of prevailing winds and the surface features on the rainfall. The greater rainfall of the west (*Cf.* the Western Ghats and the south-west monsoon of India).

Vegetation and Agricultural products.—Effects of rainfall on the vegetable products. The pasture of the west. Consequent greater breeding of sheep and cattle. The potato of Ireland : the oats of Scotland : dairy farming : the orchards : the wheat of the eastern counties. Reasons for the distribution : ground study of rainfall map. Chief agricultural towns.

Fauna.—The chief fisheries of Britain : their importance : towns connected with the industry. Horses and horse-breeding, cattle : sheep : pigs.

Mineral Products.—Coal and iron : chief areas of production : study in detail of a few towns in areas of production. Foreign iron *v.* native iron.

Industries.—Cotton-spinning : wool-weaving : linen-weaving : copper-smelting : ship-building : potteries. Salt-mining. Chief centres and towns : reasons for location. Effect of industries in modifying the conservatism of the mountainous north and west of England.

Communications.—Chief railways : radiating from London : reasons : waterways : inland and sea communication. The chief routes from Britain to India and the continents.

Exports and Imports.—The policy of free-trade : its effect on agriculture. The chief external grain-supplies of Britain : cotton : iron : wool : whence brought. The exports of India to Britain. The merchant marine and navy of England. The value and use of the former ; the supremacy and necessity of the latter.

Peoples.—Chief races : distribution and languages. Government.

Religion.—Protestant mainly: established and non-established churches. Catholics.

(iii) EUROPE

Position, Size and Boundaries.—Comparison with other continents. Its geographical relationship to Asia.

Shape and Coast line.—Extraordinarily irregular: great length of coast line in proportion to its size. Comparison with other continents. The seas, bays, gulfs, river mouths, straits, capes, islands to be studied in connexion with the character of the coast line. The peninsulas of Europe, effect of broken coast line on the political and commercial development of Europe; the eastern half compared with the western half. The great inland seas of Europe, the North, the Baltic, the Mediterranean, the Black and the Caspian Seas to be studied comparatively in their characters and effects upon man's activities.

The chief harbours of Europe; their position and relative importance for purposes of international and intercontinental trade.

Surface and Relief.—The Scandinavian mountains: the central plain: the southern mountain system: minor plains: minor mountain systems. Comparison of relief of Europe with that of Asia, *e.g.*, in direction of mountain ranges: general resemblance of South European peninsulas with South Asiatic: average elevation of Europe compared with that of Asia. Chief heights; volcanoes.

The Rivers.—General trend of watershed north-east. Relative length of chief rivers: advantages and disadvantages of the river system. Relative importance of rivers for purposes of communication and irrigation. Deltas.

Lakes.—The Alpine and Baltic systems: their respective characteristics and functions.

Climate and Rainfall.—Oceanic and continental conditions: illustrated by increasing periods of icebound rivers, as one passes eastward: corresponding increase of high summer temperatures. Diagrammatic illustration by isothermal lines. Influence of prevailing winds and oceanic currents on climate and rainfall. Effect of mountain barriers in modification of temperature and rainfall. The effect of pressure on climate and rainfall illustrated by the summer and winter conditions of the Mediterranean region.

Vegetation.—Distribution according to latitude (*a*) extreme north; the mosses of the Tundras: (*b*) north temperate pine-forest; oats, rye, barley: (*c*) central temperate; oak, beech; wheat, beet; flax, hemp; vine: (*d*) southern temperate: evergreens characteristic: maize, rice; olives, oranges; vine. Modifications of distribution according to latitude by other causes, *e.g.*, altitude, mountain barriers, proximity to western ocean, illustrated by the distribution of wheat.

Industries.—Connected with the distribution of vegetation: wine-making: brewing: linen-making: sugar manufacture: Chief centres and towns. Export towns.

Minerals.—Wealth of Europe in minerals: iron and coal: proximity. Chief areas and towns. Chief cotton-spinning areas: their relation to the coal supply: climate determining factor in the distribution of this industry.

Other minerals: salt, copper, zinc, silica and chinaclay. Centres of production and manufacture.

Fauna.—Cattle, sheep, horses: condition and chief centres of breeding: their commercial value. Wool-making: chief centres. Reindeer: wolves. Fisheries: cod and herring: sardines: chief areas. Silk-worms: conditions and chief areas of silk-worm cultivation and of silk manufacture.

Communications.—Chief intercontinental land and sea routes: the railways connecting Europe with Asia.

Population.—Greater density in the west and central regions than in the eastern regions. Reasons: proximity to ocean, configuration, distribution of minerals, etc.

Peoples.—Effect of natural barriers on the distribution of peoples and creation of states. The chief countries of Europe; classification of the languages spoken: capitals. Summary under countries of information gained under previous headings.

Religions.—Christian: the three main divisions: Protestant, Roman Catholic and Greek Churches: probable effect of physical barriers, climate, race, upon their distribution. Muhammadans.

(iv) Asia

Position, Size and Boundaries.—Relationship to Europe. Comparison with North America in respect of latitude covered between North Pole and equator. The largest land mass: comparison with other continents of the old world.

Shape and Coastline.—Great longitudinal and latitudinal extent. Proportion to area: compared with other continents. Details: seas, bays, gulfs, capes. The peninsulas: similarity on a large scale to those of Europe. The eastern and western series of gulfs compared: effect of the archipelagoes on the former, effect of the absence of an inland sea on communication between the latter. The islands of Asia; Japanese group; comparison in situation with the British group in Europe. The Malayan Archipelago. Importance, strategical and commercial, of Asiatic islands to the British empire. Chief Asiatic harbours, exclusive of the Indian: their position and relative importance for purposes of international and intercontinental trade. High average elevation of continent.

Surface.—The Siberian plain: comparison with great European plain. The central and southern plateau regions: the relation of

the mountain ranges to the plateaux. The general continuity of the mountain and plateau system with the European. Chief plateaux, ranges and peaks. The great lowland river plains: their isolation: effects on development of Asiatic civilization.

Lakes.—Areas of inland depression and drainage: The Caspian and Aral Seas: Lake Bachash: Lob-Nor, volcanic areas.

The Rivers.—The main watershed a continuation of the European watershed: subsidiary drainage areas and water partings. The rivers of Asia, their length and volume compared with the great rivers of other continents. Relative importance of the chief rivers for purposes of communication and irrigation. Deltas.

Climate and Rainfall.—Extreme continental nature of climate over greater part of the continent. The Oceanic border. Monsoons: their areas & influence: modification effected by surface features. The hot southern deserts: their climatic relationship to the Sahara. The Mediterranean area. The climate of the bordering islands, dependent upon latitude. The central Siberian area: the North Siberian or Arctic area.

Vegetation.—Variations in productions according to areas of climate: latitude and altitude. The Arctic area to the north: Tundras, *cf.* Northern Europe. The regions of forests and steppes with pasture: areas of cultivable land north of the bordering ranges of the central plateau: wheat possible. The products of the Southern deserts similar to those of the Sahara: oases and date palms. Asia Minor: olives and figs, *cf.* Southern Europe. Oceanic border lands served by the monsoons: cotton, jute, rice, indigo, tobacco: illustrated by the products of the Indian lowlands. Tea: its conditions of growth and distribution. Connected industries relatively undeveloped; cotton-spinning: cheroot and cigar making. Products of the islands: sago, cocoanut, plantains and spices: their chief areas of cultivation.

Fauna.—Varying according to conditions: horses on the steppes: reindeer in the frozen north: yak in the Tibetan plateau: camel in the desert areas: the wild ass: the elephant. Wild beasts: tiger, lion, bears typical: distribution and chief varieties.

Minerals.—Coal: areas of distribution: the vast resources of China. Petroleum, tin, salt and gold: areas of production. Mineral resources still largely undeveloped.

Communications.—Main trade, routes by land, means of communications, animals: railways. Chief sea-routes: of relatively modern date. Effect of discovery of routes to Asia round Cape Horn, and Cape of Good Hope: effect of Suez Canal on Asiatic trade. Combined sea and land routes to Europe across the North American continent. Probable effect of opening of Panama canal.

Population.—Areas of relative density: greatest density in Oceanic border lands and in great river lowland basins. Probable effect of desiccation and decreasing pasturage of Central Asia on great Mongolian emigrations into Europe, India, China.

Peoples.—Main varieties of races: effect of natural barriers in distributing and in the past in isolating peoples. Comparison with Europe. Governments.

Religions.—The chief religions: areas of distribution and races professing. Asia, the home of the great world religions: monotheistic religions developed in desert areas, compared with atheistic and polytheistic creeds of the monsoon areas.

(v) AFRICA

Position.—Its relationship to Europe and Asia: its tropical character compared with other continents.

Size.—Comparison with other continental land masses.

Boundaries, Outline.—Simplicity and regularity. Absence of bays, peninsulas and islands. Results on history, climate, trade, and people of Africa.

Relief.—Relative uniformity of elevation: comparison with other continents. The main surface divisions into plateau: the relation of the mountain ranges to the plateau. The longitudinal rift: the lakes of the rift: the lakes of the eastern plateau. The river systems of Africa: their relation to the plateau: the basins of Nile, Lake Tchad, Niger, Congo, Zambesi, Limpopo, Orange. The courses of the chief rivers compared: the difficulties of navigation and their causes.

Climate and Rainfall.—Main climatic areas: the northern desert, its relationship to south-western Asia: the southern desert. Causes of desert conditions in each case. The tropical belt, the rainbearing winds of Africa: the monsoon. The coast lands: steppes: the equatorial highlands: relative suitability for colonization for different races.

Vegetable products.—Distribution according to climate, rainfall and relief: those of the central tropical belt compared with those of India and Burma: ebony, teak, cotton, banana, sugarcane, etc. The chief grain-growing areas. The desert-products of the north, the date palm. The products of the temperate south.

Animals, etc.—Characteristic animals of different climatic areas: the elephant: the lion: the giraffe: the zebra: the springbok: the camel: the gorilla: the ostrich: the crocodile: the tsetse fly: the locust. Comparison with Indian fauna: animals, etc., peculiar to Africa. Animal products: ivory, ostrich feathers, wool, hides: where obtained.

Mineral products.—Distribution of minerals: chief minerals obtained: gold, diamonds, salt, iron, coal: where obtained.

Communication.—Poverty of transport and poor communication: reasons. Recent growth of communications: the Cape-to-Cairo Railway: increased use of the rivers as waterways: improvement of harbours. The desert-routes. Conquest, colonization and settlement: development of agriculture: the undeveloped wealth of the country. The chief harbours of the continent.

Peoples.—Caucasian and Negro stocks: their chief divisions and representatives: distribution of races: mixed races.

Relation of climate and other physical phenomena to their physique: occupations, social and political development. Modern European and Asiatic settlers.

Political divisions—mainly arbitrary and not related to physical phenomena, *cf.* Asia and Europe. The chief towns: the causes of their importance.

Religion.—Muhammadanism: fetish worship: Christianity: Distribution of religions.

(vi) America

America (North and South)

Size.—Comparison with Asia, Africa and Europe.

Direction of land.—Greatest length from north to south, its backbone of mountains running in the same direction: contrast in both these respects with Eurasia.

Shape.—Both triangular, with apex to the south.

Surface.—General similarity in distribution of mountain and plain.

North America.

Position, Size and Boundaries.—Comparison with other continents.

Shape and Coast line.—Greater irregularity with greater length of coast line than South America. Proportion of coast line to area compared with that of other continents. Details of coast line: great variety of temperature: Comparison in this respect with Asia. Currents, tides, fogs, icebergs. Details of coast line. Commercial advantages that result from the relation of the east and west coasts to Europe and Asia respectively. The chief ports of the continents and reasons for their development.

Surface.—The distribution of mountains. The Pacific coast ranges; the highlands of the Atlantic border. Alaska. The plateaux: the plateau of Mexico. The central plain.

Rivers.—The main watershed: the subsidiary water-partings; the low ridge of the central plain: the Atlantic highlands. The rivers of the western coast: the great rivers of the central plain. Their names, direction and relative importance, with differentiating physical reasons.

Lakes.—The great lakes: comparison with the lakes of other continents. Their commercial value: their connexion with the river systems. The great lake ports.

Climate and Rainfall.—The climate of east and west coasts contrasted: reasons for the difference: regions of oceanic and continental climate: physical causes effecting distributions of varying climatic conditions.

Vegetations.—Dependence on varying climatic conditions: the timber forests of Canada and the United States of America: their distribution. Wheat: maize: tobacco: cotton: sugar: where grown: conditions of growth. Fruit growing: oranges, apples, pears, etc., conditions of growth and areas of cultivation. Industries connected with vegetation: milling: cotton-spinning: fruit-canning: pulping of timber for paper-making.

Fauna.—Furs of the north-west: seal fisheries: cod-fisheries: salmon-fisheries. Connected canning. Stock raising: the tinning industry of Chicago: reasons for its location there.

Minerals.—Vast mineral wealth: coal: iron: petroleum: silver and gold. Great connected industries. Location of industries: chief towns.

Communication.—Waterways: chief trans-continental railways: connected intercontinental sea-routes.

Population.—Density greatest in the manufacturing area. Their density of modern date.

Peoples.—Aboriginal and immigrant. Governments.

Central America.

Position, Size and Boundaries.—Lies between latitudes 10° and 20°. Belongs more to North America than to South America.

Shape and Coast line.—Great in proportion to area. Difference between eastern and western coasts. Comparative commercial advantages.

Surface.—Mountain ranges to the west: plateau: coastal plain. Rivers short, but well supplied with water. Volcanoes.

Climate.—Hot and unhealthy: rainfall heavy: causes.

Vegetation.—Luxuriant: chief products, coffee, cocoa, valuable forest timber, e.g., mahogany; maize; plantains and other tropical plants.

Fauna.—Cattle pasture on the highlands. Industries: undeveloped.

Minerals.—Gold and silver the chief at present: undeveloped.

Peoples.—Spanish and Indian Governments: mainly republics: continual revolutions. The Panama Canal schemes: importance to great nations.

West Indies

Position and Size.—Relation to the two continents of North and South America. The double line of islands. The four main groups.

Comparison with area of Great Britain. Chief islands and relative coast line: size: effect of winds on character and position of harbours, chief harbours.

Surface.—Mountainous except Bahama group: the coastal plains. Chief heights. Volcanoes.

Climate and Rainfall.—Tropical: latitude of islands: modification of heat (*a*) by altitude, (*b*) by trade-winds. Position with regard to general direction of the Trades: causes of heavy rainfall. Hurricanes: causes.

Vegetation.—Soil largely volcanic: extreme fertility. Chief productions: tropical. Sugar, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, fruits, spices, mahogany.

Minerals.—Coal and iron of Cuba: asphalt of Trinidad.

Peoples.—Negroes: Mulattoes. British possessions. French possessions. Half-Spanish Cuban republic. Indian immigrants.

South America

Position, Size and Boundaries.—Latitude covered: comparison with Africa. Comparison with North America and other continents.

Shape and Coast line.—General resemblance to Africa. Proportion of coast line to area: comparison with other continents:

study of coast line in detail: bays, straits, rivermouths, capes. Mangrove-swamps: sandreef: lagoons: fiord system. Scarcity of good harbours: reasons. Chief harbours; their position and reasons for importance. The east and west coasts compared. Islands: paucity and unimportance: reasons.

Surface.—General resemblance to North America. Contrast with Africa. The vast length of the Andes: The Venezuelan and Brazilian highlands. The inward gradual slope of the latter systems. Effect on the drainage of the continent. The chief peaks of the Andes (*a*) in its northern treble chain, (*b*) in its central double chain, (*c*) in its southern single chain. Volcanic peaks. The Bolivian plateau.

Rivers.—The three great systems of the Orinoco, the Amazon and the La Plata rivers; their connexion, comparison of these South American river systems with those of North America. Comparison of Amazon and La Plata rivers with the Nile, Congo, Yang-tse-kiang, Mississippi, Indus and Ganges in point of length, volume and navigability. Detailed study of the basins of the two rivers and their relative commercial value: comparison in latter respect with Mississippi. Deltas. No rivers of importance on western coast: reasons.

Lakes.—Poverty of South America in lakes. Lake Titicaca; its causes.

Climate.—Hot humidity of the continent. Reasons: the low lying river plains: the prevailing winds: effect of the mountains upon rainfall: its enormous quantity: hence the volume of the rivers. The effect of the mountains further seen in the barren areas of the Pacific coast; the Atacama desert. The west coast lands compared in point of climate and rainfall with the lands east of the Andes. Modification of temperature by altitude: Quito on the equator. The Shingle desert.

Vegetation.—Relation to rainfall: causes of the location of selvas. Llanos, pampas. Their respective characteristics. Tapioca, cocoa, maize, cinchona, mate, tobacco, potatoes, the chief indigenous products. Forest products: rubber. Wheat, rice, coffee, sugar, cotton; chief areas of cultivation: reasons for their success.

Fauna.—Horses, cattle and sheep: their distribution: reasons. The Llama and alpaca: description; their utility. Guano.

Wild Animals.—Jaguar. Reptiles such as boa constrictor: the alligator. Humming birds.

Minerals.—Gold and silver and their chief areas of production; Potash silver; nitrates; where obtained.

Communications.—Waterways; railways and roadways. Chief sea-routes: intercontinental routes.

Peoples.—Relative paucity of population as compared with other continents. Chief areas of density: reasons.

Governments.—Republican names of countries, situation and races inhabiting them. Modern immigrants: Italian immigration into the Argentine and the Amazon valley: Indian immigrants into British Guiana. Mainly suitable for emigrants from tropical and sub-tropical regions. The aboriginal races of South America.

(vii) Australasia and Polynesia

Australasia; Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand

Size and Position.—Australia compared with other continents. Its insular position. Commercial and political effects. Tasmania and New Zealand. Compared with Great Britain in size; proportion they bear to Australia. Latitude of Tasmania and New Zealand. Position of the latter compared with that of Britain. Chief results of its position on climate, products and trade.

Coast line: Australia.—Its regularity: comparison with the coast line of other land masses. Study of coast line in detail: its bays, gulfs, capes. Paucity of good harbours: the chief harbours: reasons for their importance. Results of regularity of coast line upon climate.

New Zealand.—The general character of the coast line compared with that of Australia. The chief harbours: effect of currents and prevailing winds upon harbourage.

Tasmania.—Coast line and harbours.

Surface: Australia.—The coastal plain: central plateau with its highland outward ridge. The Australian deserts compared with the Sahara. The chief ranges: the great dividing range: its most important peaks. The rivers: effect of plateau bordering ridge on the length and direction of the rivers. The paucity of great rivers: reasons. The Murray-Darling system. The inland drainage system of Lake Eyre, compared with those of the Aral and Lob-Nor systems in Asia and of Lake Tchad in Africa.

Tasmania.—The eastern and western surface areas.

New Zealand.—The central ranges; chief heights: Volcanoes. The Canterbury plains. Effect of position and direction of mountain ranges on the length and utility of the rivers.

Climate and Rainfall, Australia.—The continental character: reasons. Effect of latitude upon the climate. General resemblance

to the climatic conditions of South Africa. The climate and rainfall of the Sahara and the Australian deserts compared. The prevailing winds and currents. The rainfall of the east and west coasts compared. Reasons for difference. Comparison of rainfall of South Africa and Australia; effects of surface upon rainfall. Results of conditions of climate and rainfall upon distribution of population. The populous south-east.

Tasmania and New Zealand.—Climate insular: in the track of prevailing Westerlies: comparison with Great Britain.

Vegetation: Australia.—Adaptation of native vegetation to climatic conditions: the salt-bush and the eucalyptus: their uses and value. Agriculture. Its main areas and products: vine and wheat in the southern lands. Tropical products of Queensland.

Tasmania and New Zealand.—Contrast with Australia: fruit culture in Tasmania. Pasture and wheat in New Zealand.

Fauna.—Indigenous mammals: the Kangaroo. Sheep breeding: its great extent: reasons. Tasmania and New Zealand. Sheep rearing.

Mineral products: Australia.—Gold the most important: its ancient crystalline rocks. The Dividing Range and the Western plateau. The chief areas of gold. Chief gold towns. Coal: where produced. Tin.

Tasmania and New Zealand.—Tin. Gold. Chief centres of production.

Communications.—Difficulties of trans-continental communication. Chief ports of intercontinental communication.

Peoples.—Aboriginées of Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand. British settlers. Governments. The Australian Commonwealth. British Colonies.

POLYNESIA.—The double line of islands: British New Guinea and the Fiji Islands: position, size, and climatic character of both. The Fiji Islands as an object of Indian emigration: their surface, features and chief products.

(III)

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCE

(1) Detailed Syllabus in Theoretical Geometry

N.B.—*The order in which the theorems are stated in this Syllabus is not imposed as the sequence of their treatment.*

Ratio and Proportion.—Definition and elementary theorems connecting the antecedents and consequents.

A given straight line can be divided internally in a given ratio at one, and only one, point; and externally at one, and only one point.

A straight line drawn parallel to one side of a triangle cuts the other two sides, or those sides produced, proportionally; and the converse.

If the vertical angle of a triangle is bisected internally or externally, the bisector divides the base internally or externally into segments which have the same ratio as the other sides of the triangle; and the converse.

In equal circles, angles, whether at the centres or circumferences, have the same ratio as the arcs on which they stand.

Triangles and parallelograms of equal altitude are to one another as their bases.

If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, their areas are proportional to the rectangles contained by the sides about the equal angles. Similarly for parallelograms having one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other.

Similar Figures.—If two triangles are equiangular their corresponding sides are proportional: and the converse.

If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other and the sides about these equal angles proportional, the triangles are similar.

Two triangles are similar, if the sides of the one are respectively parallel or perpendicular to the sides of the other.

If two triangles have two sides of the one proportional to two sides of the other, and an angle in each opposite one corresponding pair of these sides equal, the angles opposite the other pair are either equal or supplementary.

If from the right angle A of a right-angled triangle ABC, AD is drawn perpendicular to BC, then (1) AD is the mean proportional between BD and DC, (2) BA is the mean proportional between BD and BC and (3) CA is a mean proportional between CB and CD.

If two triangles are similar, their corresponding lines (such as medians, altitudes, inradii, etc.) are to one another in the ratio of their corresponding sides.

Similar triangles are to one another as the squares on their corresponding sides.

Two similar polygons can be divided into the same number of triangles similar to each other and similarly placed; and the converse.

The perimeters of two similar polygons are to each other as any corresponding sides.

Areas of similar polygons are proportional to the squares on corresponding sides.

Concurrence and Collinearity.—The use of signs as applied to lines, angles and areas. If two parallel lines are cut by three or more concurrent transversals, the corresponding segments are proportional; and the converse.

If X, Y, Z, are points in the sides BC, CA, AB of a triangle ABC, such that the perpendiculars to those sides at these points are concurrent, then

$$(BX^2-XC^2)+(CY^2-YA^2)+(AZ^2-ZB^2)=0\,;$$

or $$BX^2+CY^2+AZ^2=CX^2+BZ^2+AY^2,$$

and the converse.

If any transversal meets the sides BC, CA, AB of a triangle in D, E, F, then

$$AF.\ BD.\ CE=AE.\ CD.\ BF\,;$$

and conversely, if three points D, E, F taken on the sides BC, CA, AB of a triangle, satisfy the relation AF. BD. CE=AE. CD. BF then D, E, F, are collinear.

If the lines joining any point to the vertices A, B, C of a triangle meet the opposite sides in D, E, F;

$$\text{then } AF.\ BD.\ CE=FB.\ DC.\ EA\,;$$

and conversely, if three points D, E, F, taken on the sides BC, CA, AB of a triangle, satisfy the relation AF, BD, CE=FB, DC, EA, then AD, BE, CF are concurrent.

If two unequal similar figures are similarly placed, the lines joining the vertices of one to the corresponding vertices of the other are concurrent.

Properties of Triangles.—The three medians of a triangle meet in a point, and this point is a point of trisection of each median, and also of the line joining the circumcentre to the orthocentre.

If D is a point in the side BC of a triangle ABC such that BD= $1/n$ BC, then

$$(n-1)\,AB^2+AC^2=n.\ AD^2+(1-1/n)\,BC^2.$$

The perpendiculars from the vertices of a triangle on the opposite sides meet in a point, and the distance of each vertex from the orthocentre is twice the perpendicular distance of the circumcentre from the side opposite to that vertex.

The circle through the middle points of the sides of a triangle passes also through the feet of the perpendiculars of the triangle and through the middle points of the three lines joining the orthocentre to the vertices of the triangle.

If a perpendicular drawn from the vertex to the base of a triangle is produced to meet the circumcircle, then the distance of this point of intersection from the base is equal to the distance of the orthocentre of the triangle from the base.

The feet of the perpendiculars drawn on the sides of a triangle from any point P on the circumcircle of that triangle are collinear.

The pedal line of P bisects the line joining P to the orthocentre of the triangle.

If the vertical angle of a triangle is bisected by a straight line which cuts the base, the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the base together with the square on the stright line which bisects the angle.

If from the vertical angle of a triangle a straight line is drawn perpendicular to the base, the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the perpendicular and the diameter of the circle described about the triangle.

Properties of Circles.—The locus of the points of intersection of tangents drawn at the extremities of chords of a circle which pass through a fixed point, is a straight line.

If the polar of A passes through B, then the polar of B passes through A.

If P and Q are any two points in the plane of a circle whose centre is O, then OP bears to OQ the same ratio as the perpendicular from P on the polar of Q bears to the perpendicular from Q on the polar of P.

The locus of points from which the tangents to two given co-planar circles are equal is a line perpendicular to the line of centres.

In two circles, if any two parallel radii are drawn (one in each circle), the straight line joining their extremities cuts the line of centres in one or other of two fixed points (called centres of similitude).

If through a centre of similitude of two circles, a line is drawn cutting the circles, the radii to a pair of corresponding points are parallel.

If through a centre of similitude S of two circles, a line is drawn cutting the circles, then the rectangle under the distances of one pair of non-corresponding points from S is equal to the rectangle under the distances of the other pair of non-corresponding points from S ; and each of these rectangles is constant.

In a cyclic quadrilateral the rectangle contained by the diagonals is equal to the sum of the rectangles contained by the opposite sides.

Loci.—If from a fixed point O a variable line is drawn, and in it points P, Q are taken, so that the ratio of OP to OQ is constant then (1) if P moves along a straight line, the locus of Q is a parallel straight line ; (2) if P moves along the circumference of a circle, the locus of Q is a circle.

The locus of a point which is such that the rectangle under its distances from the equal sides of an isosceles triangle is equal to the square on its distance from the third side, is the circle which touches the equal sides at the extremities of the third side.

If A, B are fixed points, and P a variable point, such that the ratio of PA to PB is one of constant inequality, then the locus of P is a circle.

Given the base and vertical angle of a traingle, find the locus of its (1) incentre, (2) orthocentre, (3) centroid, (4) excentres.

If a triangle ABC of given species has one corner A fixed, another B always on a fixed line or circle, then the locus of C will be a line or circle.

Elementary Maxima and Minima.—When two sides of a triangle are given in length, the area of the triangle is greatest when they are placed at right angles.

The maximum triangle which can be inscribed in a given segment of a circle is that formed by joining the middle point of its arc to the extremities of its chord.

If A, B are two fixed points, and XY a fixed line ; then for that point P in XY at which AP, BP make equal angles with XY,

(1) AP+PB is minimum, if A, B are on the same side of XY.

(2) AP∽BP is maximum, if A, B are on opposite sides of XY.

If A, B are fixed points and P any point in a fixed line, the angle APB will be maximum, when the circle APB touches the fixed line.

Of all traingles having the same base and equal areas, the isosceles triangle has the minimum of perimeter.

The maximum of isoperimetric triangles on the same base is the one whose other two sides are equal.

Of all polygons having all sides given but one, the maximum can be inscribed in a semi-circle having the undetermined side as diameter.

Of all isoperimetric polygons of the same number of sides, the equilateral is the maximum.

If P is any point in a given straight line AB, AP, PB is maximum and AP^2+PB^2 is minimum when P is the middle point of AB ; of all rectangles, of given area, the square has the minimum perimeter.

The maximum parallelogram which can be inscribed in a triangle by drawing parallels to two of its sides, is that formed by drawing the parallels from the middle point of the third side.

(2) Practical Physics and Chemistry for the Intermediate Course

The following scheme is not exhaustive, but is intended to indicate the general nature and extent of the Courses of Instruction in Practical Physics and Chemistry for the Intermediate Examination in Arts :

Course of Instruction in Practical Physics—

Length measurements by millimeter scale, vernier, micrometer gauge and spherometer.
Determination of areas and volumes by measurement of linear dimensions.
Verification of conditions of equilibrium of a body under coplanar forces.
Determination of the centre of gravity of a plate.
Verification of the law of a simple pendulum : determination of g.
The inclined plane : systems of pulleys.
Use of balance, sensitive to·01 gram.
Determination of volumes by weighing in water ; determination of capacities of vessels.

Specific gravities of solids and liquids ; use of hydrometer.
Reading Fortin's barometer and correcting for temperature.
Verification of Boyle's laws.
Determination of fixed points of thermometer.
Determination of coefficient of expansion of a rod.
Determination of coefficient of apparent expansion of a liquid.
Expansion of air at constant pressure.
The constant volume gas thermometer.
Curves of cooling ; melting points.
Determination of specific heats of solids and liquids.

Latent heat of water and steam.
Determination of vapour pressures ; boiling points.
Use of Regnault's (or Dines') and wet and dry bulb hygrometers.
Comparison of thermal conductivities.
Radiation of heat from different surfaces.
Verification of Laws of reflexion.
Tracing the path of a ray of light through a block of glass and deduction of refractive index.
Focal lengths of concave mirrors and convex lenses.
Arrangement of two lenses for telescope, microscope and lantern.
Measurement by spectrometer of the angle of a prism, and the refractive index for sodium light.
Use of simple photometers,
Tracing the lines of force in a magnetic field.
Comparison of magnetic moments.
Comparison of strength of magnetic field by vibration.
Study of the simple cell, the Daniell and Leclanché cells,
Absolute measure of current (i) by tangent galvanometer, (ii) by electrolysis.
Measurement of heat developed by current.
Measurement of resistance of wires.
Comparison of electromotive forces, the potentiometer.
Verification of laws of transverse vibration of strings.
Determination of velocity of sound by resonance.

II. Course of Instruction in Practical Chemistry—

The practical instruction in Chemistry in the Intermediate Course shall be on modern lines, such as are indicated in Dr. Alex. Smith's and William I. Hale's 'A Laboratory Outline of General Chemistry.'

Tables, such as Clark's mathematical and Physical Tables (published by Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh), are recommended for use by students undergoing the Intermediate Courses of Study in Physical Science.

(IV)

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCE

(1) PRACTICAL PHYSICS FOR GROUP (1) (MATHEMATICS)

The following scheme is intended to indicate the nature and extent of the course of instruction in Practical Physics for candidates in Group (i) B.A. Degree :—

(1) Application of the method of least squares to the treatment of a series of observations : probable error.
(2) Observation of damped oscillations : logarithmic decrement.
(3) Composition of simple harmonic motions of different phases, amplitudes or periods, in the same or different directions.

(4) Calibration of a glass tube.
(5) Comparison of aneroid and standard barometers under different conditions of temperature and pressure.
(6) Surface tension.
(7) Viscosity of a liquid by flow in a narrow tube.
(8) Stress-strain curves: Young's modulus: elastic limit.
(9) Determination of moments of inertia.
(10) Determination of *g*. compound pendulum.
(11) The balance: Zero of unloaded balance: curve of sensitiveness: ratio of arms: calibration of a set of weights.
(12) Determination of vapour pressures: use of empirical formulæ.
(13) Law of cooling: cooling curves.
(14) Specific heat by the method of mixtures with radiation correction.
(15) Ratio of the specific heats of a gas.
(16) Determination of thermal conductivity.
(17) Determination of J.

(2) SYLLABUS OF THE COURSE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE FOR GROUP (v-A)

The State.—Its characteristics and relation to kindred conceptions, e.g., People, Nation, Society, Government, Constitution. Its value.

The origin of the State.—The family, patriarchal or matriarchal; primitive headship; slavery or adoption; conquest or amalgamation.

The Ancient City State.—Political evolution in Sparta, Athens, Rome—Monarchy, Aristocracy, Oligarchy, Tyranny, Democracy. The Federated City State. The Imperial City State.

The Country State.—Break up of the Roman Empire. Political forces of the Middle Ages—Feudalism, the holy Roman Empire, the Papacy, premature Constitutionalism, the reappearance of the City State.

The modern period, Political influences of the Renaissance, Reformation, Maritime Discoveries. National monarchy in England and France—resemblance and contrast in sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The Social contract.

Constitutional Monarchy. Republican Government, e.g., France and U.S.A.

The Federated Country State. The Imperial Country State.

Analysis of the Modern State.—The Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers. The principle of separation of powers *(a)* as between federal and part-state organs, e.g., U.S.A., *(b)* as between the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary, e.g., U.S.A., Great Britain. France.

The Legislature.—Two Chambers—their composition and powers. The representative and the telephone theories. Direct legislation by referendum and initiative. Sovereign and non-sovereign legislatures. Rigid and flexible Constitutions.

The Executive.—Parliamentary and non-parliamentary Executives. The Cabinet.

The Judiciary.—Its relation to the Executive and to the Legislature. The 'rule of law.'

Party-Government.—Its development in Great Britain and the U.S.A. Its merits and defects.

The Sphere of the State.—The Greek and Roman view. Teutonic individualism.

Mercantile Policy. Laissez Faire. Modern Individualism and Socialism.

The following books are recommended for study, but are not prescribed. :—

Fowler : *The City State of the Greeks and Romans.*
Sidgwick : *The Development of European Policy.*
Leacock : *Elements of Political Science.*
Low : *The Governance of England.*

(3) Syllabus in Economics for Group (v-B)

The following syllabus in Economics has been approved by the Syndicate :—

Students will be required to show a clear understanding of economic principles by intelligent application of economic theory to Indian facts and problems.

General.—The scope of Economics. Relation of Economics to other Sciences. Methods of Economic enquiry, deductive and inductive (e.g., family budgets, village and city surveys, statistics). History (in broad outline) of Economic thought.

Psychological Basis of Economics and Consumption.—Classification of Wants, Satiability. Wants in relation to activities. Elastic and Inelastic Demand. Economic meaning and types of Consumption. Conception of 'Utility' and 'Value'. Economic motive ; the 'Economic Man' ; influence of family system.

The Production of Wealth, Definition.—Production as (*a*) creation of use value, (*b*) creation of exchange value. *Classification.* Production for Producer's use (*a*) Individual, (*b*) Social, Production for the Market.

Factors of Production. Natural forces and materials, soil, sun, rain, minerals, etc. The Principle of Conservation. *Material capital* (Classification of forms, social and individual capital). *Human energies,* (*a*) physical, (*b*) intellectual. Theory of population. Efficiency dependent on (*a*) individual physique, nutrition, knowledge,

skill, moral quality, (*b*) social conditions, e.g., social order, co-operation and division of labour. Methods of conserving past acquisitions of skill and knowledge (e.g., hereditary occupations, apprenticeship, industrial education). New acquisitions (e.g., research, and invention).

Characteristics of Modern Production, Basis, (*a*) Individual Property, (*b*) Contract. *Character* (*a*) Mercantile, (*b*) Capitalistic. *Forms* (*a*) Individual (peasant and craftsman); (*b*) patronal (individual employer and joint stock company), (*c*) Co-operative, (*d*) Collectivist (state and municipal). *Specialization, Concentration* in agriculture, manufacture, transport, commerce. Horizontal and Vertical combination. *Competition and Monopoly.*

Extent to which Indian industry possesses these characteristics.

Stages of Production.–Extractive Industries, Agriculture—Fishing, Forestry, Mining, etc. *Manufacture.* Laws of Diminishing Returns and Increasing Returns. *Transport* and *Commerce,* local, intranational and international. *Money, credit* and *insurance* as auxiliaries to production.

Mechanism of Exchange.—Origin and functions of money. Metallic Coinage. Functions of Banks. Fiduciary money and money substitutes (Treasury notes, bank notes, cheques, bills of exchange). The rupee, Indian Exchange.

Exchange Value.—Theory of Value, Equilibrium between Demand and Supply. Market value and normal value. 'Value of Money' meanings of phrase. Variations in value of money.

Distribution of Wealth.—The Share of Land : Rent. Supply and Demand in relation to Land. The Ricardian Law of Rent. Economic Rent, Customary Rent, Rack-rent. The sharing of Economic rent in India.

The Share of Labour.—(*a*) *Wages.* Supply and Demand in relation to Labour. Theories of wages (*a*) Minimum subsistence; (*b*) Standard of life, (*c*) Marginal productivity. Combinations of employers and employees in relation to wages.

(*b*) *Salaries.*—Supply and Demand in relation to acquired knowledge and skill, and exceptional ability.

The Share of Capital : Interest.—Supply and Demand in relation to Capital. The accumulation of capital. Conversion of capital from unspecialized to specialized forms. Interest on loanable capital. Interest on investments. Capitalization. Promotion.

The Share of Enterprise : Profits.—Supply and Demand in relation to Business Organization. Profits and the Entrepreneur.

The Share of the State : Taxation.—The community as worker and sharer in the product. Duties and Expenses of Government. Forms of Taxation. Protection and Free Trade.

(4) SYLLABUS IN ECONOMICS FOR GROUP (V-B).

A. ECONOMICS GENERAL (*A general survey of an elementary character*), *based on the Syllabus prescribed for Group* (v-A).

Books recommended—

Marshall: Economics of Industry.
Clay: Economics for the General Reader.
Briggs: A Text-book of Economics.
Banerjea: A Study of Indian Economics.

B. ECONOMICS SPECIAL—Any two of the following subjects :—

1. *Banking and Currency* (includes money, credit, foreign exchanges, and prices).

Books recommended—

Withers: The Meaning of Money.
Todd: The Mechanism of Exchange.
Dunbar: The Theory and History of Banking.
Jevons: Money, Exchange, and Banking in India.

2. *Public Finance* (includes the economic functions of the State, the raising and spending of taxes and public loans and the regulation of tariffs).

Books recommended—

Armitage Smith: Principles and Methods of Taxation.
Robinson: Public Finance (Cambridge Economic Handbooks).
Dalton: Public Finance.
Alston: Elements of Indian Taxation.

3. *Labour Problems* (includes trade unionism, socialism, labour legislation, and welfare work).

Books recommended—

O'Brien: Labour Organization.
Russell: Roads to Freedom.
Burns: Government and Industry.
Kidd: Indian Factory Legislation.
Report of the Indian Industrial Commission, 1916–18.

4. *Indian Land Tenures* (includes the development and main features of the principal systems of land tenure in India).

Books recommended—

Baden-Powell: Short Account of the Land Revenue and its Administration.

Land Revenue Resolution of the Government of India (1902) and connected papers.

Kaye: History of the Administration of East India Company, Part II, Chapters I—III.

5. *Rural Economics* (includes the organisation and financing of agriculture with special reference to the co-operative movement in relation to agriculture).

Books recommended—

Carver: Agricultural Economics.
Merrick: Rural Credits.
Keatinge: Rural Economy in the Bombay Deccan.
Hemingway: Madras Manual of Co-operation. (Introduction).

(5) SYLLABUS IN MODERN HISTORY FOR GROUP (V-B)

Modern History, 1500—1878

In addition to a knowledge of the development of the European State System as set forth in the Syllabus, a knowledge of the origin and working of the constitutions of the chief countries will be required, *viz.*, of England and Switzerland and, after 1870, of France, Germany, Italy and the British Commonwealth. Books recommended for the study of the constitutions :—

For England, Switzerland, France, Germany and Italy :—

(1) Ogg. "Government of Europe" or, Lowell "Greater European Governments."

(2) Herman Finnes—"Foreign Government at work" (World of To-day Series, Clarendon Press).

For the British Commonwealth :—

(1) H. Duncan Hall —"The British Commonwealth of Nations."

(2) A. B. Keith "Dominion Home Rule in Practice" (World of To-day Series, Clarendon Press).

(1) *Introduction*—

Features of Mdiaeval Europe :—Papacy—Empire—Feudalism—their decay. Decline of Byzantine Empire.

The New Age :—Renaissance—Reformaion—Maritime discoveries—Transfer of political power to Atlantic States—Spain—Portugal—France—Holland—England.

(2) *Sixteenth century*—

Supremacy of Spain under the Hapsburgs.

The development of the Hapsburg power and its extent under Charles V and Philip II. Its challenge to Europe:—

(*a*) France, (*b*) Germany, (*c*) Netherlands, (*d*) England, (*e*) Turkey.

The relation of the Reformation and Counter-Reformation to the struggle.

(3) *Seventeenth century.*

(A) Ascendancy of France.

(i) Henry IV—Richelieu—Mazarin.
Opportunity afforded by religious struggle in Germany.

(ii) France under Louis XIV—His system of Alliances—Sweden—Turkey—England. The challenge to Europe:—(*a*) Holland, (*b*) Spain, (*c*) The Empire, (*d*) England.

(B) Northern Europe.

Ascendancy of Sweden under House of Vasa. Her challenge to North Europe:—(*a*) Denmark, (*b*) The Empire, (*c*) Poland, (*d*) Russia.

(C) South-Eastern Europe.

Revival of Turkish Power—its relation to Western politics—its challenge to Austria and Poland. Position of Turkey at close of century.

(4) *Eighteenth century*—

The rise of England—Prussia—Russia.

(*A*) *England*—Her position in Europe and overseas after Treaty of Utrecht, Expansion and challenge to (*a*) France and Spain, (*b*) Holland.

(*B*) *Prussia.*—Her position under Frederick II. His challenge to Austria—and German Princes—Relations with France—Russia—England.

(*C*) *Russia.*—Her position in Baltic after Treaty of Nystadt. Her challenge to (*a*) Germany, (*b*) Poland, (*c*) Turkey.

(5) *French Revolution*—

(*A*) Its causes, characteristics and course.—Its challenge to Europe:—(*a*) The Empire (Netherlands, Germany and Italy), (*b*) England.

(B) The Napoleonic Empire.

Its rise and development—its challenge to Europe :—

(a) The Empire, (b) England, (c) Russia, (d) Spain, (e) Portugal. Its overthrow—Congress of Vienna.

(6) *Nineteenth century*—

The challenge of Vienna to Liberalism and Nationality. Influence of Metternich.

(A) *Liberal movements*—

(i) 1815—1825. Germany—Spain—Italy. Suppression by Quadruple Alliance.
(ii) 1830. Revolution in France and its consequences in Belgium—Poland—Germany—Italy—Spain—England.
(iii) 1848. Revolution in France and its consequences in Austria —Hungary—Italy—Prussia—England—Collapse and re-action. Fall of Metternich—establishment of the Second Empire in France.

(B) *National movements*—

(i) Union of Italy.
(ii) Unification of Germany and the establishment of the German Empire—the French Republic.

(C) *The Eastern Question*—

Russia's challenge to Turkey—Anglo-French support to Turkey.

(i) War of Greek Independence.
(ii) Turco-Egyptian War.
(iii) Crimean War.
(iv) Balkan Risings and Russo-Turkish War. Congress of Berlin.

(6) Syllabus for Sanskrit Grammar for Group (vi)—Languages other than English

Sanskrit

The following syllabus for Sanskrit Grammar treated historically and comparatively has been approved by the Syndicate.

Syllabus for Indo-European Philology with special reference to Sanskrit

N.B.—Knowledge, accurate, so far as it goes, but neither extensive nor minutely detailed is expected under each head.

P.I.E. = Primitive Indo-European ; Ind.-Ir. = Indo-Iranian ; Skt. = Sanskrit ; Gk. = Greek ; Lat. = Latin ; Teut. = Teutonic.

A. General

I. *Elementary Phonetics.*—(*a*) The organs of speech—production and classification of speech-sounds. Quantity; accent sentence-, word-, and syllable accent. Glides.

(*b*) Phonetic description of all speech-sounds treated in the course. Phonetic transcription.

(*c*) Sound-change; isolative, conditional; defective imitation and the result of analogy. Meaning of the term 'Law' in Linguistic Science. Dialect separation. Growth of 'literary' languages. Families of languages. Cognate words and loan words.

II. *The Indo-European Family of Languages.*—The original speech and its earliest dialect divisions. Branches and sub-branches of the Indo-European Family. Some distinguishing characteristics of the Indo-Iranian, Hellenic, Italic and Teutonic branches.

III. *Indo–Iranian.*—The Indian Sub-Branch. Dialects of Vedic times. Epic dialects. Classical Sanskrit. Middle Indian Speeches. New Indian Speeches.

B. Phonology

IV. *The P.I.E. vowel system.*—The oldest conditions: primary vowels; changes resultant on accent: secondary vowels and syllabic liquids and nasals. Vowel-gradation, quantitative and qualitative; its relation to accent and its bearing on morphology. The later P.I.E. vowel-system prior to the period of language separation. General treatment of the P.I.E. vowel-system in the oldest Ind-Ir., Gk., Lat. and Teut.

V. The vowel-system of Skt. in its relation to P.I.E. and to the vowel-systems mentioned in IV. Vowel-gradation in Skt.

VI. *The P.I.E. Consonant system.*—Classification of the P.I.E. consonants. Earliest dialectal variations; the 'centum' and 'satam' divisions. Treatment of the P.I.E. consonant generally in Ind.-Ir., Gk., Lat. and Tuet.

VII. Representation of the P.I.E. consonant-system in Skt. liquids and nasals. Plosive consonants. Cerebal consonants (Fortunatov's Law). Palatal and velar consonants. (The law of palatalization.) The law of aspirates (Grassmann's Law), Spirants, Semi-vowels.

VIII. Sandhi, external and internal. Glides in Skt. Anaptyxis (Svarabhakti). Haplology.

C. ACCIDENCE

IX. Word-formation. Base, stem and suffix. Prefix-Infix.

X. Skt. compounds, nominal and verbal.

XI. Skt. suffixes, primary (krt) and secondary (ta'ddhita).

XII. *Nominal Declension.*—P.I.E. conditions. Number. Grammatical Gender. Case and case-endings. P.I.E. case-endings. Syncretism. Contamination. Classification of noun-declensions according to suffix. Vowel and consonant-stems.

XIII. *The noun declensions in Skt.* treated historically and comparatively with reference to P.I.E., Gk., Lat. and Teut. Philological explanation of all case-endings. Comparison of adjectives and formation of adverbs treated philologically.

XIV. *Numerals.* Philological treatment of the Skt. numerals.

XV. *Pronouns and pronominal adjectives.*—The Skt. pronouns and pronominal adjectives treated philologically with reference to P.I.E., Gk., Lat. and Teut.

XVI. *The Verb.*—The P.I.E. verbal system generally treated: voice, mood, tense augment, reduplication, personal endings. Thematic and Athematic stems. Types of verbal action.

XVII. The Skt. verb in its relation to the P.I.E., verbal-system. Present, perfect, aorist and future systems in Skt. Transfer from the athematic to the thematic class. Periphrastic formations. Analogy in the Skt. verbal-system. Derivative verbs—causative, denominative, desiderative, intensive.

XVIII. Voices, moods and tenses in Skt. Infinitive verbal formations.

(7) SYLLABUS FOR THE COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR OF THE DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES FOR GROUP (vi)

I. *Introductory.*—The origin of language. Classification of languages. Dialectal separation and growth of literary standard languages. Dialects and Cognate languages.

II. *Introductory* (continued).—The Dravidian group of languages and their chief characteristics. Reasons for choosing the word 'Dravidian' as name of this group. Enumeration of Dravidian languages. Meaning of the names 'Tamil,' 'Telugu,' 'Kanarese' and 'Malayalam.' Where they are spoken.

III. *Introductory* (continued).—Relation between Dravidian languages and Sanskrit. Dravidian element in North Indian vernaculars. Affiliation of Dravidian languages to the Scythian Group. Tamil, the most primitive of Dravidian languages.

IV. *Phonetics.*—Production and classification of speech sounds. Sound changes and their causes. Sounds and symbols. Conditions of a good orthography.

V. *Dravidian alphabets.*—Their history. Differences among existing alphabets. Their adequacy and inadequacy. Comparison of Dravidian sounds with Sanskrit and English sounds.

VI. *Dravidian phonology.*—The primitive Dravidian parent language—

(1) Vowel system.—Changes. Accent. Harmonic sequence of vowels.

(2) System of consonants.—Origin of cerebrals. Dialectic interchange of consonants. Euphonic permutation of consonants. Sandhi. Nasalization. Ānusvāra and Ardhānusvāra Prevention of hiatus.

(3) Dravidian syllabation.

VII. *Roots.*—Dravidian roots arranged into two classes. Verbal roots. Nouns. Lengthening of roots. Formative addition to roots.

VIII. *Accidence : (1) The Noun*—

(*a*) Gender—Dravidian nouns divided into two classes denoting rational beings and irrational things except in Telugu in which they are classified as Mahat and Amahat, the latter including words denoting women. Comparison between Dravidian languages on the one hand and Sanskrit and English on the other.

(*b*) Number.—Singular and plural. No dual. Singular. Masculine, feminine and neuter. Plural-principles of pluralization.

(*c*) Case.—Principles of case-formation. Dravidian cases.

(2) *The Adjectives.*—Their agreement with substantives like those in Sanskrit. Formation of Dravidian adjectives from Sanskrit derivatives. Formation of adjectives from substantives, relative participles of verbs and past verbal participles. Comparison of adjectives.

(3) *The Numerals.*—Different views about their origin. The cardinals and ordinals. The neuter noun of number and the numerical adjective.

(4) *The Pronouns.*—Light thrown by pronouns on relationship of languages. Persistence of personal pronouns. Pronouns of the first person singular. Comparison of dialects. Analogies. Pronouns of the second person singular. Comparison of dialects. The reflexive pronoun. Pluralization of the personal and reflexive pronoun. Demonstrative and interrogative pronouns. Demonstrative cases. Interrogative cases. Demonstrative and interrogative adjectives. Demonstrative and interrogative adverbs. Honorific demonstrative pronouns.

(5) *The Verbs.*—Structure of the Dravidian verb. Roots used either as verbs or nouns. Formative particles often added to roots. Classification of verbs into transitive and intransitive. Ways in which intransitive verbs change into transitive. Sanskrit analogies.

(*a*) Causal verb.—Causals formed from transitives. Origin of Dravidian causal particle.

(*b*) Frequentative verbs.

(*c*) Conjugational system.—Formation of the tenses. Verbal participles. Their signification and force. The present tense and its formation. The preterite tense and its formation. The future tense. The future formation in Dravidian languages. The relative participle.

(*d*) Formation of Moods.—Method of forming the conditional, the imperative and the infinitive; origin of the infinitive suffix.

(*e*) The Voice—Active and passive—The negative voice. Combination of negative particles with verbal themes. The Dravidian negative particle.

(*f*) Formation of verbal nouns, derivative nouns and abstract nouns.

(6) *Adverbs.*

IX. *Vocabulary.*—1. Borrowing and its causes. Social, commercial, political and religious. Borrowings from Sanskrit, borrowings from other languages.

2. Structure and form.—The essentials for the individuality of a language. Vocabulary cannot change the character of a language. Hybrids. Gain and loss from mixed character of a language.

X. *Comparative Syntax.*—The syntax of the several languages compared. Differences and similarities. The extent of Sanskrit influence over the syntax of the several languages.

(*a*) *SYLLABUS FOR THE HISTORY OF THE TAMIL LANGUAGE*

I. *General.*—The origin and meaning of the word 'Tamil.' The place of Tamil in the Dravidian family of languages, its high antiquity, the geographical area where it was spoken in ancient times as referred to by old commentators, the twelve Sen-Tamil and the twelve Kodum-Tamil countries. Very early cultivation of Tamil as a literary language; the three Sangams, how far historical; Agastyar; his contribution to Tamil. Tolkāppiyam: its importance for the study of the language. The extent of Sanskrit influence on Tamil Grammar.

II. *The periods of Tamil language.*—(1) The old or Sangam Tamil, (2) the mediæval Tamil and (3) the modern Tamil. Illustrative

literature of each period. Grammars of the different periods: Tolkāppiyam, Vîrasôliyam and Nannūl. The difference between the language of the different periods in point of vocabulary and grammar.

III. *Language and Dialect.*—The standard or literary language and the spoken language, their relation and mutual influence. The difference between the two. Sen-Tamil. Kodum-Tamil. Iyal, Isai, Nātakam Tamils. Dialects: how formed. Different localities and different classes of people in the same locality have different dialects. Are dialects discernible in ancient literary works?

IV. *The Alphabet.*—(*a*) *The Script.*—Its gradual development. Vatteluttu, the grantha-Tamil characters, their geographical distribution, origin and history. The relation of Vatteluttu and grantha-Tamil characters to Brāhmî. The form of Tamil characters how far determinable from Tolkāppiyam and the other grammars and commentaries thereon. The dotted e and o. Gradual changes in script. Changes credited to Beschi. (*b*) *The sound values.* How far the alphabet is phonetic. Its pronunciation, the spoken sounds, and the written symbols.

V. *Phonology.*—Vowels and their relation to the primitive Dravidian vowel-system. Classification of vowels according to the place of poduction. Diphthongs. Accent and emphasis, accent determining change, *eduttal* (rising accent), *paduttal* (falling accent), *nalital* (level or vanishing accent). The influence of accent on word-change and in prosody; alapedai. Mutation of vowels. Vowel harmony. Vowel sandhi—glides.

VI. *Phonology* (continued).—Consonants and their relation to the primitive Dravidian consonants, classification of consonants according to the place of production. History of consonantal sounds, palatalization, dentalisation, voicing, unvoicing, consonant length. Assimilation. Consonantal alapedai. Dialectal interchange of consonants. Consonantal sandhi. Laws of Tamil syllabation, the initial, the medial, the final letters in a word, the difference between Tolkāppiyam and Nannūl on this point. The light thrown by the rules of syllabation on the nature of loan words.

VII. *Accidence.*—(1) *Nouns.*—Gender and number: how mutually expressive and interdependent. Are Dravidian nouns naturally neuter? Gender prefixes and suffixes, the epicene plural as distinguished from the Neuter plural, the neuter plural suffixes, double plurals, gender and number treatment, how they differ in old and modern Tamil. (2) *Case*, the number of cases and Sanskrit influence, the formation of the oblique case, the inflexional base, the inflexional increments or augments, their varied uses, the suffixes of the various cases, their probable origin and history. The uses of the various cases. Old Tamil, modern Tamil, how they differ in the formation of cases.

VIII. *Accidence* (continued)—*The Pronouns.*—Their form in old and modern Tamil, the three persons and their plural forms, the oblique forms of the pronouns, the phonetic relationship between the oblique and the substantive forms of the pronouns. The reflexive pronouns, the demonstrative and the interrogative cases, old and modern forms. Honorific pronouns.

IX. *Accidence* (continued)—(1) *The Verbs.*—The structure of the verbs, the base, the tense infix and the pronominal suffix, classification of verbs into *tan-vinai* and *pira-vinai.* How far this classification is synonymous with 'transitive' and 'intransitive,' the causals, the modes of forming the causals and the transitives. The various causal suffixes, reduplication. Appellative verbs. (2) The passive voice, the history of *padu,* the different modes of expressing the passive significance and of negative particles in old and modern Tamil. (3) The imperative form of the verb, how the infinitive is formed, the various suffixes in old and modern Tamil. The subjunctive, how expressed in old and modern Tamil. (4) The Tenses:—the tense infixes (*idainilai,* the present, the preterite, and the future). Is there no reference to the present tense in the Tolkāppiyam? The difference between the old and modern Tamil as regards the tense formation. *Kirukinru, t, t, r,* and *in;* and p. and v. their history, phonetic relationship, etc., and the principles of their use. (5) The relative and the verbal participles, the suffixes forming them.

X. *Accidence* (continued)—*The Adjectives and the Adverbs* (*uric-col*).—The adjectival and the adverbial participles, their origin and history. *The numerals.* The cardinals and the ordinals and the multiplicatives, the numeral bases mainly adjectival in nature, formation of substantive numerals from the base, the principles of formation. The double forms such as ir and ir, mu and mu, etc., their uses and the laws governing them. The light thrown by the numerals on the antiquity of Tamil. *The particles* (idaiccol), their origin and significance. (Interjections) and conjunctive particles.

XI. *Vocabulary.*—The general character of the Tamil vocabulary at different periods, the so-called pure Tamil. Borrowing, its causes. Periods of borrowing, character, comparative extent of borrowing at each period. Doublets, Telugu and Kanarese element, causes of admixture, various periods of entry of Telugu and Kanarese words into Tamil. Loss of old words. Nature and extent.

XII. *Vocabulary* (continued).—Sanskrit words; Tatsamas; Samskritasamas and Prakritasamas. Laws of formation. Tadbhavas, Samskritabhavas and Prakritabhavas. Laws of formation. Period of extensive Prakrita borrowing. Other borrowings, Hindi, Portuguese, English, etc. Manipravāla style. Hybrids. Tests for distinguishing loan words.

XIII. *Word-building in Tamil.*—(1) By composition, compound words like *kadu-vay*, etc. Several kinds of compounds or *tokai* :— *ummai* and *uvamai*, etc. (2) By derivation, the various suffixes used to form nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs, etc. (3) Root-creation, bank formation, double bases like *nal*, *nan*, etc. Old and modern Tamil compared as regards the capacity to form new words and also the method of forming the words.

XIV. *Semantics.*—Changes in the meaning and usage. Elevation, degradation, specialisation and generalisation of native and foreign words.

XV. *Syntax.*—Order of words in a sentence. The difference between Poetry and Prose as regards syntax. Deviations from the normal order of words in a sentence and their causes. Sanskritic constructions in Tamil.

(b) *SYLLABUS FOR THE HISTORY OF THE TELUGU LANGUAGE*

I. *General.*—The origin and meaning of the word 'Telugu.' The place of Telugu in the Dravidian family of languages. Its antiquity and its geographical distribution. Period of its early cultivation as inferred from the inscriptions. The extent of Sanskrit influence over Telugu Grammar.

II. *Periods of Telugu Language.*—The pre-Nannayya period, the Nannayya period, and the post-Nannayya period. Illustrative literature of each period. Grammar of each period. Difference between languages of different periods in point of vocabulary and grammar.

III. *Language and Dialect.*—The standard of literary language and the spoken language. Their relation and mutual influence. Dialects. How formed ? Different localities and different classes of people in the same locality have different dialects. Are dialects discernible in ancient literary works ?

IV. *Telugu Alphabet*—

(a) *The Script.*—Its gradual development. The Telugu-Kanarese form and its relation to Brahmi, Vengi, and Chalukya scripts.

(b) *The sound-values.*—How far the alphabet is phonetic. Its pronunciation. The spoken sounds and the written symbols.

V. *Phonology.*—Vowels and their relation to the primitive Dravidian vowel system. Classification of vowels according to the place of production. Diphthongs. Accent and emphasis. Accent determining change. Mutation of vowels. Vowel harmony, vowel sandhi.

VI. *Phonology* (continued).—Consonants and their relation to the primitive Dravidian consonants. Classification of Telugu consonants according to the place of production. Consonantal diphthongs. Mutation of consonants. Assimilation of consonants and consonantal sandhi. Other changes in consonants. Palatalization, Dentalization, Voicing, Unvoicing, Compensatory length, etc. The theory of ardhānusvāra and the cacumunal *r*. Dialectic interchange of consonants. Telugu syllabation.

VII. *Accidence.*—Nouns. Gender. Nouns denoting *mahat* and *amahat.* Number. No dual. Principles of pluralization. Different treatment of *tatsama* and *accika* words with regard to the formation of number and gender. Case and case-endings. Principles of case-formation. Aupavi-bhaktikas.

VIII. *Accidence* (continued).—Adjectives. Classification of adjectives. Their agreement with substantives. Formation of adjectives from substantives. Comparison of adjectives.

IX. *Accidence* (continued).—Numerals. Ordinals and cardinals. Declension of numerals.

X. *Accidence* (continued).—Pronouns. Classification of pronouns. Declension of pronouns. History of the Telugu pronouns. Demonstrative and interrogative adjectives. Demonstrative and interrogative adverbs. Honorific demonstrative pronouns.

XI. *Accidence* (continued).—The verb. Structure of the verb. Causal verbs. Atmanepada verbs: Voice: Active and passive. Tenses, present, past and future. Moods, conditional, imperative, infinitive and negative. Formation of vebal participles, verbal nouns, derivative nouns, and abstract nouns.

XII. *Accidence* (continued).—Adverbs. No real adverbs in Telugu.

XIII. *Vocabulary.*—General character of the Telugu vocabulary. The native element. The so-called *acca*-Telugu. Borrowing and its causes. Formation of compounds. Coining doublets. Dravidian basic element. Tamil and Kanarese element. Causes of admixture. Various periods of entry of Tamil and Kanarese words into Telugu.

XIV. *Vocabulary* (continued).—*Tatsama* words. *Samskritasama* and *Prakritasama.* Laws of formation. Period of extensive Prakrit borrowing. *Tadbhava* words. *Samskritabhava* and *Prakritabhava.* Laws of formation. Other borrowings. Hindustani, Marathi, Oriya, English, French, etc.

XV. *Word-Building.*—(1) By composition. (2) By derivation. The various suffixes used to form nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs, etc. (3) Root-creation.

XVI. *Semantics.*—Changes in meaning and usage. Elevation and degradation. Specialization and generalization of native and foreign words. Obsolete words.

XVII.—*Syntax.*—Order of words in a sentence. The difference between Prose and Poetry as regards syntax. Deviations from the normal order of words in a sentence and their causes. Sanskritic constructions in Telugu.

(c) *SYLLABUS FOR THE HISTORY OF THE KANARESE LANGUAGE*

I. *General.*—The origin and meaning of the word 'Kanarese.' The place of 'Kanarese' in the Dravidian family of languages. Its high antiquity and its geographical distribution. Period of its early cultivation as inferred from the inscriptions. The extent of influence of Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Marathi, etc., if any, and of Sanskrit over Kanarese grammar.

II. *The Periods of Kanarese Language*—

(1) The period of the written ancient dialect.

(2) The period of the mediæval dialect.

(3) The period of the modern dialect.

Illustative literature of each period. Grammar of each period. Difference between the languages of different periods in point of vocabulary and grammar.

III. *Language and Dialect.*—The standard of literary language and the spoken language. Their relation and mutual influence. Dialects. How formed ? Different localities and different dialects. Badaga, how an ancient Kanarese dialect. Are dialects discernible in ancient literary works ?

IV. *Kanarese Alphabet*—

(*a*) *The Script.*—The Kanarese alphabet a variety of the so-called Cave-character. Its gradual development. The Telugu-Kanarese form and its relation to Brahmi, Vengi and Chalukya scripts, and the script of the *sasanas* of Cochin.

(*b*) *The sound-values.*—Unlike the Tamil and Malayaḷam alphabet, the alphabet is perfectly phonetic. The spoken sounds and the written symbols.

V. *Phonology*—Vowel system.—Vowels in Accagannada and those borrowed from Sanskrit. Vowels and their relation to primitive Dravidian vowel system. Classification of vowels according to the place of production. Diphthongs, History of the vowel sounds. Accent and emphasis. Accent determining change. Mutation of vowels. Vowel harmony. Vowel-sandhi glides.

VI. *Phonology* (continued).—Consonant system.—Consonants in Accagannada and those borrowed from Sanskrit. Consonants and their relation to the primitive Dravidian consonants. Classification of consonants according to the place of production. Consonantal diphthongs. Mutation of consonants. Assimilation of consonants and consonantal sandhi. History of consonantal sounds, doubling of consonants, palatalization, dentalization, voicing, unvoicing, compensatory lengthening, nasalization, denasalization, etc. Dialectic change of consonants. Theory of Kula and Ksala l's and the history of *r* and *l*. Kanarese syllabation.

VII. *Accidence.*—Nouns. (1) Gender. Are Dravidian nouns naturally neuter? Nine genders according to the grammarian Kēsirāja. reducible however to three, masculine, feminine and neuter. Gender prefixes and suffixes. Gender in metaphorical diction, etc.

(*b*) Number. Words plural in form, but with a dual signification. Principles of pluralization. The epicene plural, the neuter plural, double plurals. Gender and noun treatment, how they differ in old, mediæval and modern Kanarese.

(2) Cases and case-endings in old, mediæval and modern Kanarese. Principles of case-formation.

VIII. *Accidence* (continued).—Adjectives or attributive nouns (gunavacanas). Classification of adjectives. Formation of adjectives. Their gender and agreement with substantives. Ordinary nouns and pronominal nouns used as adjectives. Adjectives used as adverbs. Comparison of adjectives.

IX. *Accidence* (continued).—Numerals. The cardinals and the ordinals. the multiplicatives, appellative nouns of number in Kanarese and the history and principles of their formation.

X. *Accidence* (continued).—Pronouns. Classification of pronouns. Their forms in the dialects of Kanarese. Declension of pronouns. History of pronouns. Reflexive pronouns, demonstrative and interrogative pronouns.

XI. *Accidence* (continued).—*Verb.* 1. Structure of the verb. The base, the tense suffixes. Classification of verbs into transitive and intransitive though felt but not mentioned by Kēsirāja and Nagavarma, but introduced by Bhaṭṭakalanka about 400 years later. The modes of forming the causals and the transitive.

2. The passive voice. The different modes of expressing the passive significance.

3. The various modes of expressing the negative significance.

4. The imperative form of the verb, the infinitive.

5. No moods in Kanarese—the conditional or the subjunctive how expressed.

6. The primary tenses—the present, the preterite and the future, the history of their formation and their uses.

7. Other compound tenses, such as continuative perfect, imperfect future, perfect future, perfect, etc., though not specified in ancient grammars, how expressed.

8. Formation of the verbal participles, verbal nouns, derivative nouns and abstract nouns.

9. The various modes of expressing the English auxiliaries in Kanarese.

10. The frequentative or iterative verbs in Kanarese, but a kind of such verbs formed by simple (yugalōccārana) or triple repetition (reprayoga).

XII. *Accidence* (continued).—Adverbs, the different modes of their formation and their history.

Conjunctives and their history.

XIII. *Vocabulary.*—General character of the Kanarese vocabulary. The so-called Accagannada. Borrowings and its causes. Periods of borrowing, character and comparative extent of borrowing at each period. Hindustani, Marathi, English and Portuguese element. Loss of old words. Nature and extent.

XIV. *Vocabulary* (continued).—Samasamskṛta words, tatsama words, tadbhavas, or apabhramsas, laws of formation.

XV. *Word-Building.*—(1) By composition. (2) By derivation. The various suffixes used to form nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, etc. (3) Root-creation.

XVI. *Semantics.*—Changes in meaning and usage. Elevation, degradation, specialization and generalization of native and foreign words.

XVII. *Syntax.*—1. Order of words in a sentence. The difference between Prose and Poetry as regards Syntax. Deviation from the normal order of words in a sentence and their cases.

2. The different kinds of kāraka or the relation of the noun to the verb.

3. The uses of the cases.

4. The uses of the singular for the plural and *vice versa* of nouns, pronouns and verbs in a sentence.

5. Use of the singular and plural of Saṃskṛta adjectives and their agreement with nouns.

(d) *SYLLABUS FOR THE HISTORY OF THE MALAYALAM LANGUAGE*

I. *General.*—The origin and meaning of the word Malayalam. The place of Malayalam in the Dravidian family of languages. Its age and the geographical area where it has been in use. Kerala and its peculiar geographical position which brought about the development of Malayalam as a separate language. The beginning of the cultivation of Malayalam as a literary language. Earliest available works such as Ramacharitam, their importance for the historical study of the language.

II. *The periods of Malayalam language.*—Ancient, mediæval and modern characteristics of the language. Illustrative literature of each period and difference in point of grammar and vocabulary.

III. *Language and dialect.*—The standard of literary language and the spoken language. Their relation and mutual influence. The extent of Sanskrit influence on vocabulary and grammar. *Dialects :* How formed ? Different localities and different classes of people in the same locality have different dialects. Are dialects discernible in old literary works ?

IV. *The Alphabet.*—(*a*) *The Script ;* its development. Ancient Vaṭṭeluttu, modern Arya-eluttu, history of the two scripts. Arya-eluttu and the consequent introduction of Sanskrit pronunciation. Changes in spelling consequent on the transcription of Vaṭṭeluttu into Arya-elluttu, (*b*) *The sound-values,* how far the alphabet is phonetic ; its pronunciation ; the spoken sounds and the written symbols. Causes of the differences in pronunciation and spelling in modern Malayalam. Spelling reform. Words spelt variously. Need for amplifying the Arya-eluttu so as to facilitate the presentation of English sounds in Malayalam. Difference between ancient and modern pronunciation.

V. *Phonology.*—(*a*) 1. Vowels and their relation to primitive Dravidian vowel systems. Classification of vowels according to the place of production. Diphthongs. Interchange of short vowels in Malayalam and other cognate languages. Long vowels mostly secondary. (*b*) Consonants and their relation to primitive Dravidian consonants. Classification of consonants according to the place of production. History of consonantal sounds, palatalization, dentalization, voicing, unvoicing. Consonant length. Assimilation. Interchange of consonants in Dravidian languages : (*a*) palatals for gutturals and dentals ; (*b*) linguals for dentals, etc. Conjunct consonants how formed ; the part played by them in word-building.

VI. *Accidence.*—*Nouns* (1) Nominal bases—primitive and derivative, noun-compounds, ancient and modern. Inflection of nouns for gender, number and case. *Origin of gender* in Dravidian :

Co-ordination of nouns and demonstrative pronouns: instances where these pronouns are used to denote gender. Changes of the demonstrative pronouns when used as terminations: (*a*) masculine, (*b*) feminine, (*c*) neuter. Are Dravidian nouns naturally neuter? Gender prefixes and suffixes. Poetic gender result of personification—based on Sanskrit usage. Concord of qualifying adjuncts (attributes) and qualified words. *Number:* Suffixes ar, ir, or, mur, etc. *Kal* the most ancient plural suffix—its changes. Difference in the use of plural forms. Honorific and epicene plurals. Double plurals, kalviar, kanniar, avargal, exceptional forms of plural nouns always used in the plural. *Case*, the number of cases and Sanskrit influence; the formation of the oblique case; the inflexional base; cases formed by suffixes and cases formed by agglutination. *Gatis*, their origin and history. Functions of cases and their significance. Metaplastic forms.

VII. *Accidence* (continued). *The Pronouns.*—Personal, demonstrative and interrogative; the last used as relative pronouns. The age of pronouns in the language. Their forms in old and modern Malayalam. Comparison of Dravidian pronouns. Honorific pronouns.

VIII. *Accidence* (continued). *The Verbs* (1) The structure of the verbs; the base; formative particles added to roots. Classification of primitive roots according to (1) form—strong and weak; (2) the sense—(*a*) Transitive, (*b*) Intransitive; (*c*) Reflexive or Neuter; (*d*) verbs whose agents do not come in the nominative case. Classification of secondary roots: (*a*) Transitive verbs derived from Intransitive and Neuter verbs; (*b*) Causal verbs derived from Intransitive and Transitive verbs; (*c*) Demonstrative verbs; (*d*) Frequentative verbs.

Finite Verbs. Tenses—suffixes—personal terminations—origin of each; loss of personal terminations. Compound tenses. *Moods*—How the imperative is formed; How the infinitive is formed; Indicative, Optative, and Potential moods. *Voice:* Is there passive voice in Dravidian Languages? Devices for denoting the idea of the passive voice; the history of *pedu negative verbs:* the growing disuse of the negative tenses.

Infinitive Verbs.—Double parts of speech, incapable of serving as a complete predicate in a sentence. Verbal nouns and nouns of agency. Participles qualifying nouns as adjectives. Participles modifying verbs as adverbs.

IX. *Vocabulary.*—The general character of the Malayalam vocabulary at different periods. Indigenous words, cognate words—Tatsamas and Tadbhavas and causes of the latter. Borrowing—periods and causes of the borrowing; the purposes for which foreign words were borrowed. Loss of old words—nature and extent.

X. *Word-building in Malayalam*—(1) by composition—several kinds of compounds; (2) by derivation; the various suffixes used to form nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs; (3) Root-creation.

XI. *Semantics*—Changes in the meanings and usage. Elevation, degradation, specialization and generalization of native and foreign words.

XII. *Syntax*--Order of words in a sentence—the difference between Prose and Poetry as regards syntax. Special deviation from the normal order of words in a sentence and their causes. Sanskritic constructions in Malayalam.

(8) RELATED SUBJECT: THE DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES: SYLLABUS FOR SOUTH INDIAN HISTORY

I. *Geographical divisions, etc., of India.*—India, south of the Vindhyas: Mahishmati, the recognised point of separation between the north and the south; Dakhan and South India; Krishna the dividing line.

II. *Early inhabitants and their civilization, etc.*—Primitive inhabitants, their civilization and culture; the Aryan expansion southwards; knowledge of South India in Early Indian literature, Sanskrit and Pali; story of Agastya and his disciples; beginnings of Tamil literature.

III. *Cis-Vindhyan India in the Mauryan age.*—The Dakhan and South India in the Mauryan age; the extent of Asoka's empire and his relations with South India; the rise of the Andhras; Kharavela and Kalinga; South India and Ceylon.

IV. *The Andhras of the Dakhan.*—The Andhras; their original home; their early history; Andhras in the Puranas; the later Andhras; the extent of the empire and its divisions; religion, literature, etc., under the Andhras; break up of the Andhra empire.

V. *South India in the early centuries of the Christian Era.*—South India at the dawn of the Christian era; political divisions of South India; contact with the outside world; commerce and colonization; Tamil literature of the period and its character.

VI. *The Pallavas and connected dynasties.*—The Pallavas and the Tondaiyar; Tondamandalam and its reclamation; Tondaman Ilam Tiraiyan of Kanchi; Satavahana expansion southwards; the Early Pallavas and their origin; their relation to the Andhras and the Tamil rulers of the South; the history of the Early Pallavas; the invasion of Samudragupta; the further history of the Pallavas; Kadambas, Gangas, and other minor dynasties and their relation to the Pallavas; Pallava supremacy in South India; Pallava culture.

VII. *Cis-Vindhyan India in the age of the Guptas.*—Feudatories of the Andhras; the Chutus, the Abhiras, etc.; the Vidhyakas, the Vishnukundins, the Salankayanas, etc.; the Vakatakas; their rise and early expansion; the character of Samudragupta's southern invasion; the Vakatakas and the Guptas; continuance of Vakataka rule.

VIII. *The Pallava ascendancy in South India.*—Pallava ascendancy in South India; the great Pallavas of the Simhavishnu line; the extension of Pallava authority into the Chola country; the Pallava-Chalukya struggle; check to the Chalukya advance in the south under Pulakesin; the continuation of the struggle; overthrow of the Simhavishnu line by Nandivarman Pallavamalla; literature, art, etc., during the period.

IX. *The Chalukyas of Badami.*—The Early Chalukyas; Chalukya expansion under Pulakesin; check to Harsha's Imperial expansion; foundation of the kingdom of the Eastern Chalukyas; the successors of Pulakesin II; Chalukya overthrow by the Rashtrakutas; the general condition of the Chalukya kingdom; Hiuen-Thsang.

X. *The later Pallavas and the Pallava-Pandya Struggle.*—Later Pallavas; Nandivarman Pallavamalla; restoration of Pallava ascendancy. The Pallava-Pandya struggle; the Pallavas and the Rashtrakutas; the rise of the Gangas; the Gangas as Rashtrakuta feudatories; Dantivarman; Nandivarman of Tellaru; Nripatunga and Aparajita; the end of the Pallava ascendancy and the rise of the Cholas.

XI. *The Rashtrakuta Ascendancy.*—The Rashtrakutas; Dantidurga and the Pallavas; Krishna I, Dhruva and the Gangas; Govinda III; the expansion of the Rashtrakuta power; relation with the Gurjaras and of the Palas and the Eastern Chalukyas; the greatest expansion of the Rashtrakuta power under Amoghavarsha; the Gujarat branch of the Rashtrakuta; Krishna II; Krishna III; successors of Krishna III; Rashtrakutas and Paramaras; the supersession of the Rashtrakutas by the Chalukyas.

XII. *The Eastern Chalukyas.*—Eastern Chalukyas; change of relationship with the accession of the Rashtrakutas to power; Vijayāditya II; assertion of the Rashtrakuta ascendancy under Govinda III and Amoghavarsha; relation between the Eastern Chalukyas and the Pallavas; internal dissensions; Chola intervention; Rajaraja II of the Eastern Chalukyas.

XIII. *The Chola Ascendancy in South India.*—The rise of the Cholas; the Pallava-Pandya wars; Vijayalaya; Aditya; Parantaka, the founder of the greatness of the Cholas; the Chola-Rashtrakuta struggle; Rajaraja the Great; Rajaraja; his relations with the Eastern Chalukyas; Rajendra and the expansion of the

Chola empire; his invasions of Northern India and across the seas; the Chola-Pandya war in the second half of the twelfth century; Ceylonese intervention; Kulottunga III; and the reassertion of Chola authority over the Pandyas: the revival of the Pandya power; the last Cholas; the Hoysala intervention; the establishment of the Pandya ascendancy; end of the Cholas.

XIV. *The Chalukyas of Kalyani.*—The later Chalukyas; the overthrow of the Rashtrakutas; the Chola conquest of Gangavadi and its results; the first wars of the Chalukyas against the Cholas: the Raichur Doab, the bone of contention; Somesvara Ahavamalla and the successors of Rajendra I; relation between the Eastern and the Western Chalukyas; Chola-Chalukya wars under Somesvara II and the early years of Vikramaditya; Vikramaditya VI; the condition of his empire; the successors of Vikramaditya; the rise of the feudatory states; the Kalachurya usurpation; the Chalukya restoration and extinction.

XV. *The Pandya Revival in the South.*—The revival of Pandya power under the successors of Kulottunga III; Rajaraja III; Pandyan invasions under Maravarman Sundara Pandya I; Hoysala intervention; Hoysala alliance with the Pandyas; Hoysala dominance in the South under Maravarman Sundara Pandya II; Jatavarman Sundara Pandya I; his wars and the end of Hoysala dominance in the Tamil country; successors of Jatavarman Sundara; Maravarman Kulasekhara and the prosperity of the Pandya kingdom; the wars between his sons and the Muhammadan invasion.

XVI. *The Feudatory Dynasties; I. The Hoysalas.*—The feudatories of the Chalukyas; the Hoysalas of Dvarasamudra; foundation of their power; its growth under Vishnuvardhana and Vira Ballala II. Hoysalas as an independent dynasty; Narasimha II and the Hoysala expansion southwards; Somesvara and the Hoysala ascendancy in the south; division of the empire between Narasimha III and Vira Ramanatha; Vira Ballala III, ruler of the whole of the Hoysala territory; the Muhammadan invasions.

XVII. *The Feudatory Dynasties; II. the Yadavas of Devagiri.*—Seunas or Yadavas of Devagiri; the early rulers; Bhillama III, Viceroy of Somesvara I; Seunachandra II; Bhillama IV, the first paramount sovereign of this dynasty; Jaituji; Singhana; Devagiri, his capital; his wars against the Hoysalas and the Kakatiyas; Krishna and Mahadeva; relations between the Yadavas and the Kakatiyas; Yadavas and the Hoysalas; Ramachandra; Muhammadan invasions under him; Harapala; reduction of the kingdom by Mubarak Khilji.

XVIII. *The Feudatory Dynasties; III. Kakatiyas of Warangal.*—Foundation of the Kakatiya power, Prola; Prataparudra; transfer of capital to Warangal; Mahadeva; Ganapati; Rudrama or Rudramba; Prataparudra II; Muhammadan invasions in his reign; Krishna, his son, the last ruler of the dynasty.

XIX. *The Muhammadan Invasions and the Foundation of Vijayanagar.*—Muhammadan invasions of South India, their character, extent, and result; the empire of Muhammad Tughlak; Muhammadan possessions south of the Vindhyas; Hindu struggle for the independence under Hoysala leadership: foundation of Vijayanagar and the Bahmani kingdoms.

XX. *Vijayanagar under the first dynasty.*—The first dynasty; Harihara and Bukka; the wars of the latter; Harihara II, assumption of imperial titles and responsibility; relations with the Bahmani kingdom under Harihara and his successors; the Bahmani wars and their character; Devaraya II, the greatest ruler of the first dynasty; the city and the empire under him, rise of Orissa; alliance between Orissa and the Bahmani kingdom; Devaraya's successors; condition of the empire.

XXI. *Vijayanagar under the usurpation; Saluvas and Tuluvas.*—The rise of the Saluvas; their position in the empire; the Bahmani and Orissa invasions; Saluva Narasinga; the character of his usurpation; his services to the empire; Narasa as *de facto* ruler; his son Narasimha II and general rebellion in the empire; accession of Krishna; Devaraya; the condition of the Bahmani kingdom in the period of usurpation and after; wars against the Bahmani kingdom and the Raichur; the condition of his empire; rebellions in the empire and the last years of Krishna Achyuta's restoration of order in the empire; character of his later administration; rise of Achyuta's brothers-in-law, the elder and the younger Tirumala; Sadasiva; the rule of the brothers Rama, Tirumala and Venkata.

XXII. *Vijayanagar under the de facto rule of the brothers.*—Sadasiva, the nominal ruler; relations with the Bahmani kingdom; condition of the distant south; "fishery coast" and Travancore; foundation of the Nayakship of Madura; the Portuguese; Talikota and its results; condition of the empire.

XXIII. *The later empire at Penukonda.*—The new empire at Penukonda; Tirumala; the successors of Tirumala; division of the empire; Sriranga emperor; his struggle against the advance of Muhammadans; the empire reunited under Venkata; disaffection in the southern provinces; wars against the Muhammadans; end of the viceroyalty of Seringapatam; foundation of Mysore; death of Venkata.

XXIV. *The decline and fall of the Vijayanagar empire.*—War of succession; the weakened condition of Vijayanagar: the provinces of the empire; Gingi, Tanjore, Madura, Mysore, and Ikkeri; the advance of the Mughals in the Dakhan, precarious condition of the Vijayanagar empire; the last emperor, Sriranga; his struggle for a united empire; end of the empire.

XXV. *Madura and Mysore the sole remnants of the empire.*—Madura and Mysore continue as remnants of the empire; Mahrattas in the south; Shaji's conquests for Bijapur; occupation of Gingi and Tanjore; Sivaji's invasion of the south; Madura under the Nayaks; Mysore under Chikkadevaraya Odaiyar and his successors to the usurpation of Hyder Ali.

(V)

B.A. & B.Sc. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

(1) BRANCH (i)—MATHEMATICS—B.A. (HONS.)

It is hereby notified that the following is the list of subjects from which special subjects are to be selected under each of the divisions specified in Chapter XXIII, Regulation 14 (1) (c).

Note.—The Board of Studies may from time to time add to the list or exclude subjects from the list, either temporarily or permanently.

1. *Geometry*—
   (1) Advanced Projective Geometry.
   (2) Non-Euclidian Geometry.
   (3) Higher Plane Curves.
   (4) Differential Geometry.
2. *Algebra*—
   (1) Finite Groups and Substitutions.
   (2) Invariants.
   (3) Statistics including Probabilities and Errors of Observation.
3. *General Theory of Functions*—
   (1) Functions of real variables.
   (2) Functions of a complex variable after Weierstrass with integral functions.
   (3) Functions of a complex variable after Riemann, including Riemann's surfaces.
4. *Differential Equations*—
   (1) Linear Differential Equations.
   (2) Partial Differential Equations.
5. *Special Functions*—
   (1) Elliptic Functions.
   (2) Functions of Harmonic Analysis.

B.Sc. (Hons.)

It is hereby notified that the following is the list of subjects from which special subjects are to be selected under each of the divisions specified in Chapter XXIV, Regulation 9 (*c*).

Note.—The Board of Studies may from time to time add to the list or exclude subjects from the list, either temporarily or permanently.

1. *Dynamics*—
   (1) Advanced Rigid Dynamics.
   (2) Theoretical Dynamics.
2. *Astronomy*—
   (1) Dynamical.
   (2) Physical and Practical.
3. *The Potentials.*
4. *Elasticity.*
5. *Hydrodynamics and Sound*—
   (1) Irrotational motion in liquids.
   (2) Propagation of sound in gases.
6. *Heat*—
   (1) Conduction of Heat.
   (2) Thermodynamics.
   (3) Kinetic Theory of gases.

SYLLABUSES

(1) Geometry

including Pure Geometry and Analytical Geometry of two and three Dimensions :—

(a) Geometry of Two Dimensions

The metrical properties of the point, the straight line, the circle, the parabola, the ellipse and the hyperbola treated by pure geometric methods, by means of Cartesian Co-ordinates, Polar Co-ordinates and Homogeneous Co-ordinates (chiefly Areal and Trilinear).

Cross Ratios, Harmonic Section, Involution ranges and pencils. Perspective. Principle of duality, Reciprocation with respect to conics. Line Co-ordinates, application of tangential equations to

conics. The method of projection, considered from the pure geometric point of view, its analytic basis. The principle of continuity, imaginary points and lines. Projective properties of conics. Simple geometric applications of invariants of conics.

(b) Geometry of Three Dimensions.

The line, the plane and the regular solids treated by pure geometrical methods.

Analytical Geometry of three dimensions with Cartesian Co-ordinates—The Straight line, the Plane, the Sphere, the Cone, the Quadrics, their plane sections and generating lines. Confocal Quadrics. The reduction of the general equation of the second degree.

A. Books for Study—

1. Askwith : Pure Geometry.
2. W. P. Milne : Projective Geometry.
3. Smith : Conic Sections.
4. Askwith : Analytical Geometry of the Conic Sections.
5. C. Smith : Solid Geometry.
6. R. J. T. Bell : Co-ordinate Geometry of three Dimensions.
7. Hall and Stevens : School Geometry, Part VI.
8. Nixon : Geometry in space.

B. Books for Reference—

1. C. V. Durell : Plane Geometry for Advanced Students.
2. J. W. Russell. Pure Geometry.
3. Milne : Homogeneous Co-ordinates.
4. Salmon : Conic Sections.
5. Frost : Solid Geometry.

(2) ALGEBRA AND THEORY OF EQUATIONS

Inequalities and Limits. Convergency and divergency of Series and of Infinite Products. Binomial and Exponential Theorems. Logarithmic series. Summation of series. Continued fractions, simple and recurring. Indeterminate equations. Theory of numbers. Elementary propositions in Probability. (Standard as in C. Smith's Algebra).

Theory of equations.—Relations between the roots and coefficients. Symmetric functions of the roots, transformation of equations; binomial and reciprocal equations; properties of derived functions, Rolle's theorem. Location of the roots. Sturm's theorem. Algebraical solution of cubic and biquadratic equations: solution of numerical equations. Horner's method. Graphical solution of equations. Determinants and Elimination. (Standard as in Burnside and Panton).

(3) PLANE TRIGONOMETRY

Fuller treatment of the B.A. Course. Properties of triangles and quadrilaterals. Complex Numbers. DeMoivre's Theorem and Applications. Factorisation, Infinite series, convergence of complex series. The Power series. Trigonometrical expansions. Determination of π. Summation of Series. Elementary properties of hyperbolic functions. Convergency of Infinite Products. Expressions for the sine and cosine as infinite products.

(Standard as in Loney's Trigonometry and treatment as in Hobson's Plane Trigonometry.)

(4) MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS

including Differential and Integral Calculus and Differential Equations :—

1. *Preliminary*

Irrational numbers, simple notions as to their genesis obtained from the intuitional properties of the straight line. The linear continuum. Infinite sequences, limiting points, upper and lower limits. General principle of convergence. General idea of a function of a real variable, the elementary functions and their graphical treatment. Limits of functions of a continuous variable, continuity of functions, properties of continuous functions. Inverse functions, proof of existence when original function is steadily increasing or decreasing.

2. *Differential and Integral Calculus*

Functions of one real variable. Derivatives, general theorems and rules for differentiation, repeated differentiation, Leibnitz's theorem, general theorems concerning derivatives. Rolle's theorem, mean value theorem. Geometrical applications of derivatives. Integration as the operation inverse to differentiation, standard forms and processes of integration. The general mean value theorem of the Differential Calculus, applications to maxima and minima, to evaluation of limits, and to contact of plane curves. Envelopes, Curvature. Taylor's series, convergence of the standard Taylor series. Integration of bounded functions according to Riemann, integrability of continuous functions and monotonic functions, the fundamental theorem of the Integral Calculus. The first and second mean value theorems of the Integral Calculus. Functions defined by definite integrals, their continuity, differentiation and integration, Applications of definite integrals.

Functions of several real variables, continuity. Implicit functions, idea of their existence (without proof). Partial derivatives, differentiation of implicit functions and composite

functions, Euler's theorem on homogeneous functions, Taylor's theorem for functions of several variables, simple applications to maxima and minima, and to the finding of singular points and asymptotes of algebraic curves. Double integrals, line integrals, surface integrals, and triple integrals—evaluation in simple cases. Green's theorem. Geometric applications of multiple integrals.

Simple instances of functions of a complex variable. Cauchy's theorem (proof by use of Green's theorem).

3. *Infinite Series and Infinite Integrals*

Series of positive terms. Simpler tests of convergence. Series of positive and negative terms, Abel's and Dirichlet's tests. Absolute convergence, effect of change of order of terms on sum. Absolutely convergent double series. Multiplication of absolutely convergent series.

Series of variable terms. Uniform Convergence, Weierstrass, M-test, chief properties of uniformly convergent series as regards continuity, differentiation and integration. Fundamental properties of power series, standard power series. Fourier series of bounded functions with a finite number of maxima and minima and a finite number of discontinuities. Infinite products, the standard infinite products.

Infinite integrals. Functions defined by infinite integrals. Uniformly convergent integrals, their continuity sufficient conditions for differentiating and integrating under the sign of integration, simple applications to the evaluation of infinite integrals.

4. *Differential Equations*

(*A*) *Ordinary Differential Equations involving two variables :—*

Formation of differential equations, character of solutions, geometrical meaning of differential equations.

Equations of first order.—Variables separable, linear equation, Bernoulli's equation, homogeneous equation, one variable absent, $Mdx+Ndy=0$, integrating factors and their discovery in the simpler cases. Equations of nth degree that can be resolved into component equations of 1st degree, equations solvable for x or for y, Clairaut's form. Singular solutions, the p- and c- discriminants, geometric interpretation.

Linear equations with constant coefficients ; Euler's linear equations. Exact equations.

The equations $y^{(n)}=f(x)$, $y^{n}=f(y)$, $y^{(n)}=f\{y^{(n-1)}\}$, $y^{(n)}=f\{y^{(n-2)}\}$. Depression of order when one variable is absent.

Equations of second order.—The complete solution in terms of a known integral relation between integrals.

Geometric applications : finding of curves with given properties, trajectories.

(B) Ordinary Differential Equations involving more than two variables :—

Simultaneous linear differential equations, the equation $\frac{dx}{P}=\frac{dy}{Q}=\frac{dz}{R}$ and its geometric interpretation. Total differential equations (with three variables), the condition of integrability, geometric interpretation of the equation and its solution.

(C) Partial Differential Equations :—

Their derivation, classification of integrals of a partial differential equation, geometric interpretation. Lagrange's equation $Pp + Qq = R$. Charpit's method. The standard forms $\psi(p, q.)= 0$, $\chi(z, p, q) = 0$, $\phi(x, p)= \psi(y, q)$ and $z = px + qy + \phi (p, q)$.

Standard as in the following books :—

1. H. Lamb : Infinitesimal Calculus.
2. Gibson : Elementary Treatise on the Calculus.
3. Murray : Introductory Course in Differential Equations.
4. Carslaw : Fourier Series and Heat Conduction (First portion.)
5. Edward : Differential Calculus.

Books for Reference—

1. G. H. Hardy : Pure Mathematics.
2. Goursat-Hedrick : Mathematical Analysis, Vol. I.
3. Wilson : Advanced Calculus.
4. Chrystal : Algebra, Vol. II.
5. Bromwich : Infinite Series.
6. Forsyth : Treatise on Differential Equations.
7. Boole : Differential Equations.
8. Williamson : Differential Calculus and Integral Calculus.
9. Jordon : Cours d'Analyse.
10. Picard : Traite d'Analyse.
11. Piaggio : Differential Calculus.

(5) DYNAMICS OF A PARTICLE

Preliminary

Velocity and acceleration. relative motion, angular velocity. Laws of motion, impulsive forces. Units.

Rectilinear Motion

Equations of motion, simple harmonic motion, constant disturbing force, periodic disturbing force, damped and forced oscillations : various laws of resistance.

Motion in two Dimensions

(1) *Cartesian Co-ordinates.*—Composition of simple harmonic motions, motion of a projectile in vacuum, in a resisting medium, different laws of resistance. Equation of energy. Rotation axes.

(2) *Polar Co-ordinates.*—Velocity and acceleration in Polar Co-ordinates. Central forces :—Differential equation of orbit, orbits for various laws of force. Disturbed circular orbit; apses. Law of the inverse square ; construction of orbit ; hodograph, time of describing an arc ; Kepler's law, correction to 3rd law ; perturbations.

(3) *Constrained Motion.*—Tangential and normal accelerations.—Motion on a fixed smooth or rough curve. Motion in a smooth or rough cycloid, motion in a circle, time of describing an arc, series for time of oscillation ; small oscillations of simple pendulum under resistance proportional to square of velocity. Motion on a revolving curve ; motion of a particle in a revolving tube.

(4) *Motion of two or more Particles.*—Principles of conservation of energy and of angular momentum.—Two particles connected by a string passing over a pulley. Impulses, motion of a chain, motion of varying mass.

(6) DYNAMICS OF A RIGID BODY

Moments and products of inertia ; momental ellipsoid, momental ellipse, equimomental systems. Principal axes. D'Alembert's principle, general equations of motion. Independence of translation and rotation. Impulsive forces.

Motion about a fixed axis.—Fundamental theorem.—The compound pendulum, centre of oscillation. Torsional oscillations, bifilar suspension. Pressures on the fixed axis, bodies, symmetrical and not symmetrical. The ballistic pendulum. Impulsive forces, centre of percussion.

Motion in two Dimensions.—Finite forces.—General principles of conservation of energy and of linear and angular momentum. Systems with one degree of freedom, oscillations about equilibrium. Impulsive forces, impact of a rotating sphere on the ground. Lagrange's equations, systems of two degrees of freedom, double pendulum, oscillations about equilibrium.

Standard—as in the following books :—

Lamb's Dynamics.

Loney's Dynamics.

Besant and Ramsay's Dynamics.

Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics.

Books for Reference—

Love's Theoretical Mechanics.

Routh's Dynamics of a Particle.

Tait and Steel's Dynamics.

Routh's Elementary Rigid Dynamics.

(7) STATICS.

Forces at a point.—Parallelogram of forces. Parallelopiped of forces. Geometric and analytical reduction of forces acting at a point. Conditions of equilibrium of such forces. Friction. Equilibrium of a particle on smooth and rough curves and surfaces.

Forces in one plane.—Parallel forces. Theory of moments of forces and of couples ; reduction of coplanar forces and conditions of equilibrium of such forces. Actions at smooth and rough hinges and joints. Principle of virtual work as applied to coplanar forces. Asiatic equilibrium.

Graphical Statics.—Centres of gravity of arc, plane area, surface, and solid. Stable and unstable equilibrium. Machines with and without friction.

Forces in three dimensions acting on a rigid body.—Reduction of such forces to a force and a couple ; General conditions of equilibrium ; Principle of work applied to any system of forces. Work of Potential function. Stable and unstable equilibrium. Poinsot's central axis ; wrench, screw ; resultant wrench of two given wrenches. The cylindroid. Reciprocal screws. Reduction of any system to the forces. Conjugate lines. Nul lines and nul planes.

Equilibrium of strings.—General conditions of equilibrium of an inextensible string. The common catenary, the parabola of suspension bridge, the catenary of uniform strength ; strings on smooth surfaces and curves, strings on rough curves ; strings under central forces ; extensible string.

Standard as in—

Loney's Statics.

Books for Reference—

Minchin's Statics, Vol. I and Vol. II, Chapters XIII—XV.

Routh's Analytical Statics, Vol. I.

(8) HYDROSTATICS

Definitions of 'perfect fluid' and 'pressure at a point.' Equality of pressure at a point in all directions; general conditions of equilibrium of a fluid and of a liquid in particular. Fluid at rest under the action of (1) gravity, (2) central forces. Rotating liquid.

Resultant thrusts of fluid on plane areas. Centre of pressure. Thrusts of liquid on curved surfaces.

General condition of equilibrium of a floating body. Surfaces of buoyancy and flotation. Positions of equilibrium. Potential energy stored up by the immersion of a solid.

Stable and unstable equilibrium of a floating body. Metacentre: expression for metacentric height. Experimental determination of metacentric height; stability of equilibrium (1) of a hollow vessel containing a liquid floating in another liquid; (2) of bodies floating under constraint; (3) of bodies floating in heterogenous liquid (simple cases only); theory of stability based on the principle of energy.

Standard as in—

Besant and Ramsay's Hydrostatics, Chapters I—V.

Minchin's Hydrostatics (excepting Chapter on Surface tension).

Book for Reference—

Greenhill's Hydrostatics.

(9) ASTRONOMY—*General and Elementary Spherical.*

The celestial sphere and astronomical co-ordinates.

The diurnal motion of the heavenly bodies and its explanation by rotation of the Earth. Arguments and proofs for the Earth's rotation. Change of phenomena due to a change of the observer's place on the Earth. Form and size of the Earth. Simple problems connected with the diurnal motion solved by using Spherical Trigonometry.

The apparent motion of the Sun among the stars. Variations in the length of the day at various places. Twilight. Explanation of the phenomena on the supposition of the annual motion of the Earth round the Sun and proofs for this hypothesis. The determination of the first point of Aries and the obliquity of the Ecliptic. The signs of the Zodiac. Effects of Precession and Nutation.

The Earth's orbit round the Sun. Kepler's laws and Newton's deductions therefrom. True anomaly, mean anomaly and the lengths of the different seasons.

Finding by observation the latitude and longitude of a place, and the error of the clock.

Different units of time and the conversion of one into another. Sundial Equation of time. Different kinds of years. The Calendar.

Corrections of observations for astronomical refraction, parallax and aberration and the fundamental formulæ embodying these corrections. Determination of parallax of heavenly bodies and their distances.

The Moon. Its orbit round the Earth and the Sun. Its rotation and liberations. Synodic and Sidereal months. Eclipses, and their causes. Ecliptic limits. Number of eclipses in a year. The Saros.

Members of the solar system. Elements of a planet's orbit. Direct and retrograde motions of the planets. Phases of the planets. Transits of planets across the Sun. Comets and meteors.

Principal constellations and stars. Double and multiple stars. Binary Stars. Nebulae.

The observatory. The principal instruments—The astronomical clock. Transit Instrument. The transit Theodolite. Equatorial. Sextant. The principal errors of the Transit Instrument and their corrections.

Text-books recommended for Study—

(1) Barlow and Bryan's Astronomy.

(2) Young's General Astronomy.

(3) Moulton's Introduction to Astronomy.

(4) Easier Parts of Beall's Spherical Astronomy.

Books for Reference—

(1) Beall's Spherical Astronomy.

(2) Newcombers Spherical Astronomy.

(3) General Astronomy, by H. S. Jones (Ed. Arnold).

(10) STATISTICS

including Probabilities and Errors of Observation :—

PROBABILITIES (*a*) *a priori* :—

Mathematical definition: elementary theorems and examples. Addition and multiplication of probabilities, with examples. Binomial distribution and the most probable event. Mathematical expectation.

(*b*) *A posteriori or Inverse* :—Bayes's Rule and its criticisms—

THEORY OF VARIABLES (*a*) *Symmetrical Frequency-distribution.*— Errors, different kinds, nature of accidental errors.

Gauss' Law of Error; its proof based on the nature of accidental error. Error curve.

The law of least squares and deduction of the principle of Arith. Mean. Proof of law of error based on the principle of Arith. Mean. The Median and the law of error based on the median. Application to one unknown; measure of precision. mean square error, probable error. Observations of different weights. Adjustment of indirect observations involving one unknown and more than one unknown. Normal equations, their formation and solution. Probable error of an observation of unit weight. Probable errors of unknowns and determination of their weights. Adjustment of conditioned observations. Rejection of observations.

(*b*) *Asymmetrical Frequency-distribution*—

The median, mode, standard deviation. Method of moments to derive a formula to fit a particular statistical experience. Curve fitting (Pearson's curves). Skewness: Theory of Dispersion.

(*c*) *Frequency-distribution of two variables*—

Correlation and Contingency tables and their representation by surfaces. Correlation; regression; correlation co-efficient and correlation ratio.

(*d*) *Frequency-distribution of several variables—Partial correlation.*

THEORY OF SAMPLING :—Normal correlation.

THEORY OF ATTRIBUTES :—Classification, consistency, association: partial association.

GENERAL STATISTICAL METHODS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE PRINCIPLES OF INDEX-NUMBER MAKING AND USING.

(*a*) *Books recommended for study* :—(1) Fisher: 'Theory of Probabilities.' (2) Chrystal; chapter on 'Probabilities' in his Algebra. (3) L. D. Weld: 'Theory of errors and least squares.' (4) David Brunt: 'Combination of observation.' (5) Udny Yulu: 'Theory of Statistics.' (6) 'D. C. Jones' 'First Course in Statistics' 'Frequency curves and Correlation.' (7) Bowley: 'Elements of Statistics.'

(*b*) *Books for Reference.*—(1) Elderton. (2) Secrest: 'Statistical Methods.' (3) King: 'Elements of Statistical Method.' (4) Karl Pearson's memeirs in 'Biometrika,' 'Phil.—Trans.' and 'Phil.—Mag.' (5) The article on Probabilities in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.'

(11) THEORY OF UNIFORM FUNCTIONS OF A COMPLEX VARIABLE AND INTEGRAL FUNCTIONS.

General Theory

Complex numbers, their geometric representation. DeMoivre's Theorem. Definition of a function of a complex variable, uniformity and multiformity of functions. Analytic functions, the Cauchy-Riemann definition, the differential equations satisfied by the real and imaginary parts of an analytic function. Conformal representation of one plane on another, complete discussion of the transformations

$u = \dfrac{az+b}{cz+d}$, $u = z^{n}$ (n positive integer), $u = e^{z}$ (with simple variations).

Cauchy's Theorem for simple contours and functions which are analytic inside and on the contour. The fundamental formula $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{2\pi i}\displaystyle\int \dfrac{f(z)}{z-x}dz$. Taylor's series, Liouville's theorem. Laurent's expansion. Point at infinity, development in its domain. Weierstrass' theorem on the asymptotic behaviour in the domain of an isolated essential singularity. Weierstrass' theorem on a series of analytic functions. Fundamental theorem on residues with simple applications, including evaluation of simple definite integrals.

Weierstrass' theorem on the infinite product expression for an integral function. Mittag-Leffler's theorem on the expression of a function with isolated singularities as a series of rational functions.

Simply periodic functions, expansion of an integral simply periodic function. The impossibility of a uniform analytic-function having three independent periods. Elliptic functions, their general properties about the sum of the residues, the number of zeroes and the number of poles, the difference between the sum of the zeroes and the sum of the poles in a parallelogram of periods; algebraic relation between elliptic functions of the same periods. The Weierstrassian function $P(u)$ and its fundamental properties.

The fundamental properties of power series of a complex variable, element of an analytic-function, the process of analytic continuation, Weierstrass' conception of an analytic-function. Singular points, their place in the Weierstrassian Theory. Functions with natural boundaries, simple examples.

Integral Functions

Weierstrass' fundamental theorem, notion of genus.

The λ-index (Borel's real order), the ρ-index (see Hardy's Orders of Infinity and the v-index (Borel's apparent order) of an integral function of finite order, $=\mu\frac{1}{\rho}$. For a canonical product $v<\lambda$. Hadamard's Theorems: (i) the relation between log $M(r)$ and the density of the distribution of the Zeroes; (ii) for every integral function of finite order $\lambda<v$; (iii) regarding the minimum values of $G(z)$ on a series of concentric circles extending to infinity; (iv) for an integral function of finite order for which v is not an integer $\lambda=v$.

The following books, in so far as they deal with the subject matter given in the syllabus, are recommended.

A. *Books for study* :—

1. Goursat: Mathematical Analysis—Vol. II, Part I.
2. Vivanti and Gutzmer: Theorie der eindentigen analytischen Funktionen.
3. Borel: Lecons sur la Theorie des Fonction Entiers.
4. Durege: Theory of Functions.
5. Watson: Complex Integration and Cauchy's Theorem.
6. McRobert: Theory of Functions.
7. Harkness and Morley :—Introduction to the theory of analytic Functions.

B. *Books for reference* :—

1. Forsyth—Theory of Functions.
2. Whittaker and Watson: Modern Analysis.

(12) Ordinary Linear Differential Equations

(A) *Elementary Methods of Integration.*—Equations of the first order, standard forms, Bernoulli's and Riccati's equations. Integrating factors. General linear equation of the nth order and properties, depression of order, adjoint equation. Special forms: with constant co-efficients, Euler's equation, Laplace's equation, exact differential equation. The general linear differential equation of the 2nd order: various methods of integration, normal form. Trajectories.

(B) *The Theory of Linear Differential Equations.*—Existence theorems. Equation of the first order, system of linear equations of the first order, homogeneous linear equation of the nth order. First integrals, Jacobi's multipliers. Fundamental systems of integrals, the $\Delta \pm O$ criterion. Regular integrals. Study of integrals near a singular point; form and properties, permutation of integrals. The fundamental equation; formal expression of the integrals when all the roots of the fundamental equation are distinct: expression in logarithmic form of the set of integrals corre-

sponding to a repeated root of multiplicity. Fuch's Theorem on the form of a homogeneous linear equation having all its integrals regular near a singularity, and its converse. Frobenius' method of integration for equations of the 2nd order and application to Legendre's and Bessel's equations and to the equation of the hypergeometric series.

(C) *Higher methods of integration.*—Integration by series with simple applications to Legendre's equation, Bessel's equation, and the equation of the hypergeometric series. Solution by definite integrals of Laplace's equation and Bessel's equation. Systems of linear equations with constant and variable co-efficients.

Standard to be found in :—

(A)	Forsyth's Treatise	Chapters II—IV
	Goursat	Chapters II–III
(B)	Forsyth's Theory, Vol. IV,	Chapter I nearly complete.
		Chapters II–III greatly restricted.
	Goursat	Chapters II–III
(C)	Forsyth's Treatise	Chapters V, VII and Chapter VIII restricted.
	Goursat	Chapter III.

Books recommended :—

A. R. Forsyth : (1) Treatise on Differential Equations.
(2) Theory of Differential Equations, Part III, Vol. IV.

Goursat's Mathematical Analysis, Vol. II, Part II (English Translation).

Jorden : Cours d' Analysis, Vol. III.
Laurent : Traite d' Analyse Tome V.
Picard : Traite d' Analyse, Tome III.
Schlesinger Handbuch der Theorie der linearen differential gleischungen.

(13) Conduction of Heat

General differential equation for isotropic bodies and for homogeneous bodies. Boundary conditions, uniqueness of solution.

Isothermal surfaces in homogeneous infinite solid. Solution in the following cases *of isotropic* bodies.

(A) *The Linear Flow.—Complete study.* (1) The infinite solid, (2) The semi-infinite solid : various problems in constant, variable and periodic temperature at the surface, with application to terrestrial temperature. Reduction of the problem of cooling by radiation to the problem of cooling by conduction. (3) The finite

rod, including Fourier's ring. Solution by Fourier's series for constant, variable and periodic temperature at the surface. Angstroms's method for finding conductivity experimentally. (4) Heat sources, instantaneous and continuous; application to semi-infinite solid, finite rod, and Fourier's ring, when there is no radiation. (5) Application of Green's function in heat to simple cases of linear flow, not including radiation.

(B) *The flow in more than one dimension.—Simple study.* Simple cases of steady and variable temperature for infinite solid, semi-infinite solid and finite rod. Application of conjugate functions to problems of steady temperature in two dimensions.

(C) *Radial flow.*—The infinite and semi-infinite circular cylinder with or without radiation, initial temperature being constant or a function of the *distance only.* The sphere, with or without radiation, initial temperature being a function of the *distance only.* Spherical surface source.

(D) *Conduction of heat in crystalline bodies.*

Standard to be found in Carslaw :—

Chapters IX—XIV nearly complete.
Chapters XV—XVIII greatly restricted.

Books recommended :—

(1) H. S. Carslaw :—Mathematical theory of the conduction of heat.

(2) J. Boussinesq :—Theorie Analytique de la chaleur.

(3) H. Poincare :—Theorie Analytique de la propagation de la chaleur.

(4) L. R. Ingersoll and O. J. Sobel :—An Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of Heat Conduction.

(5) Fourier :—Theorie Analytique de la chaleur (English translation by Freeman).

(6) Preston :—' Theory of Heat.'

(2) (i) BRANCH (V-A.)

SYLLABUSES IN ECONOMICS

The following syllabus in Economics has been approved by the Syndicate :—

Students will be required to show a clear understanding of economic principles by intelligent application of economic theory to Indian facts and problems.

General.—The scope of economics. Relation of Economics to other Sciences. Methods of economic enquiry, deductive and inductive (*e.g.*, family budgets, village and city surveys, statistics).

Psychological Basis of Economics and Consumption.—Classification of Wants, Satiability, Wants in relation to activities. Elastic and Inelastic Demand. Economic meaning and types of consumption. Conception of 'Utility' and 'Value.' Economic motives; the 'Economic Man,' influence of Family System.

The Production of Wealth.—Definition. Production as (*a*) creation of use value, (*b*) creation of Exchange Value. *Classification.* Production for Producer's use (*a*) Individual, (*b*) Social. Production for the Market.

Factors of Production.—Natural forces and materials, soil, sun, rain, minerals, etc. The Principle of Conservation. *Material Capital* (Classification of forms), social and individual capital. *Human energies,* (*a*) physical, (*b*) intellectual. Theory of population. Efficiency dependent on (*a*) individual physique, nutrition, knowledge, skill, moral quality, (*b*) social conditions, *e g.,* social order, co-operation and division of labour. Methods of conserving past acquisitions of skill and knowledge (*e.g.*, hereditary occupations, apprenticeship, industrial education). New acquisitions (*e.g.*, research and invention).

Characteristics of Modern Production.—Basis (*a*) Individual Property, (*b*) Contract. *Character* (*a*) Mercantile, (*b*) Capitalistic. *Forms* (*a*) Individual (peasant and craftsman), (*b*) Patronal (individual employer and joint-stock company), (*c*) Co-operative, (*d*) Collectivist (state and municipal) *Specialization. Concentration* in agriculture, manufacture, transport, commerce. Horizontal and vertical combination. *Competition* and *Monopoly.* Extent to which Indian industry possesses these characteristics.

Stages of Production.—Extractive Industries. Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry, Mining, etc. *Manufacture.* Laws of Diminishing Returns and Increasing Returns. *Transport* and *Commerce,* local, intranational and international. *Money, credit,* and *insurance* as auxiliaries to production.

Mechanism of Exchange.—Origin and functions of money. Metallic Coinage. Monometallism and Bimetallism. Functions of Banks. Fiduciary money and money substitutes. (Treasury notes, bank notes, cheques, bills of exchange). Settlement of accounts, intranational and international. The Rupee. Indian Exchange. Indian Banking organization.

Exchange Value.—Theory of Value. Equilibrium between Demand and Supply. Market value and normal value. Values in international trade. Crises. Overproduction. 'Value of Money' meanings of phrase; Quantity Theory; Cost and marginal Utility Theory. Variations in value of Money.

Distribution of Wealth.—The Share of Land: Rent. Supply and Demand in relation to Land. The Recardian Law of Rent.

Economic Rent. Customary Rent. Rack-rent. The sharing of Economic rent in India.

The Share of Labour : (a) Wages. Supply and Demand in relation to Labour. Theories of Wages (*a*) Minimum subsistence, (*b*) Standard of Life, (*c*) Marginal productivity. Combinations of employers and employees in relation to wages.

(*b*) *Salaries.*—Supply and Demand in relation to acquired knowledge and skill, and exceptional ability.

The Share of Capital : Interest.—Supply and Demand in relation to Capital. The accumulation of Capital. Conversion of capital from unspecialized to specialized forms. Interest on loanable capital. Interest on investments. Capitalization. Promotion.

The Share of Enterprise : Profits.—Supply and Demand in relation to business Organization. Profits and the Entrepreneurs. Quasi Rent of net industrial advantage.

The Share of the State : Taxation.—The Community as worker and sharer in the product.

Rent, wages, etc., regarded as *cost of production.* How far these enter into price.

Economic Functions of the State.

Duties and Expenses of Government, Local and Imperial, Local and Imperial Taxation. Methods of raising taxes. The Indian Budget. Loans. The Indian Debt.

Theories of Taxation. Taxation according to Benefit, taxation according to ability. Taxation for Revenue only. Incidence of Taxation.

Taxation and International Trade. Free Trade. Retaliation, Imperial Preference, Protection of native industries, Tariffs as part of a policy of national defence or aggrandisement. Commercial treaties.

The State and the Regulation of Industry. Factory Acts and the protection of the worker. Rural indebtedness and its remedies. Migration and emigration. State assistance of Industry.

Public ownership and control. State Socialism.

(ii) BRANCH V–B.

SYLLABUSES FOR THE NEW ECONOMICS DEGREE

ECONOMICS GENERAL I

(includes the scope and method of economics, the theory of value production, distribution and consumption).

Books recommended—

Marshall : Principles of Economics.
Nicholson : Principles of Political Economy.
Taussig : Principles of Economics.
Gide and Rist : History of Economic Doctrines.
Carver : The Distribution of Wealth.

ECONOMICS GENERAL II

(includes Banking and Currency, International Trade, Public Finance, Business and Labour Organization, and other questions of Applied Economics).

Books recommended—

Marshall : Industry and Trade.
Pigou : Economics of Welfare.
Nicholson : Principles of Political Economy.
Taussig : Principles of Economics.
Pierson : Principles of Economics.
Haney : Business Organization and Combination.
The Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vols. III and IV.

ECONOMICS SPECIAL.

Any two of the following subjects :—

1. *Banking and Currency* (includes money, credit, foreign exchanges, and prices).

Books recommended—

Conant : Money and Banking.
Kemmerer : Modern Currency Reforms.
Fisher : The Purchasing Power of Money.
Lavington : The English Capital Market.
Cassel : The World's Monetary Problems.
Duguid : The Stock Exchange.
Marshall : Money, Credit, and Commerce.
Riesser : German Great Banks.
Keynes : Indian Currency and Finance.
Shirras : Indian Finance and Banking.
Reports and Evidence of the Indian Currency Committees.
Annual Reports on the Operations of the Currency Department of the Government of India.
Statistics of Joint Stock Banks—(Annual).

2. *Public Finance* (includes the economic functions of the State, the raising and spending of taxes and public loans, and the regulation of tariffs).

Books recommended—

Bastable : Public Finance.
Adams : Finance.
Stamp : The Principles of Taxation.
Seligman : Essays in Taxation.
Seligman : Income Tax.
Hobson : Taxation in the New State.
Redlich and Hurst : Local Government in England (Select chapters).
Shah : Indian Finance during the Past Sixty Years.
Budget Statements of the Government of India since 1910.

3. *Labour Problems* (includes trade unionism, socialism, labour legislation, and welfare work).

Books recommended—

Webb : History of Trade Unionism.
De Montgomery : British and Continental Labour Policy.
Tillyard : The Worker and the State.
Cole : Self-Government in Industry.
O'Brien : Labour Organization.
Russell : Roads to Freedom.
Salter : Karl Marx and Modern Socialism.
Gilchrist : Conciliation and Arbitration.
Report of the Indian Factory Commission.
Report of the Indian Industrial Commission.
Publications of the Government of India, Labour Bureau.
The Labour Gazette, Bombay—(Monthly).

4. *Indian Land Tenures* (includes the development and main features of the principal systems of land tenure in India).

Books recommended—

Baden-Powell : Short Account of the Land Revenue and Its Administration.
Land Revenue Resolution of the Government of India (1902) and connected papers.
Arbuthnot : Selections from the Minutes of Sir T. Munro.
Seton Carr : Marquess Cornwallis.
Bradshaw : Sir Thomas Munro.
Temple : James Thomason.
Srinivasaraghava Ayyangar : Progress of the Madras Presidency.

5. *Rural Economics* (includes the organization and financing of agriculture with special reference to co-operative movement in relation to agriculture).

Books recommended—

Carver : Agricultural Economics.
Nourse : Agricultural Economics.
Merrick : Rural Credits.
Pratt : The Organization of Agriculture.
Wolff : People's Banks.
Nicholson : Report on the Introduction of Land and Agricultural Banks, Vol. I.
Leake : Agriculture in the United Provinces.
Keatinge : Rural Economy in the Bombay Deccan.
Mann : Study of the Deccan Village.
Slater : Some South Indian Villages.
Srinivasaraghava Ayyangar : Memorandum of Forty Years' Progress in the Madras Presidency.
Jack : Economic life of a Bengal District.

6. *International Trade* (includes the theory of international trade, tariff policies and methods, and the distribution and movement of the world's trade in staple commodities.)

Books recommended—

Bastable : Public Finance.
Bastable : The Theory of International Trade.
Percy Ashley : Modern Tariff History.
Taussig : Some Aspects of the Tariff Question.
Pigou : Protection and Preferential Import Duties.
Pigou : The Riddle of the Tariff.
Cunningham : The Rise and Decline of the Free Trade Movement.
Gregory : Tariffs—A Study in Method.
Pitman's Series : The World and Its Commerce.
Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission, 1922.
Annual Trade Statistics of the Government of India.
Ainscough : Reports on the Condition of British Trade in India.
Cotton : Handbook of Commercial Information for India.

7. *Recent Economic History* (a general survey of economic developments in Europe, America and India, since 1800).

Books recommended—

Knowles : The Industrial and Commercial Revolution in the Nineteenth Century.
Cunningham : Growth of English Industry and Commerce, Vol. III.
Clapham : Economic Development of France and Germany, 1815–1914.
Ogg : Economic Development of Modern Europe.
Bogart : Economic History of the United States.
Dutt : Economic History of India under British Rule.
Morison : Economic Transition in India.

(VI)

L.T. DEGREE EXAMINATION

The following syllabuses under Regulation 4 (D) of Chapter XXVI have been prescribed by the Syndicate :—

Syllabus D (i) (General and Compulsory)

Objects of teaching English. The standard to be aimed at in Secondary Schools.

(A) In the early stages. The teaching of English sounds: the use of phonetics. The influence of the vernacular on pupil's English. The use of the text; the centre of instruction; manner of exposition. Correlation with other work, e.g., conversation, grammar and composition. Reading and recitation. The teaching of English customs, etc., in the early stages. Intensive and extensive reading differentiated. Word and phrase books; means of extending the vocabulary. Grammar; inductive methods of teaching; outline schemes of Grammar. The teaching of hand-writing; the place of dictation and transcription; free composition. Correlation of composition with the text. Class libraries. The use of dictionaries.

(B) In the later stages. The choice of texts. Lines of development in teaching English customs, etc. Study of diction in texts; types of composition. Sentence structure; word order in English; emphasis; loose and periodic structure; elements of paragraph structure. Paraphrase and condensation. The art of translation.

(General : Preliminary) English Syllabus (i) (Special)

Objects of teaching English. The position of English in India; its practical and cultural values. Consideration of (1) the length of the school career, (2) the school time-table. Actual results of teaching, by tests of speech and writing. Prime defect revealed by examination tests: influence of the mother tongue. Comparison of English and Indian languages; representatives of different types; detailed consideration of differences of sound and structure.

Teaching Methods.

I. The translation method; arguments for and against the current defects in pupils' English, both in speech and writing, how far to be traced to translation, conscious and unconscious. Traditional methods of language study in India. Their influence on the study and teaching of English. Consideration of translation and deductive methods in regard to :—(1) Study of the foreign sounds. (2) The value of speech and hearing in the acquisition of foreign languages. Conversation and continuous speech (narrative, descriptive,

etc.). (3) Correctness of idiom in the foreign language important as an object of teaching.

II. The direct method: Its object; the inhibition of the mother tongue. The foreign tongue itself the medium of instruction; fluency of speech and ease of writing the results:—

(a) The early stages of teaching

(1) The sounds of English; detailed study of their production. Means of teaching them to pupils; Phonetic drill; the use of phonetic symbols; apparatus. Phonetic texts in the early stages; discussion of their values. Transition to the common orthography; when and how this should be made. Use of phonetic symbols in later stages. Co-operation of the class in phonetic teaching. The extent to which comparison of English and Indian sounds is possible or desirable in class.

(2) The text the centre of instruction in reading and writing, and conversation. Means of explanation; showing objects, actions, gestures, pictures and giving verbal description. Gradual predominance of the latter. The apperceptive principle in verbal explanation; frequent neglect of it. Nature of texts; connected topics, continuous material necessary. Methods of explanation. Limited use of translation in teaching. Means of extending vocabulary; extent to which digression from matter of texts should be made. Word and phrase books; how to arrange them; various methods to be considered; e.g. under tropical headings, in alphabetical order, according to grammatical functions; conversation; study of English colloquial forms.

English life (customs, society, schools, etc.) stages at which to introduce; consideration of difficulties; contrast between conditions of Indian pupils and French pupils in regard to these matters.

Intensive and extensive reading compared. The function of the latter. Suitable stage at which to begin; suggestive lists of such texts; consideration of topics suited to early stages of the study of English; manner of using them. Silent reading. Training in the use of dictionaries; choice of dictionaries. The formation of suitable English class libraries; their relation to class work.

Reading aloud and recitation from texts; opportunity for phonetic drill; intonation; stress. Study by teacher of intonation curves; phonetic transcription. Co-operative study; the class, the critic.

(3) Grammar; the synthetic stage. The place of grammar in schemes of direct teaching; grammar the foundation. Modern scientific conceptions of grammar; their influence on teaching a foreign language. Inductive methods; correlation with texts. Progressive schemes of accidence and syntax to cover the main facts. Framing of rules; grammar drill; grammar summaries. Essential

word order. The medium of instruction—the mother tongue or English. Comparison of English and the mother tongue; how far desirable. Means of comparison; translation and discussion of idioms. If the mother tongue is the medium, what variety of it should be used, the literary or common. Unwritten vernaculars; what treatment in their case.

(4) Handwriting and Composition. Work in the earliest stages; drill in writing; dictation; easy transcription. Correlation of written work with text. Progress to free composition; suitable steps. Use of pictures. Correlation with grammar and word lists. Difficulties of large classes: organization of written work. Attention to handwriting; means of training pupils; writing charts, exercise books and note-books. The use of stops; difficulties arising from vernacular practice: how to overcome them. Simple paragraphing.

(b) The later stages.

(1) Sounds; phonetic training as in earlier stages.

(2) The text—consideration of suitable texts; schemes of reading. Study of English life; correlation with georgraphy and history of England; differences of civilization; points that require special treatment.

A course of such study needed as preliminary to study of English literature. Jewish, Greek and Roman culture; their influence on English thought and literature; selective schemes of reading. Elementary study of diction; choice of words for effect; poetical diction, prose diction, varieties, special effects intended by authors studied. Study of rhyme and metre in texts; to what extent possible? Types of composition; narrative, reflective, descriptive; study based on texts.

(3) Grammar and rhetoric. Reflective stage of grammar study. Teaching correlated with the text throughout. Sentence structure; analysis; word order elaborated; emphasis in English; the principle of variety; loose and periodic structure. Elements of prose rhythm. The unity of the sentence. The function of the paragraph; the unity of the paragraph; paragraph structure. Essay form. Simple study of the history of words, especially Semantic history; mainly in connexion with texts. Correlation with English History. The development of English from the synthetic to the analytic. Sources of the vocabulary; slang; dialect; archaisms. Study to be correlated with use of dictionary. Progress in language. The relation between the literary and colloquial dialects.

(4) Composition. Correlation with text and grammar. Exercises in sentence structure; paragraph structure. Topics correlated with History, Geography and English texts. Means of stimulating imagination. How far abstract topics suitable for essays. Practice in skeleton compositions. The teaching of paragraph condensation. The correction of exercises; principles and methods.

Translation. The principles of translation. Study of traditional Indian methods; critical examination of vernacular versions of English texts. The stage at which translation should be introduced; relative value and order of precedence of kinds of translation. English into vernacular and vernacular into English. Types of suitable material; the aim literary or practical.

General.—Study of organization of English teaching in schools; consideration of time-tables, free and rigid. The organization of English class rooms for English teaching.

SYLLABUS D (2) (*a*)

I. Principles and methods of Child Study.

History of Child Education with special reference to Rousseau, Pestalozzi, Froebel and Montessori.

Experimental observations; Physiological considerations; the child's instincts.

Stages of child development—study of exceptional children and methods of dealing with them.

Mental Intelligence Tests.

II. A survey of recent experiments in methods of child education.

Theories of play and play methods: Importance of play in the development of the child: Free and organised play: Consideration of the choice of a child's play-things and occupation materials.

III. Self-activity, continuity, connectedness and creativeness as guiding principles in early education.

IV. Sense training; its importance in the teaching of

(*a*) Language, number and space.
(*b*) Nature interests.
(*c*) Class singing with special emphasis on rhythm; Simple eurhythmics.
(*d*) Drawing and handwork.
(*e*) Story and dramatisation.

V. Correlation in the teaching of the various subjects, in the framing of syllabuses and time-tables and in the application of the project method.

VI. Environment: Fatigue: Discipline.

SYLLABUS D (2) (*b*)

Utility and culture as aims in teaching mathematics. Stages of mathematical teaching; (1) the empire stage, methods of discovery suitable to it, e.g., measurement, drawing, clay-modelling, working knowledge of methods and definitions, (2) the rational stage, the heuristic, genetic and other methods suitable to it used singly or in combination. Text-books, their place and use.

Separate treatment of arithmetic, algebra and geometry as affording mental discipline and as of practical utility. Correlation of arithmetic, algebra and geometry. Means of developing speed and accuracy in mathematical work.

A consideration of the topics in the syllabus for mathematics in the Matriculation Examination.

SYLLABUS D (2) (c)

Aims of science teaching—the acquisition of useful knowledge by discovery; and exposition of the scientific or laboratory method of training. Methods not the verification of previously known facts, but finding out by means of experiment, learning by doing; training in self-reliance.

Three stages—(*a*) observational, (*b*) heuristic, (*c*) systematic.

Two objects, the acquirement of skill and of knowledge. Intensive method; necessity of definite conceptions.

Physical science, a sequence to elementary natural science. Co-ordination, and correlation with natural science, mathematics, drawing, geography.

Didacticism opposed to the scientific method; critical appreciation of authority.

Methods of recording work, observational and experimental.

Drawing up syllabuses and laboratory courses continuity; sequence; directiveness. Organization and fitting up of laboratory.

Induction and deduction, synthesis and analysis; in their application to the study of science. Function of hypotheses and their potency in relation to science.

Historical considerations in the study of science. Place of quantitative work in a school course.

SYLLABUS D (2) (*d*).

Aims of teaching Natural Science—Acquisition of knowledge by discovery. Methods not the verification of previously known facts, but findig out by observation and experiment.

Elementary Natural Science—a Science chiefly of observation. The teaching of Natural science may be used as (i) a training in accuracy of observation, (ii) a training in discovery of laws governing the relationships of living things to external conditions by experimental work; and therefore of the characters of the animate world, (iii) a training in finding out the principles of classification and the relationships of families.

Combination of observational and heuristic methods of teaching. Drawing and description in relationship to correct observation. Sketches to be made from the actual objects themselves.

The value of comparison.

Consideration of the characteristics of some natural orders of plants. Principles of classification with special reference to botanical system of classification. Natural and artificial systems of classification.

Arrangement of apparatus for experiments—Conducting experiments—Selection of specimens for different lessons. Value of living specimens. Necessity of an acquaintance with dried specimens to a certain extent.

The value of school museum. Fitting up and maintenance of a school museum. Necessity of observing economy in maintaining a school museum. Methods of preserving and labelling specimens. Value of Photographs. Use of the magic lantern.

School herbarium. Selection of plants for the herbarium. Methods of preparing herbarium specimens. Encouragement of the collection of specimens.

Value of a school garden and of excursions.

SYLLABUS D (2) (e)—HISTORY

1. Importance of History: Scope—economic and social as well as political.

2. Value as school subject—(a) content, facts and ideas; (b) mental processes involved—criticism, judgment—generalization—expression.

3. Organization of subject matter.

Outlines—special periods—concentric—local.

Correlation with (a) literature (ballad, play, satire, romance);
(b) geography;
(c) civics.

4. Aim and Method.

General aim; To make pupils think and work for themselves and express their knowledge in various ways (oral notes—essays—maps and charts).

Special aim: (i) for lower classes—To arouse interest and imagination—groundwork of memory.
Method: Presentation—narrative—illustration—biography—ballad—excursions.

(ii) for upper classes—To retain interest but train intellect, *i.e.*, logical, critical, selective, descriptive powers.

Method: In addition to presentation as above intellect must be by trained independent work, i.e., problems and exercises as in Geometry and Science.

(a) Exercises requiring analysis and notes.

(b) Selection of material.

(c) Essays.

(d) Construction of maps and charts as training in representation of facts.

5. Equipment of class room: Library—museum—charts and maps—pictorial illustrations.

6. Organization of teaching work:

Blackboard—its uses and abuses.
Preparation of lessons and notes.
Preparation of syllabuses and assignments of work.
Construction of maps and charts.
Treatment of documents and sources.
Conduct of library work and discussion.
Conduct of excursions and societies.
The use and abuse of the text-book.

SYLLABUS D (2) (f)—GEOGRAPHY

1. Scope of modern geography, its essential principles and larger problems and a brief historical sketch of the growth of modern geography, and its pedagogy.

2. The scope and purpose of geography in schools, its educational value and its relation to the other subjects of the curriculum. e.g., Science Subjects, Mathematics, History, Drawing, Hand-work.

3. The organization of courses of study and the construction of syllabuses, with special reference to the following:—

(a) the environment of the school (rural or urban);

(b) the type of the school (secondary or elementary);

(c) correlation with the courses in other subjects.

(d) the value of descriptive and argumentative geography at different stages in the course;

(e) the position of physical, economic, historical and regional (including home) geography in a scheme of school work;

(f) the value and possibilities of practical work including map drawing and elementary cartography, observational work, out-door work and excursions and quantitative work.

4. Preparation, organization and conduct of lessons, types of lessons, casual relation and the place and value of geographical explanations—the adaptation teaching of geography to systems of auto-education or laboratory methods.

5. Examinations and test papers.

6. Source of geographical information and collateral reading.

7. Geographical equipment and its use,

SYLLABUS D (2) (*g*)—SANSKRIT

(a) General : Preliminary

Objects of teaching Sanskrit. The standard to be aimed at in Secondary Schools and Pre-collegiate Sanskrit Schools. The position of Sanskrit in India; its cultural and practical value. The inter-relations of Sanskrit and Indian vernaculars. Comparison of Sanskrit and English, with particular reference to their Grammar and structure. Practical and theoretical study of Sanskrit.

(b) Methods of Teaching

The translation method and the direct method as applied to Sanskrit study; traditional methods of Sanskrit study—their merits and defects, the external and internal difficulties of the Sanskrit language and how best to overcome them.

(c) The Early Stages of Sanskrit Teaching

The sounds of Sanskrit, detailed study of their production, the organic and acoustic methods of studying Sanskrit sounds. The means of teaching them to pupils. The teaching of Sanskrit handwriting; the place of dictation and transcription; translation. Reading and recitation. The Sanskrit text as the centre of instruction; manner of exposition, means of extending the Sanskrit vocabulary. Inductive methods ot Sanskrit teaching, Sanskrit Grammar. The use of Sanskrit *Kōśas.*

(d) The Later Stages

The choice of Sanskrit texts. Lines of development in teaching the various aspects of Indian life. Correlation with the Geography and History of India. Correlation with the History of Indian civilization and culture. Study of diction in Sanskrit texts; types of Sanskrit Composition. Sentence structure in Sanskrit. Paraphrase and translation with reference to Sanskrit. The Historical and Comparative Method of studying the Sanskrit Language and Literature. Study of Organization of Sanskrit teaching in English schools; consideration of time-tables; formation of class libraries and general libraries.

(VII)

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY IN ORIENTAL LEARNING

The following syllabuses, for the subjects of the Optional division for Certificates of Proficiency in modern methods of study as applied to Oriental Learning, have been prescribed :—

I.—*Syllabus in Literary Criticism as applied to Sanskrit Literature*

1. *The fundamentals of Sanskrit Poetics*—
   (*a*) Standard of literary taste.
   (*b*) The general characteristics of literature.
   (*c*) Theories of style, its kinds and relation to sense—(*Vritti*, *Riti*, *Sayya* and *Paka*—)
   (*d*) The doctrine of *Rasa*—
   The theories of Rasa. The different classes of Rasa and their nature. The significance of the Rasa doctrine in literary criticism. The Rasa doctrine as the central theme of the Psychology and Philosophy of literary criticism.
   (*e*) Literary merits and blemishes.
   (*f*) Figures of speech—their literary value.
2. *The History of Sanskrit Poetics*—
   Pre-dhvani schools. The development of the *Dhvani* school. The anumana school. The development of figures of speech.
3. The Kavya kinds—their characteristics and development.
4. *Sravya-kavya*—
   (*a*) Prose—Development of prose. Kinds of prose-style—(description, narration, exposition and persuasion).
   (*b*) Poetry—Epic-Lyric-Didactic—Satire-Elegy-Devotional poems.
   (*c*) Campus.
5. *Drsya-kavya*—
   (*a*) Dramatic kinds, their characteristics and development.
   (*b*) Conventions of the Sanskrit drama.
   (*c*) Principles of dramatic construction.
6. Sanskrit Metres—their bearings on literary criticism.

N.B.—The following books should be studied. They are not prescribed :—

1. Bain—Rhetoric and Composition (single volume Book) —Longmans.
2. Crawshaw—The Interpretation of Literature—Macmillan.
3. Hudson—An introduction to the study of literature—George G. Harrap & Co., London.
4. Hass—Dasarupaka—(English translation).
5. Horrwitz—Indian theatre.

The following books are recommended for consultation :—

1. Brander Matthews—A study of the drama—Longmans.
2. Butcher—Aristotle's theory of Poetry and Fine Art with text and translation of the Poetic—Macmillan.
3. Winchester—Some principles of literary criticism— Macmillan.
4. Courthope—Life in Poetry and Law in Taste.
5. Articles on *Poetry, Fine Arts* and *Drama* in the Encyclopædia Britannica.

II.—*Syllabus in Indian Philosophy in its relation to Western Philosophy*

The following books are prescribed for study :—

1. A. S. Rappoport—A Primer of Philosophy—(John Murray).
2. P. Deussen—Elements of Metaphysics—(English Trans.).
3. Max Muller—Six Systems of Philosophy.
4. A. B. Keith—Indian Logic and Atomism—Oxford University Press.
5. Deussen—The Philosophy of the Upanisads (Eng. Trans.).
6. Deussen—The system of the Vedanta.

N.B.—Candidates are expected to be familiar with the original philosophical texts in Sanskrit on which the above mentioned works of Max Muller and Deussen are based.

III.—*Syllabus for Indo-European Philology with special reference to Sanskrit*

N.B.—Knowledge, accurate, so far as it goes, but neither extensive nor minutely detailed is expected under each head.

P.I.E. = Primitive Indo-European; Ind-Ir. = Indo-Iranian; Skt. = Sanskrit; Gk. = Greek; Lat. = Latin; Teut. = Teutonic.

A. General

1. *Elementary Phonetics.*—(*a*) The organs of speech—production and classification of speech-sounds. Quantity: accent sentence-, word-, and syllable-accent. Glides.

(*b*) Phonetic description of all speech-sounds treated in the course, Phonetic transcription.

(c) Sound-change; isolative, conditional; defective imitation and the result of analogy; Meaning of the term 'Law' in Linguistic Science. Dialect separation. Growth of 'literary' languages. Families of languages. Cognate words and loan words.

2. *The Indo-European Family of Languages.*—The original speech and its earliest dialect divisions. Branches and sub-branches of the Indo-European family. Some distinguishing characteristics of the Indo-Iranian, Hellenic, Italic and Teutonic branches.

3. *Indo-Iranian.*—The Indian Sub-Branch. Dialects of Vedic times. Epic dialects. Classical Sanskrit. Middle Indian Speeches, New Indian Speeches.

B. Phonology

4. *The P.I.E. vowel system.*—The oldest conditions; primary vowels; changes resultant on accent: secondary vowels and syllabic liquids and nasals. Vowel-gradation, quantitative and qualitative; its relation to accent and its bearing on morphology. The later P.I.E. vowel-system prior to the period of language-separation. General treatment of the P.I.E. vowel-system in the oldest Ind-Ir., Gk., Lat. and Teut.

5. The vowel-system of Skt. in its relation to P.I.E. and to the vowel-systems mentioned in IV. Vowel-gradation in Skt.

6. *The P.I.E. Consonant system.*—Classification of the P.I.E. consonants. Earliest dialectal variations; the 'centum' and 'satam' divisions. Treatment of the P.I.E. consonants generally in Ind.-Ir., Gk., Lat. and Teut.

7. Representation of the P.I.E. consonant-system in Skt. liquids and nasals. Plosive consonants. Cerebral consonants (Fortunatov's Law). Palatal and velar consonants (The Law of palatalization). The law of aspirates (Grassman's Law). Spirants. Semi-vowels.

8. Sandhi, external and internal. Glides in Skt. Anaptyxis (Svarbhakti). Haplology.

C. Accidence

9. Word-formation. Base, stem and suffix. Prefix-Infix.

10. Skt. compounds, nominal and verbal.

11. Skt. Suffixes primary (krt.) and secondary (ta'ddhita).

12. *Nominal Declension.*—P.I.E. conditions. Number. Grammatical Gender. Case and case-endings. The P.I.E. case-endings. Syncretism. Contamination. Classification of noun-declensions according to suffix. Vowels and consonant-stems.

13. *The noun declensions in Skt.* treated historically and comparatively with reference to P.I.E., Gk., Lat. and Teut. Philological explanation of all case-endings. Comparison of adjectives and formation of adverbs treated philologically.

14. *Numerals.*—Philological treatment of the Skt. numerals.

15. *Pronouns and pronominal adjectives.*—The Skt. pronouns and pronominal adjectives treated philologically with reference to P.I.E., Gk., Lat. and Teut.

16. *The Verb.*—The P.I.E. verbal-system generally treated. Voice, mood, tense, augment, reduplication, personal endings. Thematic and Athematic stems. Types of verbal action.

17. The Skt. verb in its relation to the P.I.E. verbal system. Present, perfect, aorist and future systems in Skt. Transfer from the athematic to the thematic class. Periphrastic formations. Analogy in the Skt. verbal-system. Derivative verbs—causative, denominative, desiderative, intensive.

18. Voices, moods and tenses in Skt. Infinitive verbal formations.

IV.—*Syllabus for Hindu Law and Jurisprudence*

The following nine books are prescribed for study :—

Books in Sanskrit

1. Manu Smṛti with Kullukabhatta's Commentary (whole).
2. Yajñavalkya Smṛti with Metākṣara (whole).
3. Jīmūtavāhana's Dāyabhāga (whole).
4. Viramitrodaya—Vyavahara only.
5. Kauṭlya's Arthasastra—To be had of Curator, Government Oriental Library, Mysore.

(1) to (4) can be had of Punjab Sanskrit Book Depôt, Said Mehta Bazaar, Lahore.'

Books in English

6. Mayne : Hindu Law and Usage.
7. Mayne : Ancient Law.
8. Austen : Jurisprudence.
9. K. L. Sircar : The Mimāmsa Rules of Interpretation (Tagore Law Lectures) (Thacker Spink & Co., Calcutta).

The following three books are recommended for consultation but in no sense prescribed :—

1. Maxwell : On the Interpretation of Statutes.
2. Sidgwick : Elements of Politics.
3. Bentham : Principles of Morals and Legislation.

V.—*Syllabuses of*

(i) *Literary Criticism as applied to Arabic,*

(ii) *Arabian Philosophy in its relation to Western Philosophy,* and

(iii) *Semitic Philology.*

(i) *LITERARY CRITICISM AS APPLIED TO ARABIC*

Criticism on Arabic poetry and prose. In poetry will be included the pre-Islamic and the Islamic poetry.

Books recommended for study :—

1. Naqdush-Shir, by Qudamah b. Jafar.
2. Nuwazanah bayana Abi Tammam wal-Buhturi, by Hasan Amidi.
3. Al-Umdah, by Ibn Rashiq.
4. Kitabul-Aghani.
5. Literary History of the Arabs, by R. A. Nicholson.
6. History of Arabic Literature, by Clement Huart.
7. Arabian Poetry, by Sir Charles Lyall.

(ii) *ARABIAN PHILOSOPHY*

1. The Influence of Aristotle on Arabian Philosophy.
2. The Work of Syrian and Nestorian Translators under the Abbasids.
3. The Mutakallimum and the Reaction under Ghazzali.
4. Sufi-ism.

Books recommended for study :—

1. Works of al-Lindi and al-Farabi.
2. Ghazzali's Ihyau Ulumiddin and Tahafutul-Falasifah.
3. Ibn Rushd's Tahafutul-Falasifah.
4. Al-Milal wal-Nihal, by Al-Shahristani.
5. Al-Insanul-Kamil, by al-Jili.
6. Kashful-Mahjub, by Al-Fujwiri.
7. Al-Risalatul-Qushayriyyah, by al-Qushayri.
8. Philosophy in Islam, by de Boer.
9. Arabian Thought and Its Place in History, by O'Leary.
10. Metaphysics in Persia, by Iqbal.
11. Studies in Islamic Mysticism, by Nicholson.

(iii) *SEMITIC PHILOLOGY*

The meaning of the term Semitic. The original home of the Semitics. The dialects of the Semitic languages. Semitic writing. Semitic alphabet and the changes they undergo. Semitic vowels and consonants, and their permutations. The etymological and syntactical formations and forms in Semitic languages and the

various changes and differences undergone by them. Semitic phonology. The relation of the various Semitic dialects with each other. Arabic in its relation with the non-Semitic languages.

Books recommended for study :—

Al-Bayan wal-Tabyin, by al-Jahiz.
Al-Mizhar, by Al-Suyuti.
Al-Muarrab, by al-Jawaliqi.
Shifaul-Ghalil, by Al-Khaffaji.
Kitabul-Azdad, by al-Anbari.
Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages, by W. Wright.
Oriental and Linguistic Studies, by Whitney.

VI. Syllabuses of

(i) Literary Criticism as applied to Persian and (ii) Indo-Persian Philology.

(i) *LITERARY CRITICISM AS APPLIED TO PERSIAN POETRY AND PROSE LITERATURE*

Only the literature in ' Modern Persian ' will have to be studied.

Books recommended for study :—

1. Shirul-Ajam, by Shibli.
2. Khizana-i-Amirah, by Azad Bilgirami.
3. Tazkiratush-Shuara, by Dawlet Shah Samarqandi.
4. Atishkadah, by Lutf Ali Azar.
5. Studies in Islamic Poetry, by Nicholson.
6. Persian Portraits, by Arbuthnot.
7. Literary History of Persia, by Browne.

(ii) *INDO-PERSIAN PHILOLOGY*

The Aryan family of the world languages with special reference to the Indo-Persian branch thereof. Origin of ' Modern Persian,' its real ancestors. The relation between Avesta and Sanskrit. The various dialects of the old Iranian languages and their limits. The gradual merging of the old Avestan and Pahlavi forms and their admixture with Arabic. Persian phonology in its relation to the other Aryan and Semitic languages. The etymological and syntactical changes undergone by the Persian language comparatively as well as individually.

Books recommended for study :—

1. Sukhandan-i-Fars, by Azad.
2. Indo-Iranian Phonology, by Gray.
3. Avesta, Pahlavi and Ancient Persian Studies.
4. Avesta, Grammar by Kanga. (Sanjana).

5. Discourses on Iranian Literature, by D. M. Madan.
6. Literary History of Persia, by Professor Browne.
7. The Authenticity of the Aryan Family of Languages—Pahlavi and Huzwaresh, by Cama.

(VIII)

SYLLABUSES FOR THE B.Sc. DEGREE IN AGRICULTURE

Agriculture

Part I

1. *Definition of Agriculture.*—Its importance and history, relation of science to agriculture.

2. *Geology.*—Origin of the earth's crust; formation of rocks and minerals and their classification; chief rocks and minerals of the Madras Presidency.

3. *Meteorology.*—Air, its composition; air movements; wind currents; monsoons. Rainfall and climate; factors which influence climate. Influence of climate and seasons on farming generally and with special reference to different parts of the Presidency. Weather forecasts; their objects.

4. *Soils.*—Formation, classification and properties. Soil and sub-soil. Soils of the Madras Presidency. Functions, sources of losses and gains to soils.

5. *Tillage.*—Necessity, methods and effects.

6. *Farm implements and machinery.*

(*a*) Ploughs and ploughing.
(*b*) Cultivators, harrows, hoes, grubbers, rollers, drills.
(*c*) Harvesting tools and machinery, threshing machines, winnows, gins.
(*d*) Carts and tools,
(*e*) Power cultivation.

7. *Soil fertility.*—Maintenance, rotations, fallows, and mixtures.

8. *Soil Improvement.*—Including soil reclamation, various methods adopted.

9. *Manures and manuring.*—Principles and classification. Farm yard manure; sheep manure; dung of horses and pigs; fish manure; guano; bones; bonemeal; soot; dried blood; slaughter-house refuse; night soil; poudrette; sewage; oil cakes; green and chemical manures.

10. *Irrigation.*—Importance. Methods. Productive and protective irrigation works. Effects of irrigation works on the tract irrigated. Management of irrigated lands. Duty of water.

11. *Drainage.*—Importance, methods; relation of irrigation to drainage.

Practical Work

The students will undergo practical training in all branches of farm work. In addition each student will himself cultivate half an acre of dry land and one-tenth of an acre of wet land and maintain cultivation sheets and observation note-books.

PART II

12. *Crops.*—Classification of crops: cereals, pulses, oil seeds, sugar cane, fibres, dyes, drugs and narcotics, fodder crops, fruits and vegetables and miscellaneous crops of the Presidency. The cultivation of the above in detail and their preparation for the market.

Cocoanut, palmyra and other trees of economic importance; market gardening; pastures, their management; hay and silage making, rotations, mixtures.

13. *Improvement of crops.*—Importance of seed selection, (*a*) single plant, and (*b*) bulk.

14. *Preservation and storage of seed.*—Drying, steeping and fumigation.

15. *Animal husbandry.*—Cattle, sheep and goats. Their importance to the farmer. Description of breeds and the breeding tracts of the cattle of the Presidency. Principle of feeding cattle, actual rations, their value and cost. Management of livestock, their housing and care. Objects, principles and methods of breeding. Rearing of calves, sheep and goats—chief breeds, feeding and management.

16. *Dairy farming.*—Dairy cows, their feeding, management and breeding.

Dairy products, milk, physical properties, chemical composition, treatment and disposal.

Cream, separation, curdling of milk, starters, their object, skim milk, butter making, curds, and ghee manufacture. Relation of bacteria to dairy.

Dairy equipment—Building and machinery.

Dairy economics.

17. *Agricultural experiments.*—Objects and scope. Methods of conducting experiments. Calculation of experimental error.

18. *Farm management.*—Location and laying out of farms. Farm buildings, their location, arrangement and cost. Equipment, distribution and management of farm labour—human and animal.

Disposal of manure.

Systems of farming. Cost of cultivation of crops. Valuation of land and crops.

Farm accounts.

19. *Co-operative production and marketing of agricultural produce.*—Purchase of implements and manures.

Co-operative credit societies.

20. *Agricultural economics.*—Its relation to general economics. Theories of value and price. Laws of demand and supply. Markets. Factors of production—land, labour and capital.

Land settlements.—Crop-cutting experiments; land tenures, permanent and ryotwari. Relation between landlord and tenant. Land acquisition and land alienation acts. Leases, assessment. Water rates. Large and small holdings. Fragmentation and consolidation of holdings.

Labour.—Skilled and unskilled. Permanent and casual. Wages, kind and money. Efficiency of labour.

Practical Work

The student will undergo practical training in all branches of animal husbandry, including management, handling and feeding. Practical dairy work, including handling and separation of milk, butter making, ghee manufacture.

During the third year of their course the students will be taken out on day excursions and on not less than two tours in representative tracts of the Presidency. They will also receive practical training in farm management. Every student will maintain an observation note-book in which details of practical work and other observations he makes from time to time will be recorded.

ANIMAL HYGIENE

Farm animals; the ox; buffalo, goat and sheep. Comparative study of the skeleton and principal organs of these animals, the function of the digestive, circulatory, respiratory, urinary and genital systems. Care of animals in health and disease. Diagnosis of common ailments and treatment thereof by simple surgical and medicinal methods.

Students will receive practical training in handling and treating such animals, in performing simple operations and in mixing and administering simple medicines.

CHEMISTRY SYLLABUS

PART I

A. *Inorganic Chemistry.*—Portions done in the Intermediate Course to be revised, with special reference to general principles.

B. *Organic Chemistry.*—Composition, purification and analysis of organic compounds. Classification, Compound radicles, open and closed chains. Saturated and unsaturated compounds. Constitutional formulæ. Isomerism, metamerism, polymerism.

The hydrocarbons of the methane, ethylene and acetylene series General properties.

Monohydric alcohols. Alcoholic fermentation. Wood spirit. Ether.

Aldehydes and ketones. Fatty acids and their derivatives. Esters. Amines. Cyanogen compounds, Cyanamide, Amino-acides. Urea and ureides, Glycol, Lactic, oxalic, succinic, malic, tartaric and citric acids.

Glycerine, fats, oils and soaps.

The carbohydrates. Optical activity. The polariscope.

Aromatic compounds.—Benzene and its chief derivatives. The phenols. Aromatic aldehydes, ketones and quinones, Tannin, indigo, alkaloids, glucosides and essential oils. The proteins.

C. *The Soil.*—Physical properties. Mechanical analysis. Relation of soils to water. Relation of soils to temperature. Soil gases. Reactions taking place in soils. Dormant and available plant food. Retention of bases and acids. Chemical analysis. Interpretation of results. Injurious salts in soil. Alkaline lands and their formation and amelioration.

Biological action in soil, and breakdown of carbohydrate and protein material.

Practical

A. Qualitative analysis of salts or simple mixtures of salts, containing bases and acids of common occurrence and of agricultural importance.

B. Identification of commonly occurring organic substances, e g., important carbohydrates—acids, such as acetic, lactic, oxalic, tartaric, citric and hydrocyanic and alkaloids—general tests.

C. *Volumetric analysis.*—Acidimetry, alkalimetry, determinations employing permanganate, iodine and thiosulphate and silver nitrate.

D. Gravimetric estimation of iron, aluminium, calcium, magnesium and potassium and sulphuric, hydrochloric, phosphoric and carbonic acids.

E. Examination of soils for physical properties. Mechanical analysis. Fixation of salts. Chemical analysis. Nitrification.

PART II

Manures.—Necessity for manures. Soil exhaustion, minimum cropping value. Limiting factors. Classification of manures. The chief nitrogenous, phosphatic and potash manures, their manufacture, application and modes of action. Conservation of farm yard manure. Green manures. Analysis and valuation of manures.

Chemistry of the plant.—Essential elements of plants and their functions. Proximate constituents of plants. Chemical changes occurring during germination and growth. Photosynthesis. Important enzymes and their action. Analysis of plants and general composition of South Indian crops. Chemistry of crop products.

Animal Chemistry.—Composition of the animal. Composition of fodders and feeding stuffs and their analysis. Function of different nutrients. Vitamines. Digestion and absorption. Digestive co-efficients. Nutritive ratios. Calorific values. Starch equivalents. Formation of flesh, fat and milk. Feeding standards. Calculation of rations. Manurial values of foods.

Dairy Chemistry.—Composition of milk and milk products. Physical and chemical properties. Analysis and detection of adulteration. Bacteria in general relation to the dairy.

Practical

Estimation of nitrogen by Kjeldahl's method and calorimetric estimation of ammonia and nitrates.

Analysis of manures.

Analysis of feeding stuffs and fodders.

Analysis of milk and butter.

Estimation of important carbohydrates :—Starch, sucrose, and glucose.

Examination of commonly occurring fats and oils—adulteration.

Estimation of oils in oil-seeds.

Examination of the more important vegetable and animal proteins.

Examination of water for irrigation purposes.

AGRICULTURAL BOTANY INCLUDING MYCOLOGY

PART I

The external morphology of Angiosperms.—The general form, structure and modifications of root, stem, leaf, inflorescence, flower, fruit and seed.

Histology.—The plant cell and the nature of its contents. Cell division. The chemical, physical and physiological characters of protoplasm. The different kinds of tissues, their origin, nature and development. Primary and secondary tissues and their distribution in the plant body. The plant skeleton and the tissues of which it is composed. The internal structure of normal roots, stems, leaves, anthers and ovules of plants.

Elements of vegetable physiology.—Absorption of water and gases and their movement in the plant. Photo-synthesis and synthesis of proteids. Translocation and storage of food materials and their digestion. Respiration in plants. Growth, movements and irritability in plants. Reproduction in plants. Dispersal of fruits and seeds.

The classification of flowering plants.—General principles. A knowledge of the general characters of the following Families or Natural Orders mainly based on crop plants, plants of economic importance and weeds. Anonaceæ. Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ, Mitaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Leguminosæ, Mytraceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Asclepiadeæ, Convolvulaceæ, Solanaceæ, Libiatæ, Amarantaceæ, Piperaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Urticaceæ, Scitamineæ, Amaryllideæ, Liliaceæ, Palmeæ, Aroideæ, Cyperaceæ and Gramineæ.

Cryptogams.—The main points of structure, development and life history of the following groups :—Blue-green and Green Algæ, Characeæ, Bryophyta, Filicineæ and Lycopodineæ.

Mycology.—The structure of fungi—their modes of nutrition and reproduction. Dissemination of fungi and infection of host plants. Effect of fungi on host plants. Methods of control of plant diseases. Classification of fungi and the character of the main groups. Disease of crops.

Practical work

Students will examine and describe plants of the families or groups specified in the syllabus, make dissections and drawings of the various parts of plants and construct floral diagrams and prepare sections of parts of plants for the microscope so as to illustrate their structure. They will carry out simple experiments in plant physiology.

In Mycology they will observe the simple laboratory method of examining a deceased plant, planting and culture, etc., and simple infection experiments.

PART II

Physiology and Ecology of Plants.—The water culture or sand culture method of rearing plants. Chemical composition of plants. The essential and non-essential elements of plant food. Sources of energy in plants. Enzymes and their action. Special modes of nutrition in plants.

External factors and their influences on the plant. Distribution of plants and the factors governing it with special reference to common weeds and crop plants. Different types of vegetation, such as Xerophytes, Mesophytes, Halophytes and Hydrophytes.

Vegetative and sexual reproduction. Cross and self-fertilization. Principles of heredity, mendelism and plant breeding. Theories of evolution, variation and origin of species.

Agricultural Botany.—The cultivated plants and their origin. Differences between cultivated and wild plants. Methods of improvement of crops. Seed testing. Recognition of the seeds of the common weeds and crop plants. The morphology and physiology of the cereals, pulses, fibre plants, vegetables, oil-seeds and the chief industrial and economic crops under cultivation.

Horticulture.— The principle horticultural operations. Methods of grafting, budding and pruning. General methods of propagation of plants. Recognition of the common fruits and fruit trees.

Practical Work

Candidates will examine the common weeds growing in cultivated fields and their seeds, graft and bud fruit trees and flower shrubs, recognize, describe and refer to their families crop plants and dissect and prepare sections to illustrate their structure under the simple and compound microscopes.

SYLLABUS OF STUDIES IN AGRICULTURAL ZOOLOGY

Relation of Zoology to Agriculture. Scope of Zoology. The different aspects of zoological study. The most important points concerning the structure, the binomics, and the affinities of typical or familiar forms in the following groups with special reference to forms of economic importance.

Protozoa, Porifera, Cœlenterata, Vermes, Echinodermata, Mollusca, Arthropoda, Fishes, Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds. Mammals.

Economic and applied entomology. Insects and man. Insect pests. Principles governing increase and decrease of pests. Methods of pest control. Insect pests of different orders, such as grasshopper pests, beetle pests, etc. Pests of different kinds of crops. Pests of stored products. Pests of cattle. Household pests. Disease carriers. Useful and beneficial insects.

Practical.—A practical knowledge of the general form and the main differentiating features of the types.

Amœba, Paramœcium, Earthworm, Prawn (external character only), Scorpion, Cockroach, Fresh Water Mussel (external characters), Fish (external characters), Frog, Fowl and Rat.

Identification and investigation of the important insect pests of South India. Practical observation of the collection, rearing and preservation of insects and methods of control against pests.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Elementary surveying and levelling. The use of the chain, prismatic compass and plane table, mensuration.

Plan drawing, estimating and construction of simple buildings and machines. Elementary applied mechanics.

Farm machinery, sources of power.

Elementary Hydraulics, gauging flow of water in channels and pipes.

Practical handling of farm machinery and engines.

Practical carpentry and smithy work.

(IX)

FORMS OF STATEMENTS TO BE SUBMITTED BY TABULATORS

(1) Matriculation Examination

Register Number	Name of Candidate	Optional Language	English	Second Language	Mathematics	Elementary Science	History and Geography	Total number of marks obtained	Whether passed or not passed	If passed, in what class ranked	Remarks
			150	75	150	75	100	550			

(2) Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science

(i) English, Vernacular Composition or Translation and Optional Groups i and ii

Register Number	Optional Group	English	Vernacular Composition or Translation	(a) Optional Group	(b) Optional Group	(c) Optional Group	Total number of marks obtained	Whether passed or not passed	If passed, in what class ranked	Subjects, if any, in which distinction has been gained	Remarks
		300	100	100	100	100	700				

(ii) English, Vernacular Composition or Translation and Optional Group iii

Register Number	Optional Group	English	Vernacular Composition or Translation	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)		(e)		Total number of marks obtained	Whether passed or not passed	If passed, in what class ranked	Subjects, if any, in which distinction has been gained	Remarks
				Ancient History	Modern History	Logic	Language—First Paper	Language—Second Paper	Language—First Paper	Language—Second Paper					
		300	100	100	100	100	50	50	50	50	700				

(3) B.A. Degree Examination

(i) English Language and Literature

Register Number	English	Whether passed or not passed	If passed, in what class ranked	Remarks
	340			

(ii) Optional Groups

Register Number

Optional Group

			Number of Marks Obtained
220	Pure Mathematics	Group i	
220	Applied Mathematics	Group i	
440	Total	Group i	
260 160	Main Subject	Group ii	
100 100	Practical examination in Main Subject	Group ii	
80	Subsidiary Subject	Group ii	
440	Total	Group ii	
200	Main Subject	Group iii	
100	Practical examination in Main Subject	Group iii	
150	Subsidiary Subject	Group iii	
450	Total	Group iii	
200	Psychology and Special Subject	Group iv	
200	Ethics and Logic or a Language	Group iv	
400	Total	Group iv	
240	Indian, European, and Constitutional History	Group v-A	
160	Economics and Political Science or a Language	Group v-A	
400	Total	Group v-A	
240	Economics	Group v-B	
160	History	Group v-B	
400	Total	Group v-B	
320	Selected Language	Group vi	
80	Related Subject or Language	Group vi	
400	Total	Group vi	

(4) B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination

(i) PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

Register Number	Number of marks obtained 150	Whether passed or not passed	Remarks

(ii) FINAL EXAMINATION—OPTIONAL BRANCHES *

NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED

Branch	Column	Subject	Marks
	1	Register Number	
Branch I	2	Pure Mathematics	450
Branch I	3	Applied Mathematics	450
Branch I	4	Optional Subjects	450
Branch I	5	Total	1,350
Branch II	6	Logic and Psychology, or Ethics	400
Branch II	7	General Philosophy, Outlines of European Philosophy, and Outlines of Indian Philosophy	600
Branch II	8	Optional Subject and Essay	400
Branch II	9	Total	1,400
Branch III-A	10	Indian History, and Constitutional History	400
Branch III-A	11	Politics and Economics	400
Branch III-A	12	Special Subjects	400
Branch III-A	13	Essay	200
Branch III-A	14	Total	1,400
Branch III-B	15	Economics	400
Branch III-B	16	Politics and Indian History	400
Branch III-B	17	Special Subjects	400
Branch III-B	18	Essay	200
Branch III-B	19	Total	1,400

* The numbering in these statements will come into force only from the year in which the B.Sc. (Hon.) Degree Examination will be held. For statements in force until that year see Appendix XVI

FINAL EXAMINATION—OPTIONAL BRANCHES—*continued*.

NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED—*continued*

Branch IV					Branch V				Branch VI			
First Language (Classical)		Second Language (Indian Vernacular)										
All papers other than Composition	Composition	All papers other than Additional Composition	Additional Paper on Composition	Total Marks	English Language	English Literature	Special Period or subject	Total	Comparative Philology and Comparative Grammar	General Part	Special Part	Total
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
320	80	320	80	800	500	650	350	1,500	200	600	600	1,400

FINAL EXAMINATION—OPTIONAL BRANCHES—*continued*

NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED—*continued*

Branch VII

200	33	Comparative Philology and Comparative Grammar
600	34	General Part
600	35	Special Part
1,400	36	Total

Whether passed or not passed	
If passed, in what class ranked	
Remarks	

(5) M.A. Degree Examination

Register Number

NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED

450	1	Pure Mathematics	Branch I
450	2	Applied Mathematics	
450	3	Optional subject	
1,350	4	Total marks	
400	5	Logic and Psychology or Ethics	Branch II
400	6	Outlines of European Philosophy and Outlines of Indian Philosophy	
400	7	General Philosophy and Essay	
1,200	8	Total	
400	9	Indian History and Constitutional History	Branch III-A
400	10	Politics, and Economics	
400	11	Special Subjects	
200	12	Essay	
1,400	13	Total	
400	14	Economics	Branch III-B
400	15	Politics and Indian History	
400	16	Special Subjects	
200	17	Essay	
1,400	18	Total	

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION—*continued*

Number of Marks obtained—*continued*												Whether passed or not passed	If passed, in what class ranked
Branch IV					Branch V	Branch VI			Branch VII				
First Language (Classical)		Second Language (Indian Vernacular)											
All papers other than Composition	Composition	All papers other than Additional Composition	Additional paper on Composition	Total	Total	General Part	Special Part	Total	General Part	Special Part	Total		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
320	80	320	80	800	1,300	650	750	1,400	650	750	1,400		

(6) B.Sc. and B.Sc. (Honours)

PART I—ENGLISH

Register Number	Total 150 Passing Marks 60	Whether passed or not passed	If passed, whether distinction has been gained. Distinction Marks 90

(7) B.Sc. Degree Examination

PART II

Optional Branches selected	Register Number	Number of Marks obtained							Whether passed or not passed	If passed, in what class ranked
		Mathematics Total 300 Passing Marks 90	Physics Total 300 Passing Marks 90	Chemistry Total 300 Passing Marks 90	Botany Total 300 Passing Marks 90	Zoology Total 300 Passing Marks 90	Geology Total 300 Passing Marks 90	Total Marks 900 Passing Marks I Class 540 II „ 450 III „ 360		

(8) B.Sc. (Honours) Degree Examination
Part II

Register Number			
450	1	Pure Mathematics	Branch i Mathematics
450	2	Applied Mathematics	
400	3	Optional subject	
1,300	4	Total	
600	5	Written Examination in the main subject	Branches ii and iii Physics or Chemistry
600	6	Practical Examination and laboratory notebooks in the main subject	
200	7	Subsidiary subject	
1,400	8	Total	
Botany 700 Zoology or Geology 600	9	Written Examination in the main subject	Branches iv, v and vi—Botany, Zoology or Geology
400	10	Practical Examination and laboratory notebooks in the main subject	
300	11	A subsidiary subject	
300	12	Another subsidiary subject	
Botany 1,700 Zoology or Geology 1,600	13	Total	
Whether passed or not passed			
If passed, in what class ranked			

(8-A) B.Sc. Degree in Agriculture
PART I

Register Number

Maximum / Minimum	Whether the candidate is appearing for whole of Part I, or in one subject, under Regulation 8 of Chapter XXV: if the latter, the name of subject	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED
100 / 33	Agricultural Engineering	
100 / 33	Animal Hygiene	
100 / 33	Agricultural Chemistry	
100 / 33	Agricultural Zoology	
150 / 50	Agricultural Botany including Mycology	
200 / 66	Agriculture	
750 / 375	Total number of marks obtained	

Whether passed or failed

If passed, in what class ranked
Class I. 495 *
Class II. 375
* The first class marks should be secured in one and the same examination.

If eligible for exemption under Regulation 8 of Chapter XXV, name of the subject in which candidate has failed.

REMARKS

*Note: **Regulation*** 8.—A candidate who fails in not more than one subject and who obtains not less than 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks shall be exempted from re-examination in the remaining subjects.

(8-A) B.Sc. Degree in Agriculture

Part II

Maximum / Minimum		Number of Marks Obtained
.. / ..	Register Number	
300 / 99	Agricultural Botany	
300 / 99	Agricultural Chemistry	
450 / 149	Agriculture	

Total number of marks 1,050

Passing marks 525

Whether passed or failed

If passed, in what class ranked

Class I. Agriculture 297, and in total 693. Class II. 525

Remarks

Note.—Candidates obtaining not less than 66 per cent of the marks in 'Agriculture' and not less than 66 per cent. of the total aggregate marks shall be declared to have passed in the first class.

(9) L.T. Degree Examination

Register Number	Theory and Practice of Education				Total	Special English	If passed, in what class ranked	Subjects, if any, in which distinction has been obtained.
	A.B.C.		D1	D2				
	I	II	III	IV		V		
	100	100	100	100	400	100	First class ..240	
Passing Marks	200		35	35		40	Second class ..200	
	70		200				Third class—The remaining successful candidates	
			80					

(10) First Examination in Law

Register Number	Number of Marks obtained						Total	Whether passed or not passed	If passed, in what class ranked	Remarks
	Jurisprudence 100	Roman Law 100	Indian Constitutional Law 70	Contracts, etc. I 100	Contracts, etc. II 100	Law of Torts. 100				
	270				300		570		1st Class 342 2nd Class 285 3rd Class 228	
Passing Marks	90				100		228			

(11) B.L. Degree Examination

Register Number	Number of Marks obtained								Whether passed or not passed	If passed, in what class ranked	Remarks
	Property I .. 100	Property II .. 100	Madras Land Tenure .. 70	Hindu Law .. 120	Muhammadan Law .. 75	Criminal Law .. 100	Evidence .. 80	Total			
	270			195		180		645		1st Class 387 2nd Class 323 3rd Class 258	
Passing Marks	90			65		60		258			

(12) M.L. Degree Examination

Register Number

300	150	Jurisprudence	i.	Branch I	Number of Marks Obtained
	150	Legislation			
300	150	Roman Law—General	ii.		
	150	Roman Law—Digest			
300	150	International Law—Public	iii.		
	150	International Law—Private			
300	150	Constitutional Law, etc.	iv.		
	150	Legal History			
1,200		Total			
300	150	Real Property—General	i.	Branch II	
	150	Real Property—General			
300	150	Real Property—Transfer	ii.		
	150	Real Property—Transfer			
300	150	The Law of Trusts, etc.	iii.		
	150	The Law of Wills, etc.			
300	150	History of the English and Indian Land Laws	iv.		
	150	The Law of Easements and Profits			
1,200		Total			

M.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION—*continued*

					Number of Marks Obtained—*continued*
300	150	Law of Contracts (in general)	i.	Branch III	
	150	Bailments, Carriers, etc.			
300	150	Agency, Partnership, etc.	ii.		
	150	Domestic Relations, etc.			
300	150	Law of Torts (in general)	iii.		
	150	Negligence, Nuisance, etc.			
300	150	Mercantile Law, etc.	iv.		
	150	Maritime Law, etc.			
1,200		Total			
300	150	Hindu Law, etc.	i.	Branch IV	
	150	Hindu Law, etc.			
300	150	Muhammadan Law, etc.	ii.		
	150	Muhammadan Law, etc.			
300	150	Statute Law, etc.	iii.		
	150	Statute Law, etc.			
300	150	Customary and Statute Law, etc.	iv.		
	150	Customary and Statute Law, etc.			
1,200		Total			

Whether passed or not passed

If passed, in what class ranked

Remarks

(13) First L.M. & S. Examination

Register Number

Appearing for whole examination or in part or subjects

Passing Marks.		Part or subjects in which exemption has been granted			Number of Marks obtained
33	100	Written ..	100	Chemistry	
33	100	Practical ..	50		
		Oral ..	50		
33	100	Written ..	100	Physics	
33	100	Practical ..	50		
		Oral ..	50		
33	100	Written ..	100	General Biology	
33	100	Practical ..	50		
		Oral ..	50		
200	600	Total Number of Marks obtained			

Whether passed or failed

Subjects, if any, in which exemption now earned

Remarks

(14) Second L.M. & S. Examination

Register Number

Appearing for whole examination or in part or subjects

Passing Marks		Part or subjects in which exemption has been granted				Number of Marks obtained
40	100	Written	.. 100		Anatomy	
40	100	Dissections	.. 50		Anatomy	
		Oral	.. 50		Anatomy	
40	100	Written	.. 100		Physiology	
40	100	Oral and Practical	.. 100		Physiology	
33	100	Written	.. 50		Organic Chemistry	
		Practical	.. 25	50	Organic Chemistry	
		Oral	.. 25		Organic Chemistry	
33	100	Written	.. 50		Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy	
		Oral	.. 25	50	Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy	
		Practical Pharmacy	25		Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy	
240	600	Total Number of Marks obtained				

Whether passed or failed

Subjects, if any, in which exemption *now* earned

Remarks

(15) Third L.M. & S. Examination

Register Number	Number of Marks obtained						Whether passed or failed	Remarks
	General Pathology (Written)	Pathology and Bacteriology (Oral and Practical)		Hygiene		Total Number of Marks obtained		
		Practical 50	Oral 50	Written	Practical and Oral			
	100	100		100	50			
Passing Marks	100 33	100 33		100 33	50 17	350 140		

(16) Final L.M. & S. Degree Examination

Passing Marks					
		Register Number			
Appearing for whole examination or in part or subjects					
Part or subjects in which exemption has been granted					
33	100	Written .. 50	Ophthalmology	Part I	Number of Marks obtained
		Practical and Oral .. 50			
50	150	Written .. 100	Medical Jurisprudence		
		Oral .. 50			
Passing Marks .. 100		Total in Part I .. 250			
Whether passed or failed in Part I under Regulation 34 of Chap. XXVII					
33	100	Medicine including Therapeutics and Mental Diseases (Written) .. 100		Part II	
67	200	Medicine (Clinical) .. 150			
		Medicine (Oral) .. 50			
33	100	Surgery and Surgical Anatomy (Written) .. 100			
67	200	Surgery (Clinical) .. 150			
		Surgery (Oral) .. 50			
17	50	Operative Surgery .. 50			
33	100	Written .. 100	Midwifery, etc.		
33	100	Practical and Oral 100			
Passing Marks .. 340		Total in Part II .. 850			
Whether passed or failed in Part II					
440	1,100	Total Number of Marks obtained			Whole Examination
Whether passed or failed					
Subjects, if any, in which exemption now earned					
Remarks					

(17) First M.B. & B.S. Examination

Passing Marks		Register Number			
Appearing for whole examination or in part or subjects					
Part or subjects in which exemption has been granted					
33	100	Written .. 100	Chemistry	Number of Marks obtained	
33	100	Practical .. 50			
		Oral .. 50			
33	100	Written .. 100	Physics		
33	100	Practical .. 50			
		Oral .. 50			
33	100	Written .. 100	General Biology		
33	100	Practical .. 50			
		Oral .. 50			
300	600	Total Number of Marks obtained			
Whether passed or failed					
If passed for the M.B. & B.S. Degree, in what class ranked Class I .. 400 | Class II .. 300					
Subjects, if any, in which distinction gained					
Subjects, if any, in which exemption now earned					
Remarks					

(18) Second M.B. & B.S. Examination

Passing Marks	Register Number			
Appearing for whole examination or in part or subjects				
Part or subjects in which exemption has been granted				
M.B. & B.S. 50 L.M. & S. 40	100	Written .. 100	Anatomy	
M.B. & B.S. 50 L.M. & S. 40	100	Dissections .. 50 Oral .. 50	Anatomy	
M.B. & B.S. 50 L.M. & S. 40	100	Written .. 100	Physiology	
M.B. & B.S. 50 L.M. & S. 40	100	Oral and Practical .. 100	Physiology	
M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. 33	100	Written .. 50 50: Practical 25; Oral .. 25	Organic Chemistry	
M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. 33	100	Written .. 50 50: Oral .. 25; Practical Pharmacy 25	Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy	
M.B.&B.S. 300 L.M. & S. 240	600	Total Number of Marks obtained 600		

The last column is headed NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.

Whether passed or failed

If passed for the M.B. & B.S. Degree, in what class ranked—
Class I .. 400 | Class II .. 300

Subjects, if any, in which distinction gained

Subjects, if any, in which exemption earned

Remarks

(19) Third M.B. & B.S. Examination

Passing Marks		Register Number		NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED
M.B. & B.S. 50 L.M. & S. .. 33	100	General Pathology (Written) .. 100		
M.B. & B.S. 50 L.M. & S. .. 33	100	Practical .. 50 Oral .. 50	Pathology and Bacteriology (Oral and Practical)	
M.B. & B.S. 50 L.M. & S. .. 33	100	Written	Hygiene	
M.B. & B.S. 25 L.M. & S. .. 17	50	Practical and Oral		
M.B. & S. 175 L.M. & S. 140	350	Total Number of Marks obtained		

Whether passed or failed

If passed for the M.B. & B.S. Degree, in what class ranked—
Class I .. 233 | Class II .. 175

Subjects, if any, in which distinction gained

Remarks

(20) Final M.B. & B.S. Degree Examination

Passing Marks	Register Number				
Appearing for whole examination or in part or subjects					
Part or subjects in which exemption has been granted					
					Number of Marks Obtained
M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. 33	100	Written .. 50 Practical and Oral 50	Ophthalmology	Part I	
M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. . 50	150	Written . 100 Oral .. 50	Medical Jurisprudence	Part I	
M.B. & B.S. 125 L.M. & S. ..100	Total in Part I .. 250				
Whether passed or failed in Part I under Regulation 34 of Chapter XXVII					
M.B. & B.S. 50 L.M. & S. .. 33	100	Medicine including Therapeutics and Mental Diseases (Written) .. 100		Part II	
M.B. & B.S. 100 L.M. & S. .. 67	200	Medicine (Clinical) .. 150 Medicine (Oral) .. 50		Part II	

FINAL M.B. & B.S. DEGREE EXAMN.—*continued*

M.B. & B.S. 50 L.M. & S. .. 33	100	Surgery and Surgical Anatomy (Written) .. 100		Part II	Number of Marks obtained
M.B. & B.S. 100 L.M. & S. .. 67	200	Surgery (Clinical) .. 150			
		Surgery (Oral) .. 50			
M.B. & B.S. 25 L.M. & S. .. 17	50	Operative Surgery .. 50			
M.B. & B.S 50 L.M. & S. .. 33	100	Written .. 100	Midwifery, etc.		
M.B. & B.S. 50 L.M. & S. .. 33	100	Practical and Oral .. 100			
M.B. & B.S. 425 L.M. & S. ..340		Total in Part II .. 850			
Whether passed or failed in Part II					
M.B. & B.S. 550 L.M. & S. ..440	1,100	Total Number of Marks obtained			Whole Examination
Whether passed or failed					
If passed for the M.B. & B.S. Degree, in what class ranked— Class I .. 733 | Class II .. 550					
Subjects, if any, in which distinction gained					
Subjects, if any, in which exemption now earned					
Remarks					

(21) B.S.Sc. Degree Examination—Part I

Passing Marks	Register Number	
50	Chemistry, Physics, Meteorology and Engineering (with drawing) (Written) .. 100	Number of Marks obtained
50	Bacteriology and Parasitology (Written) .. 100	
75	Practical Chemistry .. 150	
75	Practical Bacteriology and Parasitology .. 150	
25	Chemistry, Physics, etc. (Oral) .. 50	
25	Bacteriology and Parasitology (Oral) .. 50	
300	Total .. 600	
	Whether passed or failed	
	If failed, the evidence of further study required	
	Remarks	

(22) B.S.Sc. Degree Examination—Part II

Passing Marks	Register Number	
50	Medicine and General Hygiene (Written) .. 100	Number of Marks obtained
25	Sanitary Law and Vital Statistics (Written) .. 50	
100	Special Report .. 200	
50	Medicine and General Hygiene (Oral) .. 100	
25	Sanitary Law and Vital Statistics (Oral) .. 50	
250	Total .. 500	
300	Total in Part I .. 600	
C I 825 Cl. II 550	Grand Total .. 1,100	
	Whether passed or failed	
	If passed, in what class ranked	
	If failed, the evidence of further study required	
	Remarks	

(23) First Examination in Engineering

Register Number	Number of Marks obtained										Whether passed or failed	Order of Merit	Remarks
	Mathematics		Science		Elementary Applied Mechanics	Geometrical Drawing	Machine Drawing	Building Drawing	Elementary Practical Surveying	Total number of marks obtained			
	Pure	Applied	Chemistry	Physics									
	150	150	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Max. 1,000 Min. 500			

(24) B.E. Degree Examination

Civil Branch

Max. marks	Subject	Group	Number of Marks Obtained
Register Number			
100	Calculus	Mathematics	
100	Applied Mathematics	Mathematics	
100	I	Applied Mechanics	
100	II	Applied Mechanics	
100	I	Construction	
100	II	Construction	
100	I	Hydraulic Engineering	
100	II	Hydraulic Engineering	
100	Surveying		
150	Surveying Field work		
100	I	Building Drawing	
100	II	Building Drawing	
100	Estimating		
150	Laboratory Test		
100	Engineering Laboratory and Surveying Notebooks		
Max. 1,600 Min. 800	Total marks obtained		
Whether passed or failed			
Order of Merit			
Remarks			

Mechanical Branch

Max. marks	Subject	Group	Number of marks obtained
	Register Number		
100	Calculus	Mathematics	
100	Applied Mathematics	Mathematics	
100	I	Applied Mechanics	
100	II	Applied Mechanics	
100	Mechanism and Sub-head (1)	Mechanical Engineering	
100	Sub-head (2)	Mechanical Engineering	
100	Sub-heads (3) & (4)	Mechanical Engineering	
100	Sub-head (5)	Mechanical Engineering	
100	Sub-head (6)	Mechanical Engineering	
100	Electrical Engineering		
100	I	Machine Drawing	
100	II	Machine Drawing	
150	Laboratory Test		
150	Workshop Test		
100	Engineering Laboratory Notebooks		
Max. 1,600 Min. 800	Total marks obtained		
	Whether passed or failed		
	Order of Merit		
	Remarks		

(25) Oriental Titles Examination

SIROMANI

PRELIMINARY

Register Number	Special Branch Selected	Number of Marks obtained				Whether passed or not passed
		Prescribed Text-books, General i 200	Prescribed Text-books, General ii 200	Prescribed Text-books (Special) 200	Total 600 Passing Marks 240	

SIROMANI

FINAL

Register Number	Special Branch Selected	Number of Marks obtained				Whether passed or not passed	If passed, in what class ranked
		History of Sanskrit Language and Literature 200	Prescribed Texts, Special i 200	Prescribed Texts, Special ii 200	Total 600 Passing Marks First class 360 Second " 300 Third " 240		

Oriental Titles Examination

VIDVAN

PRELIMINARY

Register Number	Languages selected	If two Dravidian Languages are offered, the Language selected for the Preliminary Examination	Number of Marks obtained					Whether passed or not passed
			Prescribed Vernacular Textbooks	Vernacular Composition	Where Sanskrit is taken	Where Sanskrit is not taken	Total 600	
					Prescribed Sanskrit Textbooks	Prescribed Vernacular Textbooks	Passing Marks 240	
			200	200	200	200		

VIDVAN

FINAL

Register Number	Languages selected	If two Dravidian Languages are selected, the Language offered for the Final Examination	Number of Marks obtained						Whether passed or not passed	If passed, in what class ranked
			Where Sanskrit is taken		Where Sanskrit is not taken		Prescribed Vernacular Textbooks	Total 600		
			History of Sanskrit Language and Literature	Prescribed Sanskrit Textbooks	Composition	Prescribed Vernacular Textbooks		Passing Marks: First class .. 360; Second .. 300; Third ,, .. 240		
			200	200	200	200	200			

Oriental Titles Examination

AFZAL-UL-ULAMA

PRELIMINARY

Register Number	Number of Marks obtained							Whether passed or not passed
	Tafsir and Hadith	Fiqh, Aqa'id and Mantiq	Prose Textbooks	Poetry Textbooks	History	Translation from Arabic into Urdu and *Vice Versa*	Total 600 Passing Marks 240	
	100	100	100	100	100	100		

AFZAL-UL-ULAMA

FINAL

Register Number	Number of Marks obtained									Whether passed or not passed	If passed, in what class ranked
	Tafsir, Hadith and 'Ilmul Hadith	Fiqh and 'Usul'-ul, Fiqh	Prose Textbooks	Poetry Textbooks	History	Translation from Arabic into Urdu and *Vice Versa*	Mantiq and Balaghat	Composition in Arabic	Total 800 Passing Marks First class .. 480 Second ,, .. 400 Third ,, .. 320		
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			

Oriental Titles Examination

MUNSHI-I-FAZIL

Preliminary

Register Number	Number of Marks obtained							Whether passed or not passed
	Persian Textbooks	Urdu Textbooks	Translation from Persian into Urdu	Translation from Urdu into Persian	Composition in Persian	Arabic Textbooks	Total 600 Passing Marks 240	
	100	100	100	100	100	100		

MUNSHI-I-FAZIL

Final

Register Number	Number of Marks obtained								Whether passed or not passed	If passed, in what class ranked
	Persian Textbooks	Urdu Textbooks	Translation from Persian into Urdu	Translation from Urdu into Persian	History of Persian Language and Literature	Arabic Textbooks	Composition in Persian	Total 700 Passing Marks First class .. .. 420 Second ,, ... 350 Third ,, ... 280		
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			

(X)

FORMS OF APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION FOR EXAMINATIONS

MATRICULATION

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)		
Religion		
Address		
High school from which candidate appears		
Where to be examined		
Second language		
Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has already appeared for the examination and the place of examination in each year		
Signature and certificate of Principal or Head Master		I hereby certify that the name and date of birth of the candidate as entered in this application have been verified by me, and I have found them to agree with those given in the school admission register. *Signature*..............

ii

INTERMEDIATE

Name	English			
	Vernacular			
Age and date of birth				
Name and occupation of father or guardian				
Race (i.e., nation, tribe, etc.)			Religion	
Address				
How Matriculated				
College or colleges at which candidate has studied and time at each				
*Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has already appeared for the examination; centre of examination and register number of the respective year should be stated		Year	Centre	Register number

Candidates are requested to fill in the columns below very carefully

(*a*) *Information required from candidates appearing for the whole Examination.*

Language selected under Part I-B.	Optional Group selected under Part II. (If Group iii, subjects and languages.)

*(*b*) *Information required from candidates appearing for Part I only.*

Language selected under Part I-B.	Year of passing Part II, Register number, and the Optional Group. (If Group iii, subjects and languages.)

*(*c*) *Information required from candidates appearing for Part II only.*

Optional Group. (If Group iii. subjects and languages.)	Year of passing Part I, Register number, and the language under Part I-B.

Signature and certificate of Principal of college in which candidate is attending at date of application.

I hereby certify that the name and date of birth of the candidate as entered in this application have been verified by me, and I have found them to agree with those given in his Secondary School-Leaving Certificate.

Signature——————

Date—————— *Signature of candidate*——————

* These columns do not relate to candidates appearing from Colleges.

iii

B.A.

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)	Religion	
Address		
Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts & Science		
College or colleges at which candidate has studied for the examination and time at each		
The Part or Parts (both Parts, or Part I, or Part II) for which the candidate is appearing		
Group selected under Part II and optional subjects, if any, selected under that Group. (If Group (iii), state main and subsidiary subjects; if Group (iv) or Group (v), state whether a language is taken and, if so, specify the language; if Group (vi), state the language and the related subject or language.)		

	Part I			Part II		
If the candidate has already passed in either Part, the year of passing, register number and the class taken should be stated	Year	Reg. No.	Class	Year	Reg. No.	Class

	Part I			Part II		
*Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has already appeared for the examination, and the place of examination in each year, with the register number	Year	Reg. No.	Centre	Year	Reg. No.	Centre

Signature of the Principal of the college in which candidate is attending at date of application

Date———— *Signature of candidate*————

* This column is not intended for candidates appearing for the first time.

iv

B.A. UNDER THE TRANSITORY REGULATIONS

PART I—ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Name	English			
	Vernacular			
Age and date of birth				
Name and occupation of father or guardian				
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)			Religion	
Address				
Date of passing the First Examination in Arts				
Whether the candidate has already passed in Part II *or* its equivalent under the Old By-laws. If so, the Group or Branch, year of passing, register number, and the class taken				
Whether the candidate has already passed the Second Language division under the Old By-laws, or its equivalent under the Transitory Regulations; if so, specify the language, year of passing, register number and the class taken				
Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has already appeared under the Transitory Regulations for the examination and the place of examination in each year				
Present position or occupation				

B.A. UNDER THE TRANSITORY REGULATIONS

PART II—OPTIONAL GROUP (vi)—LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

Name — English / Vernacular			
Age and date of birth			
Name and occupation of father or guardian			
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)		Religion	
Address			
Date of passing the First Examination in Arts			
Language selected			
Whether the candidate has already passed in Part I or its equivalent under the Old By-laws. If so, year of passing, register number, and the class taken			
Whether the candidate has already passed the Science Division of the Examination under the Old By-laws *or* its equivalent under the New Regulations. If so, the Branch or Group, year of passing, register number and the class taken			
Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has already appeared under the Transitory Regulations for the examination and the place of examination in each year.			
Present position or occupation			

B.A. UNDER THE TRANSITORY REGULATIONS

PART II—OPTIONAL GROUP *other than* GROUP (vi)

Name	English		
	Vernacular		
Age and date of birth			
Name and occupation of father or guardian			
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)		Religion	
Address			
Date of passing the First Examination in Arts			
Group and optional subjects, if any, selected under that Group. [If Group (iii), state main and subsidiary subjects. If Group (iv) or Group (v), state whether a language is taken, and, if so, specify the language]			
Whether the candidate has already passed in Part I or its equivalent under the Old By-laws. If so, year of passing, register number, and the class taken			
Whether the candidate has already passed the Second Language Division of the B.A. Degree Examination under the Old By-laws, or its equivalent under the Transitory Regulations. If so, specify the language, year of passing, register number and the class taken			
Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has already appeared under the Transitory Regulations for the examination and the place of examination in each year			
Present position or occupation			

B.A. (HONOURS)

Preliminary

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)		
Religion		
Address		
Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts		
College at which candidate has studied for this examination	Time	
Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has already appeared for the examination and the place of examination in each year		
Whether Nineteenth Century Prose *or* English History is offered, if the former which group		
Signature of Principal of College which candidate is attending at date of application.		

B.A. (HONOURS)

Final

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)		
Religion		
Address		
Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts		
Date of passing the Preliminary Examination		
College or colleges at which candidate has studied for this part of the examination and time at each	Time	
Branch, and optional subjects, if any, selected under that Branch (If Branch VI, what languages)		
Signature of Principal of College which candidate is attending at date of application		

vi

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)		
Religion		
Address		
Date of passing the B.A. Degree Examination		
Date of receiving the B.A. Degree		
Present position or occupation		
Branch and Optional subjects, if any, selected under that Branch (if Branch ii whether Psychology or Ethics is selected; if Branch iv, what languages)		

vii

B.Sc. & B.Sc. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION

Part I—English

Name	English.	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)		
Religion		
Address		
Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science		
College at which candidate has studied for this examination	Time	
Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has already appeared for the examination and the place of examination in each year		
Whether (*a*) or (*b*) group of Nineteenth Century Prose is offered		
Signature of Principal of College which candidate is attending at date of application		

viii

B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION

Part II

Name	English		
	Vernacular		
Age and date of birth			
Name and occupation of father or guardian			
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)	Religion		
Address			
Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science			
Date of passing Part I			
College or colleges at which candidate has studied for this part of the examination and time at each	Colleges in chronological order	Time	
Branch and optional subjects, if any, selected under that Branch			
Year or years, if any, in which the candidate has already appeared for the examination and the place of examination in each year			
Signature of Principal of College which candidate is attending at date of application			

ix

B.Sc. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION

Part II

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe etc.)		
Religion		
Address		
Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science or the B.A., or B.Sc. Degree Examination		
Date of passing Part I		
Whether the candidate has previously passed the Subsidiary subjects; if so, the year of passing and the register number		
College or colleges at which candidate has studied for this part of the examination and time at each	Time	
Branch and optional subjects, if any, selected under that Branch. If Branch iv, v or vi, state Main and Subsidiary subjects		
Signature of Principal of College which candidate is attending at date of application		

X

B.Sc. DEGREE IN AGRICULTURE

Name	English		
	Vernacular		
Age and date of birth			
Name and occupation of father or guardian			
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)		Religion	
Address			
Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science			
College or colleges, at which candidate has studied, and time at each		Colleges	Time
The Part or Parts in which candidate proposes to appear			
If the candidate is not required to appear in any of the subjects comprising Part I the date of passing those subjects should be stated			
If the candidate has already passed in either Part, the date of passing and the Part passed should be noted			
Occasions, if any, on which the candidate previously appeared for the Examination			
Signature of Principal of College which candidate is attending at date of application			

xi

L.T.

Name		Age and date of birth	Name and occupation of father or guardian	Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)	Religion	Address	University degree, and date of graduation	Training College where candidate has studied	Year or years, if any, of previous appearance	Optional subject in (I) (D) (2) either (*a*) all subjects to young children, (*b*) Mathematics, (*c*) Physical Science, (*d*) Natural Science, (*e*) History and Geography, or (*f*) One language other than English	Whether English (Special) is offered	Signature of Principal of College which candidate is attending at date of application
English	Vernacular											

xii

FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW

Name		Age and date of birth	Name and occupation of father or guardian	Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)	Religion	Address	Date of passing the B.A. Degree Examination	Law College or colleges at which candidate has studied for the examination, and time at each		Year or years, if any, of previous appearance	Present position or occupation	Signature of Principal of College which candidate is attending at date of application
English	Vernacular							Colleges in chronological order	Time			

xiii.

B.L.

Name		Age and date of birth	Name and occupation of father or guardian	Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)	Religion	Address	Date of passing the First Examination in Law	Law College or colleges at which candidate has studied after completing and receiving the certificate for the course prescribed for the First Examination in Law, and time at each		Year or years, if any, of previous appearance	Year of taking B.A. Degree	Present position or occupation	Signature of Principal of College which candidate is attending at date of application
English	Vernacular							Colleges in chronological order	Time				

xiv

M.L.

Name		Age and date of birth	Name and occupation of father or guardian	Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)	Religion	Address	Date of receiving the B.L. Degree	College or colleges (if any) at which candidate has prosecuted his legal studies, and time at each	Present position or occupation	Branch
English	Vernacular									

XV

FIRST L.M. & S.

Name	English		
	Vernacular		
Age and date of birth			
Name and occupation of father or guardian			
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)		Religion	
Address			
Date of passing the Intermediate or B.A. Degree Examination			
College or colleges at which candidate has studied Physics and Chemistry and Biology, and time at each			
If appearing under Regulation 6 of Chapter XXVII, date of examination upon which candidate was granted the option of proceeding to the L.M. & S. Degree			
Subjects in which the candidate has obtained exemption (*a*) under Regulation 2 of Chapter XXVII, (*b*) under Regulation 12 of Chapter XXVII and in which he does not propose to appear			
Occasions, if any, on which the candidate previously appeared for the Examination as a candidate for the L.M. & S. Degree			
The period for which the candidate was referred to his studies, on each occasion of previous appearance as a candidate for the L.M. & S. Degree			
Signature of Principal of College which candidate is attending at date of application			

xvi

SECOND L.M. & S.

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)	Religion	
Address		
Date of passing the First L.M. & S. or the First M.B. & B.S. Examination		
College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since completing his course for the First L.M. & S. or the First M.B. & B.S. Examination, and time at each		
If appearing under Regulation 6 of Chapter XXVII, date of examination upon which candidate was granted the option of proceeding to the L.M. & S. Degree		
Subjects in which the candidate has obtained exemption under Regulation 18 of Chapter XXVII and in which he does not propose to appear		
Occasions, if any, on which the candidate previously appeared for the Examination as a candidate for the L.M. & S. Degree		
The period for which the candidate was referred to his studies on each occasion of previous appearance as a candidate for the L.M. & S. Degree		
Signature of Principal of College which candidate is attending at date of application		

xvii

THIRD L.M. & S.

Name	English		
	Vernacular		
Age and date of birth			
Name and occupation of father or guardian			
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)		Religion	
Address			
Date of passing the Second L.M. & S. or the Second M. B. & B.S. Examination			
College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since completing his course for the Second L.M. & S. or the Second M. B. & B. S. Examination and time at each			
If appearing under Regulation 6 of Chapter XXVII, date of examination upon which candidate was granted the option of proceeding to the L.M. & S. Degree			
Occasions, if any, on which the candidate previously appeared for the examination as a candidate for the L.M. & S. Degree			
The period for which the candidate was referred to his studies on each occasion of previous appearance as a candidate for the L.M. & S. Degree			
Signature of Principal of College which candidate is attending at date of application			

xviii

FINAL L.M. & S.

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)		
Religion		
Address		
Date of passing the Third L.M. & S. or the Third M.B. & B.S. Examination		
College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since completing his course for the Third L.M. & S. or the Third M.B. & B.S. Examination, and time at each		
The Part or Parts in which the candidate proposes now to appear. If the candidate is not required to appear in Part I, the date of passing in that Part		
If appearing for Part II only, the subjects in which he has obtained exemption (and the date of such exemption), and in which he does not propose to appear		
If appearing for the whole examination, the subjects in which he has obtained exemption (and the date of such exemption), and in which he does not propose to appear		
If appearing under Regulation 6 of Chapter XXVII, date of examination upon which candidate was granted the option of proceeding to the L.M. & S. Degree		
Occasions, if any, on which the candidate previously appeared for the examination as a candidate for the L.M. & S. Degree		
The period for which the candidate was referred to his studies on each occasion of previous appearance as a candidate for the L.M. & S. Degree		
Signature of Principal of College which candidate is attending at date of application		

xix

FIRST M.B. & B.S.

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)		
Religion		
Address		
Date of passing the Intermediate or B.A. Degree Examination		
College or colleges at which candidate has studied Physics and Chemistry and Biology, and time at each		
Subjects in which the candidate has obtained exemption (*a*) under Regulation 2 of Chapter XXVII, (*b*) under Regulation 12 of Chapter XXVII and in which he does not propose to appear		
Occasions, if any, on which the candidate previously appeared for the examination		
The period for which the candidate was referred to his studies, on each occasion of previous appearance at the examination		
Signature of Principal of College which candidate is attending at date of application		

XX

SECOND M.B. & B.S.

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)		
Religion		
Address		
Date of passing the First M.B. & B.S. Examination		
College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since completing his course for the First M.B. & B.S. Examination, and time at each		
Subjects in which the candidate has obtained exemption under Regulation 18 of Chapter XXVII and in which he does not propose to appear		
Occasions, if any, on which the candidate previously appeared for the examination		
The period for which the candidate was referred to his studies, on each occasion of previous appearance at the examination		
Signature of Principal of College which candidate is attending at date of application		

xxi

THIRD M.B. & B.S.

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)		
Religion		
Address		
Date of passing the Second M.B. & B.S. Examination		
College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since completing his course for the Second M.B. & B.S. Examination, and time at each		
Occasions, if any, on which the candidate previously appeared for the examination		
The period for which the candidate was referred to his studies, on each occasion of previous appearance at the examination		
Signature of Principal of College which candidate is attending at date of application		

xxii

FINAL M.B. & B.S

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)		
Religion		
Address		
Date of passing the Third M.B. & B.S. Examination		
College or colleges at which candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since completing his course for the Third M.B. & B.S. Examination, and time at each		
The Part or Parts in which the candidate proposes now to appear. If the candidate is not required to appear in Part I, the date of passing in that Part		
If appearing for Part II only, the subjects in which he has obtained exemption (and the date of such exemption), and in which he does not propose to appear		
If appearing for the whole examination the subjects in which he has obtained exemption (and the date of such exemption), and in which he does not propose to appear		
Occasions, if any, on which the candidate previously appeared for the examination		
The period for which the candidate was referred to his studies, on each occasion of previous appearance at the examination		
Signature of Principal of College which candidate is attending at date of application		

xxiii

B.S.Sc.—Part I

Name		Age and date of birth	Name and occupation of father or guardian	Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)	Religion	Address	Date of obtaining the M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. or other accepted degree	College or colleges at which candidate has studied after graduation in Medicine and time at each	Occasions, if any, on which the candidate previously appeared for Part I of the examination	Present position or occupation
English	Vernacular									

xxiv

B.S.Sc.—Part II

Name		Age and date of birth	Name and occupation of father or guardian	Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)	Religion	Address	Date of obtaining the M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. or other accepted degree	College or colleges at which candidate has studied in Medicine and time at each	Date on which candidate passed, or proposes to appear at Part I of the examination	Occasions, if any, on which the candidate previously appeared for Part II of the examination	Present position or occupation
English	Vernacular										

xxv

M.D.

Name		Age and date of birth	Name and occupation of father or guardian	Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)	Religion	Address	Date of passing the M.B. & B.S. Degree Examination, and the class in which he was placed	Period during which candidate has been engaged in the practice of the Medical profession or in hospital practice subsequently to qualifying for M.B. & B.S. Degree	Branch in which the candidate proposes to appear	Branch or Branches in which the candidate previously appeared and the dates of each appearance	Present position or occupation
English	Vernacular										

xxvi
M.S.

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)		
Religion		
Address		
Date of passing the M.B. & B.S. Degree Examination, and the class in which he was placed		
Period during which candidate has been engaged in the practice of the Medical profession or in hospital practice subsequently to qualifying for M.B. & B.S. Degree		
The special subject in which the candidate proposes to appear		
The occasions, if any, on which the candidate previously appeared for the examination		
Present position or occupation		

xxvii
FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)		
Religion		
Address		
Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts		
College or colleges at which candidate has studied since passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts, and time at each		
Present position or occupation		
Signature of Principal of College which candidate is attending at date of application		

xxviii
B.E.

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)		
Religion		
Address		
Date of passing the First Examination in Engineering		
College or colleges at which candidate has studied since completing the course for the First Examination in Engineering, and time at each		
Whether candidate appears in the Civil Branch or the Mechanical Branch		
Present position or occupation		
Signature of Principal of College which candidate is attending at date of application		

xxix

ORIENTAL TITLES EXAMINATION

PRELIMINARY.

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)		
Religion		
Address		
Approved institution from which candidate appears		
Where to be examined		
Year or years, if any, and place or places at which candidate has already appeared for the examination		
The title for which he is a candidate; if Siromani, the special branch offered; if Vidvan, the languages selected		
Signature of Principal of approved institution		

FINAL

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)		
Religion		
Address		
Approved institution from which candidate appears		
Where to be examined		
Year or years, if any, and place or places at which candidate has already appeared for the examination		
The title for which he is a candidate; if Siromani, the special branch offered, if Vidvan, the languages selected		
Date of passing the Preliminary examination. If candidate for Vidwan taking two Dravidian Languages, language in which he has passed the Preliminary examination		
Signature of Principal of approved institution .		

Examination for Certificates of Proficiency in Modern Methods of Study as Applied to Oriental Learning.

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)	Religion	
Address		
Approved Institution from which candidate appears		
Where to be examined		
Date of passing the Preliminary examination for titles		
Whether candidate has passed the Final examination for titles; if so, the year of passing		
Optional subject offered		
Optional subject, if any, in which candidate has already passed, and date of passing		
Signature of Principal of approved institution		

XXX

EXAMINATION FOR DIPLOMA IN ECONOMICS

Name	English	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc.)		
Religion		
Address		
Period for which candidate has attended the prescribed course of study		
Where to be examined		
Examination, if any, passed by the candidate, and the year of passing		
Special subject offered for the examination		
Year or years, if any, in which the candidate already appeared for the examination and the place of examination in each year		
Signature of the Professor of Indian Economics under whose supervision candidate has been following the course of study prescribed		

(XI)

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTSHIPS

1. Name	English	
	Vernacular	
2. Age and date of birth		
3. Name and occupation of father or guardian		
4. Race (*i.e.* nation, tribe, etc.)		
5. Religion		
6. Address		
7. Examination passed by candidate rendering him eligible for a studentship under Regulation 2 of Ch. XII		
8. Date of passing the examination		
9. If an Examination in Arts specify the group or branch in which it was passed		
10. Class gained, and position in the class in the examination passed		
11. Subject proposed by candidate for investigation, or general nature of research proposed		
12. Place at which the investigation or research is to be made		
13. Name and designation of the person from whom permission to undertake the investigation or research has been obtained		
14. Signature and designation of some person competent and willing to make periodic reports to the Syndicate on the progress of the candidate		

(XII)

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF GRADUATES

Name in full (as entered in diploma)			
Father's name			
Race (nation, tribe, etc.)		Religion	
Degree or Degrees taken		Year or years of Convocation at which he took the Degree or Degrees	
Present occupation			
Permanent postal address			
Whether he elects to pay an annual fee or a composition fee			

Date ____________________ *Signature* ____________________

(XIII)

COMBINED TIME-TABLE FOR EXAMINATIONS FOR THE B.A. DEGREE, GROUPS (i), (ii) AND (iii), AND FOR THE B.Sc. DEGREE

Days	Hours	Subjects	Examinations	Marks
First Day	10— 1	Algebra and Trigonometry	B.A. (i) and B.Sc.	90
	2— 4	Astronomy	Do.	60
Second Day	10— 1	Calculus and Analytical Geometry	B.A. (i) and B.Sc.	90
	2— 4	Dynamics	B.A. (i), (ii-A) and B.Sc.	60
Third Day	10— 1	Hydrostatics, Properties of Matter and Heat.	B.A. (i), (ii-A) and B.Sc.	100
	2— 4	Pure Geometry	B.A. (i)	40
	2— 5	Light, Electricity and Sound	B.A. (ii-A) and B.Sc.	100
Fourth Day	10— 1	Chemistry	B.A. (ii-A)	40
	10— 1	General Chemistry	B.A. (ii-B)	80
	2— 5	Practical Physics	B.A. (ii A) and B.Sc.	100
	2— 5	Physics	B.A. (ii-B)	40

Fifth Day	10— 1	Practical Chemistry	B.A. (ii-A)	40
	10— 1	Inorganic Chemistry	B.A. (ii-B)	80
	10— 1	General Chemistry	B.Sc.	100
	10—12	Botany—Subsidiary I	B.A. (iii)	50
	10—12	Zoology—Subsidiary I	Do.	50
	10—12	Geology—Subsidiary I	Do.	50
	2— 5	Chemistry of Carbon Compounds (Optional for B.Sc.)	B.A. (ii-B) and B.Sc.	100
	2— 5	Optional Chemistry	B.Sc.	100
	2— 4	Botany—Subsidiary II	B.A. (iii)	50
	2— 4	Zoology—Subsidiary II	Do.	50
	2— 4	Geology—Subsidiary II	Do.	50
Sixth Day	10— 4	Practical Chemistry	B.A. (ii-B) and B.Sc.	100
	10— 1	Practical Botany—Subsidiary	B.A. (iii)	50
	10— 1	Practical Zoology—Subsidiary	Do.	50
	10— 1	Practical Geology—Subsidiary	Do.	50

COMBINED TIME-TABLE FOR EXAMINATIONS FOR THE B.A. DEGREE, GROUPS (i), (ii) AND (iii), AND FOR THE B.Sc. DEGREE—(*continued*)

Days	Hours	Subjects	Examinations	Marks
Seventh Day	10—1	Practical Physics	B.A. (ii-B)	40
	10—1	Botany I	B.A. (iii), B.Sc. and B.Sc. (Hon.)	100
	2—5	Botany II	Do. do.	100
Eighth Day	10—1	Practical Botany I	B.A. (iii), B.Sc. and B.Sc. (Hon.)	50
	2—5	Practical Botany II	Do. do.	50
Ninth Day	10—1	Zoology I	B.A. (iii), B.Sc. and B.Sc. (Hon.)	100
	2—5	Zoology II	Do. do.	100
Tenth Day	10—1	Practical Zoology I	B.A. (iii), B.Sc. and B.Sc. (Hon.)	50
	2—5	Practical Zoology II	Do. do.	50

Eleventh Day	10— 1	Geology I	B.A. (iii), B.Sc. and B.Sc. (Hon.)	100
	2— 5	Geology II	Do. do. ..	100
Twelfth Day ..	10— 1	Practical Geology I	B.A. (iii), B.Sc. and B.Sc. (Hon.)	50
	2— 5	Practical Geology II .. .	Do. do. .	50

SCHEME OF EXAMINATIONS FOR THE B.A. DEGREE SHOWING COMMON PAPERS

Day	Time	B.A. Group (i) Mathematics	B.A. Group (ii-A) Physical Science
First Day	Morning	Algebra and Trigonometry (1).	
	Afternoon	Astronomy (2).	
Second Day	Morning.	Calc. and Anal. Geometry (3).	
	Afternoon	Dynamics (4).	Dynamics (4).
Third Day	Morning.	Hydrostatics, Properties of Matter and Heat (5).	Hydrostatics, Properties of Matter and Heat (5)
	Afternoon.	Pure Geometry.	Light, Elec. and Sound (6).
Fourth Day	Morning		Chemistry.
	Afternoon.		Prac. Physics (7).
Fifth Day	Morning.		Prac. Chemistry.
	Afternoon.		
Sixth Day	Morning.		
Seventh Day	Morning.		
	Afternoon.		
Eighth Day	Morning.		
	Afternoon		
Ninth Day	Morning.		
	Afternoon.		
Tenth Day	Morning.		
	Afternoon.		
Eleventh Day.	Morning.		
	Afternoon.		
Twelfth Day	Morning.		
	Afternoon.		

N.B.—**The Common papers and**

GROUPS (i), (ii) AND (iii), AND FOR THE B.Sc. DEGREE AND EXAMINATIONS

DEGREE

Group (ii-B) Physical Science	Group (iii-A) Botany	Group (iii-B) Zoology	Group (iii-C) Geology
General Chemistry Physics.			
Inorg. Chemistry. Chem. of Carb. Comp. (8)	Botany—Sub. I. Botany—Sub. II.	Zoology—Sub. I. Zoology—Sub. II.	Geology—Sub. I. Geology—Sub. II.
Prac. Chemistry (9).	Prac. Botany—Sub.	Prac. Zoology—Sub.	Prac. Geology—Sub.
Prac. Physics.	Botany—Main I (10). Botany—Main II (11).		
	Botany—Prac. M. I (12). Botany—Prac. M. II (13).		
		Zoology—Main I (14). Zoology—Main II (15).	
		Prac. Zool—M. I (16). Prac. Zool. M. II (17).	
			Geology-Main I (18). Geology-Main II (19).
			Prac. Geol. M. I (20). Prac. Geol.-M. II (21).

examinations are numbered.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATIONS FOR THE B.A. DEGREE SHOWING COMMON PAPERS

Day	Time	B.Sc. Mathematics	B.Sc. Physics
First Day	Morning.	Algebra and Trigonometry (1).	
	Afternoon.	Astronomy (2).	
Second Day	Morning.	Calc. and Anal. Geometry (3).	
	Afternoon.	Dynamics (4).	
Third Day	Morning.		Hydrostatics, Properties of Matter and Heat (5)
	Afternoon.		Light, Elec. and Sound (6).
Fourth Day	Morning.		
	Afternoon.		Prac. Physics (7)
Fifth Day	Morning.		
	Afternoon.		
Sixth Day	Morning.		
Seventh Day	Morning.		
	Afternoon.		
Eighth Day	Morning.		
	Afternoon		
Ninth Day	Morning.		
	Afternoon.		
Tenth Day	Morning.		
	Afternoon.		
Eleventh Day.	Morning.		
	Afternoon		
Twelfth Day	Morning.		
	Afternoon.		

N.B.—The Common papers and

DEGREE

Chemistry	Botany	Zoology	Geology
General Chemistry. Optional—Chem. of Carb. Comp. (8)			
Prac. Chemistry (9).			
	Botany I (10) Botany II (11)		
	Botany—Prac. I (12). Botany—Prac. II (13).		
		Zoology I (14) Zoology II (15)	
		Prac. Zoology I (16). Prac. Zoology II (17).	
			Geology I (18) Geology II (19)
			Prac. Geol. I (20). Prac. Geol. II (21).

examinations are numbered.

(XV)

COURSES OF STUDY AND EXAMINATIONS FOR THE B.A. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION IN PHYSICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCES

(UNDER EXISTING REGULATIONS) *

(For Regulations *see* Calendar for 1918)

ii-A. *Physical Science*

Physics.—A candidate shall be required to have a sound knowledge of the experimental side of the following subjects, and also such knowledge of the theoretical side of each as may be obtained by the applications of the calculus, and simple differential equations :—

Properties of Matter.
Heat.
Geometrical and Physical Optics.
Sound.
Magnetism and Electricity.

A candidate shall also be required to have a special knowledge, experimental and theoretical, of one of the following subjects, the choice of subject being left to the option of the candidate :—

Thermodynamics.
Theory of Heat Conduction.
Kinetic Theory of Gases and its applications.
Theory of Electricity and Magnetism.
Radio-activity.
Theory of Sound and Wave Theory of Light.
Radiation : Electromagnetic and other theories.

A candidate shall give notice through his college, a year before the date of the examination, of the particular subject he proposes to take.

The knowledge of the candidate shall be tested by a practical examination, in which he will be expected to make physical measurements and observations of the more advanced kind.

* These Regulations will remain in force till the year in which the examination for the B.Sc. (Honours) Degree will be held for the first time.

Each candidate shall submit his laboratory note-books containing the record of all his practical work performed during the period of study for the examination. The record shall be countersigned by the professor or professors under whom the candidate has worked to certify it to be a *bona fide* record of work performed by the candidate. It shall be submitted on the first day of the practical examination to the examiners engaged in conducting the examination.

Chemistry.—The course shall be the same as that prescribed for students taking the course in (ii-A) for the B.A. degree.

ii-B. *Physical Science*

Chemistry.—A candidate shall be required to show that he has made a more comprehensive study than for the B.A. degree, of the four main divisions of the subject:—

1. General theoretical Chemistry, including its historical development.
2. Chemistry of the non-metals and metals.
3. Chemistry of the carbon compounds.
4. Physical Chemistry.

A candidate shall also be required to have a special knowledge, experimental and theoretical, of *one* of the following subjects, the choice of subject being left to the option of the candidate:—

(*a*) Electro-Chemistry.
(*b*) Mineralogy and Elementary Crystallography.
(*c*) Elementary Crystallography and Stereo-chemistry.
(*d*) Metallurgical Chemistry.
(*e*) Tinctorial Chemistry.
(*f*) Bio-Chemistry.
(*g*) Chemistry of the rare earths and radio-elements.

A candidate shall give notice through his college, a year before the date of the examination, of the particular subject he proposes to take.

The candidate shall be required to be practically familiar with the ordinary methods of experiment, and of the methods of analysis in common use, including the manipulation of gases. The examination shall also include the estimation of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulphur and the hologens in organic compounds; and the determination of molecular weights by the freezing and boiling point methods, and by vapour density.

The candidate shall submit his laboratory note-books containing the record of all his practical work performed during the period of study for the examination. The record shall be countersigned by the professor or professors under whom the candidate has worked to certify it to be a *bona fide* record of work performed by the candidate. It shall be submitted on the first day of the practical examination to the examiners engaged in conducting the examination.

Physics.—The course shall be the same as that prescribed for students taking the course in (ii-B) for the B.A. degree.

iii. *Natural Science*

A candidate shall take, as a main subject, one of the following :—

A. Botany, B. Zoology, C. Geology, D. Physiology and also one other of these as a subsidiary subject. The syllabus of examination for the latter shall be the same as that for the subsidiary subject in the B.A. degree, but the standard shall be higher.

In the main subject every candidate shall submit his laboratory note-books containing the drawings or other record relating to all his practical work performed during the period of study for the examination. The record shall be countersigned by the professor or professors under whom the candidate has worked and shall be certified to be a *bona fide* record of work performed by the candidate. It shall be submitted on the first day of the practical examination to the examiners engaged in conducting the examination.

The examination shall consist of—

1. In the main subject—

    Four papers of three hours each.

    Three practical examinations of three hours each. Laboratory note-books.

2. In the subsidiary subject—

    Two papers of three hours each.
    A practical examination of three hours.

A. BOTANY.—1. The general Morphology and Physiology of plants, and the peculiarities of form or structure depending on habit or habitat.

2. The systematic position and relationships of the chief flowering plants and ferns of India and in general of flowerless plants more especially those of economic importance.

3. General Palæobotany especially with reference to the relationships of modern plants.

4. Methods of pollination and seed dispersal, and their connection with members of the animal kingdom. Phenomena of heredity, and of selection, natural and artificial.

The practical examination may include—

1. The identification of Indian plants with the help of a FLORA or of any other books that may be available.

2. The preparation and correct interpretation of microscope sections of plants.

3. The examination of any diseased or abnormal plant.

4. Practical Physiology and *viva voce* examination.

B. ZOOLOGY.—The course shall be more complete than that for the B.A. degree. Candidates will, in addition to the scheme already outlined, be expected to have a knowledge of minor groups like the Mesozoa, the more important groups of extinct animals, the early development of the chick and the outlines of Vertebrate embryology and to go into the classification more fully. The practical work will not be confined to the types enumerated. The candidates may be required to dissect any of the more common types of animals included in the classes they study, to identify specimens with the aid of manuals, to report upon zoological collections, to make microscopical preparations, to cut sections with the microtome, and to show their practical acquaintance with the methods employed in studying the embryology of the chick.

C. GEOLOGY—*Mineralogy.*—The syllabus of the B.A. degree course treated more fully and the following :—the thirty-two types of crystal symmetry, systems of crystal notation, zonal characters, crystal projection and drawing. Twin crystals, grouping and irregularities of crystals, parting-planes, percussion-figures, etching figures, etc. Use of the goniometer ; general behaviour of mineral sections in polarized light ; determination of minerals by chemical, physical and optical tests. The common metallic ores and their occurrence with special reference to India.

Petrology.—The syllabus of the B.A. degree course treated more fully and the following :—the chief Indian rocks and their distribution and economic value if any ; mechanical analysis of rocks. Description and determination of rocks and rock-structures.

Physical Geology.—The B.A. degree course treated more fully and also the following :—rock-weathering and formation of soils, the composition and structure of rock masses as influencing scenery ; circulation of underground water and its effects.

Stratigraphy and Palæontology.—General distribution of existing faunas and floras and their relation to those of former geological periods ; morphological characters of the more important genera and the larger groups of fossils ; conditions of their distribution in present and past time ; characteristic fossils of the successive geological systems ; principles of correlation. Homotaxis.

Indian Geology.—Geology of India brought up to date.

Practical Examination.—Drawing and interpretation of geological maps and sections ; identification and description of minerals, rocks, fossils and models. Use of the petrological microscope, goniometer, heavy liquids, etc. Problems on structural and field geology. Principles and methods of geological surveying.

Candidates will be expected to have had practice in field work.

5. PHYSIOLOGY.—Definition and Scope of Physiology. Problem of Physiology. Living and dead matter. The cell. Protoplasm and its properties. Histology of the principal tissues and organs of the body. Chemical composition of the body. Muscle. Irritability. Contractility. Muscle-nerve preparation. Muscular contraction. Changes during contraction. Nature of muscular and nervous action. Electrotonus. Circulatory system and circulation. Regulation of the vascular mechanism. Vasomotor action. Inflammation. Composition of blood. Coagulation of the blood. Lymphatic system. Nature and movements of lymph. Secreting glands. Food-stuffs. Nature, properties and secretion of saliva, gastric juice, bile, pancreatic juice, and succus entericus. Mechanism of digestion. Changes which food undergoes in the alimentary canal. Absorption. Liver and its work. The ductless glands and what is known about their functions. Respiration. Respiratory mechanism. Nervous mechanism of respiration. Changes of the air during respiration. Changes in the blood. Respiration of the tissues. Asphyxia. Effect of respiration on the circulation. Special respiratory movements. Cutaneous respiration. Composition, character and secretion of urine. Urinary apparatus. Micturition. Nature and composition of sweat. Mechanism of the secretion of sweat. General metabolism. Statistics of nutrition. Diet. Energy of the body. Temperature of the body. Production and regulation of animal heat. Nerves and nerve-functions. Trophic nerves. Columns and tracts of the spinal cord; evidence for their existence. Functions of the cord. Reflex action. Structure of the brain. Disposition and connections of the grey and white matter of the brain. Functions of the brain. Removal of the cerebrum. Localization of cerebral functions. Cerebellum. Machinery of co-ordinated movements. Sensations. Structure of the eye. The eye as an optical instrument. Accommodation. Imperfections in the visual apparatus. Features of visual sensation. Colour sensation. Binocular vision. Visual judgments. Structure of the ear. Auditory sensation. Taste and smell. Cutaneous sensations. Muscular sense. Mechanism of locomotion, voice and speech. Impregnation. Outlines of the development of the embryo and its envelopes. Nutrition of the embryo. Birth. Lactation. Phases of life. Death.

Practical Examination.—Candidates must be prepared to answer *viva voce* questions, to examine, stain, mount and describe sections, and to identify microscopic preparations. They must show their practical acquaintance with the chemistry of albumin and its allies, milk, glycogen, the digestive juices (and their action on food), blood and urine. They will be expected to be familiar with the use of the most important apparatus employed in studying the physiology of muscle, nerve, the circulatory and respiratory systems and the organs of sense.

Taken as a subsidiary subject, Physiology shall include a knowledge of the essential facts of the structure and functions of the body as indicated below.

Food, digestion and absorption. Nature, composition and functions of the blood. Circulation. Vasomotor action. Lymph. Respiration and the respiratory mechanism. Secretion. Work of the liver. Sweat and its formation. Work of the kidneys. Temperature of the body and its maintenance. Various modes in which muscles give rise to movement. Functions of the principal parts of the central nervous system. Functions of nerves. Reflex action. General account of the sensory organs.

In the practical examination candidates will be expected to answer *viva voce* questions, and to identify microscopical preparations. They must show their practical acquaintance with the chemistry of albumin, milk, and urine, and with the action of the digestive ferments on food. They may be required to take tracings of a simple muscular contraction, and of a contracting heart.

TIME-TABLES FOR EXAMINATIONS

Branch ii-A

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day	10—1	Properties of Matter ..	100
	2—5	Heat and Sound ..	100
Second day	10—1	Sound and Light ..	100
	2—5	Magnetism and Electricity ..	100
Third day	10—1	Optional subject ..	200
	2—5	Chemistry ..	100
Fourth day ..	10—4	Practical Examination in Chemistry ..	100
Fifth and Sixth days	10—4	Practical Examination in Physics ..	400
		Laboratory note-books in Physics ..	200
		Total ..	1,400

Branch ii-B

First day	10—1	Chemistry ..	125
	2—5	Do. ..	125
Second day	10—1	Chemistry ..	125
	2—5	Do. ..	125
Third day ..	10—1	Optional subject ..	100
	2—5	Physics ..	100
Fourth day	10—4	Practical Examination in Physics ..	100
Fifth, Sixth and Seventh days	10—4	Practical Examination in Chemistry ..	400
		Laboratory note-books in Chemistry ..	200
		Total ..	1,400

Branch iii

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks
First day	10—1	Written Examination in Main Subject ..	150
	2—5	Do. do. do.	150
Second day	10—1	Written Examination in Main Subject ..	150
	2—5	Do. do. do.	150
Third day	10—1	Practical Examination in Main Subject ..	100
	2—5	Written Examination in Subsidiary Subject ..	150
Fourth day	10—1	Practical Examination in Main Subject ..	100
	2—5	Written Examination in Subsidiary Subject ..	150
Fifth day ..	10—1	Practical Examination in Main Subject ..	100
Sixth day ..	10—1	Practical Examination in Subsidiary Subject ..	100
		Laboratory note-books in the Main Subject ..	100
		Total ..	1,400

A candidate shall be declared to have taken honours in one of the branches of knowledge for the B.A (Honours) Degree if he obtains not less than forty per cent of the total marks and not less than thrity per cent in each division of the examination. The divisions shall be as follows :—

* * * *

Branch ii. (*a*) Written Examination in the Main Subject, (*b*) Practical Examination and laboratory note-books in the Main Subject, (*c*) Subsidiary Subject.

* * * *

Branch iii. (*a*) Written Examination in the Main Subject, (*b*) Practical Examination and laboratory note-books in the Main Subject, (*c*) Subsidiary Subject.

Candidates obtaining honours shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each and shall be arranged in three classes :—

The *first*, consisting of those who obtain not less than sixty per cent; the *second* of those who obtain not less than fifty per cent; and the *third*, of those who obtain not less than forty per cent of the total marks.

FORMS OF CERTIFICATES

B.A. (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION

I certify that............has attended the course of instruction in............at the..............College for three-fourths of the number of working days in the year................and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(*Signature*)

Principal.

I certify that............has attended the course of instruction in............at the..............College for three-fourths of the number of working days in the year................and that his progreess and conduct have been satisfactory.

(*Signature*)

Principal.

I certify that............has attended the course of instruction in............at the..............College for three-fourths of the number of working days in the year................and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory, and that he has completed the course of study prescribed for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination.

(*Signature*)

Principal.

I certify that..............has attended the course of practical instruction in..........for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination at the............during the year............

(*Signature*)

Professor or Lecturer.

I certify that..............has attended the course of practical instruction in..........for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination at the............during the year............

(*Signature*)

Professor or Lecturer.

I certify that................has attended the course of practical instruction in..........for the B.A. (Honours) Degree Examination at the..............during the year..........and that he has satisfactorily completed the course.

(*Signature*)

Professor or Lecturer.

(XVI)

STATEMENTS OF TABULATED MARKS FOR THE B.A. (HONOURS) DEGREE—FINAL EXAMINATION

THAT WILL BE IN FORCE UNTIL THE EXAMINATION FOR THE B.Sc. (HONOURS) DEGREE IS HELD FOR THE FIRST TIME

	1	Register Number		
450	2	Pure Mathematics	Branch I	FINAL EXAMINATION—OPTIONAL BRANCHES NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED
450	3	Applied Mathematics		
450	4	Optional Subjects		
1,350	5	Total		
600	6	Written examination in the Main Subject	Branch II	
600	7	Practical examination and laboratory note-books in the Main Subject		
200	8	Subsidiary Subject		
1,400	9	Total		
600	10	Written examination in the Main Subject	Branch III	
400	11	Practical examination and laboratory note-books in the Main Subject		
400	12	Subsidiary Subject		
1,400	13	Total		
400	14	Loigc and Psychology or Ethics	Branch IV	
600	15	General Philosophy, Outlines of European Philosophy, and Outlines of Indian Philosophy.		
400	16	Optional Subject and Essay		
1,400	17	Total		

FINAL EXAMINATION—OPTIONAL BRANCHES—*continued*

					Number of Marks obtained
800	18	History, Economics and Politics—General		Branch V	
400	19	History, Economics and Politics—Special			
200	20	Essay			
1,400	21	Total			
320	22	All papers other than Composition	First Language (Classical)	Branch VI	
80	23	Composition			
320	24	All papers other than Additional Composition	Second Language (Indian Vernacular.)		
80	25	Additional paper on Composition			
800	26	Total			
500	27	English Language		Branch VII	
650	28	English Literature			
350	29	Special Period or Subject			
1,500	30	Total			
200	31	Comparative Philology and Comparative Grammar		Branch VIII	
600	32	General part			
600	33	Special part			
1,400	34	Total			
200	35	Comparative Philology and Comparative Grammar		Branch IX	
600	36	General part			
600	37	Special part			
1400	38	Total			
Whether passed or not passed					
If passed, in what class ranked					
Remarks					

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